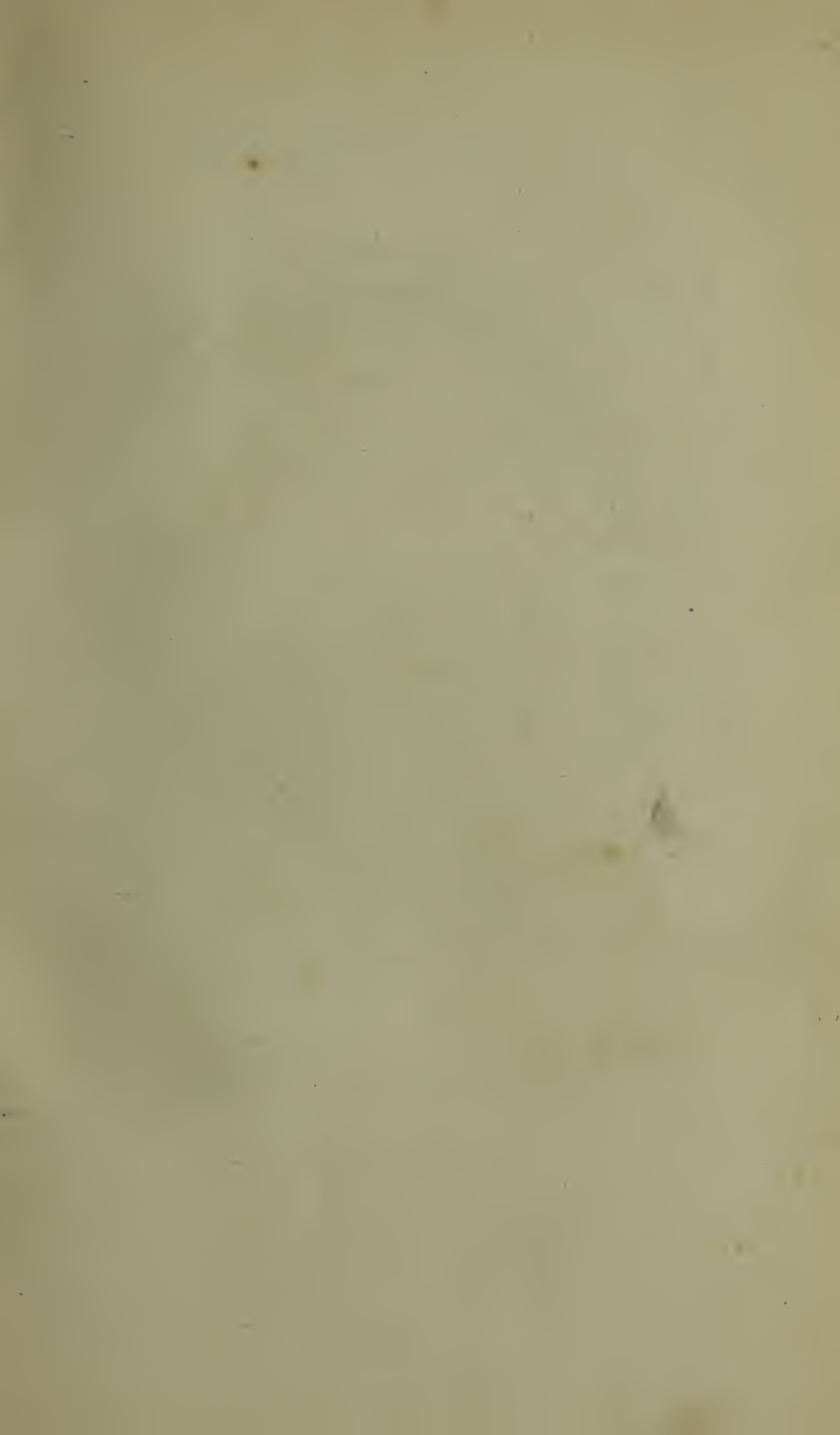


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PRIORY ARCH, AND VIEW OF LAUNCESTON.

Face title.

The Histories
OF
LAUNCESTON
AND
DUNHEVED,
IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

BY
RICHARD PETER,
AN ASSOCIATE OF THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,
THE TOWN CLERK OF LAUNCESTON;
AND HIS SON,
OTHO BATHURST PETER,
AN ASSOCIATE OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Plymouth:
W. BRENDON AND SON, GEORGE STREET.
MDCCCLXXXV.

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DA
690
L28P4
1285

From Rich Peter
to his grandson
Leslie Hurst Peter
14 April 1905

WE RESPECTFULLY DEDICATE THIS WORK

TO

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses

OF THE BOROUGH OF

DUNHEVED OTHERWISE LAUNCESTON,

IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

RICH^D. PETER,

The Cottage.

OTHO BATHURST PETER,

Northernhay.

February 11th, 1885.



Introduction.

CORNWALL appears on the first page of the story of Britain ; it had almost its *separate* story until the Conquest. *Dunheved* and *Launceston* were, for centuries after the Conquest, the chief military and ecclesiastical stations within this old earldom and duchy, and yet *their annals have never been written*. The present work is designed to rescue from oblivion the scattered early records which relate to these interesting contiguous towns.

The treatise is rather a series of histories than a single history. The Launceston Priory ; the Hospital of St. Leonard ; the Borough of Dunheved, with its municipal and territorial rights, its Castle and Town Wall, its Guildhall, Assize Hall, and Gaol, its Badges of Office, its Representatives in Parliament, and its Mayors ; the Chapels of the Virgin, St. Mary Magdalene with its tower, and St. John the Baptist ; the Grammar School, and its affiliated house at Week St. Mary ; Dunheved College ; the Borough of Newport, and its Parliamentary Representatives, with, incidentally, the parish of St. Stephen ; Horwell's School ; the Parish Church of St. Thomas the Apostle ; and the Nonconformist Chapels ; are separately traced in

chronological order from their several origins to the present day.

Happily the Authors are enabled to relate, from contemporaneous documents, some local act or event of almost every decade within the last eight hundred years.

It is of remarkable interest to know that the numerous historic names and facts found entombed in the local fragments, and here revived, always corroborate or illustrate the general history of the kingdom.

All the translations have been made by the Authors themselves direct *from the original writings*, which comprehend nearly every reign from the Conquest to the time when Latin and Norman-French ceased to be used in legal records; or, where the original *could not* be procured, then from an ancient or other trustworthy copy.

The actual or proximate date of every recorded incident is given, and footnotes have been avoided by incorporating the source of information with the text.

The illustrations from old sketches are *fac-similes*. The Boundary maps are principally from drawings made on recent surveys. The general illustrations are by the Authors.

The entire work is the result of many years of pleasant labour, and is offered as a reliable authority on nearly every point on which authenticity can fairly be claimed.

The Authors thankfully acknowledge the courtesies of Walter de Gray Birch, Esq., F.S.A., of the British Museum; Stephen J. Tucker, Esq., the Somerset Herald; S. R. Pattison, Esq., F.G.S.; S. W. Kershawe, Esq., M.A., Librarian at the Lambeth Palace; and R. N. Worth, Esq., F.G.S., of Plymouth.

February 11th, 1885.

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CORRIGENDA.

- Page 11, line 15 from bottom, omit the words "this same."
,, 68 ,, 7 from top, for "six serfs" [qu.] read "three serfs."
,, 91 ,, 4 from top, for "Halevisia" read "Hawisia."
,, 188 ,, 9 from bottom, for "1549" read "1548." The date of the
award mentioned, same page, line 4 from bottom, is 10th
January, 1548-49. (See p. 368 of this volume.)
,, 233 ,, 7 from bottom, for "north-west" read "south-west."



“DUNHEVED, OTHERWISE LAUNCESTON.”

Familiar as we now are with this combination of words, Dunheved AND Launceston were originally distinct places. We propose to treat first of

Launceston.



WHEN Julius Cæsar landed in Britain, 55 years before Christ, he found the inhabitants skilled in arms. “They fight,” said he (*Comm. lib. iv. cap. 33*), “in chariots, driving about in all directions, and throwing their weapons, thus breaking the ranks of the enemy, and when they have worked themselves in between the troops of horse, they leap from their chariots and engage on foot. . . . They display in battle the speed of horse with the firmness of infantry. By practice and exercise they are so expert that they can, even on a declining and steep place, check their horses at full speed, and manage and turn them in an instant.” And at *lib. v. cap. 12*, he says of the Britons, “Their number is countless, their buildings exceedingly abundant, and the number of their cattle great.” And

yet no written record of this people exists prior to that very landing of Cæsar.

So with reference to Launceston. The compilers of Domesday Book, in the year 1085, tell us that "The Canons of St. Stephen hold Lanscauetonc." Here was an educated class of men, owning a manor to which a market had been attached, but of which important place no written account can be discovered. Fortunately we can gather from general history some knowledge of the immediate surroundings of Launceston in the century or two which preceded the Conquest. Thus, the battle between Egbert and the Danes, on Hingston Down, about nine miles south of us, had occurred in the year 825. A Cornish bishopric had been established at Bodmin in 905. In 926 Æthelstan is said to have conquered the Cornish Britons, and subsequently to have endowed their religious houses with many privileges and much land. After his death in 941, his successor Eadmund* released several slaves at the altar of St. Petrock in Bodmin. Each of his immediate successors, Eadryd (946-955), Eadwig (955-959), Eadgar (959-975), and Æthelred (978-981), did the same. In the last-named year Bodmin and its monastery were burnt by the Danes, and the seat of the See was moved to St. Germans, where it remained until 1049, when the diocese was united with Exeter.

With reference to the manumission of the slaves at Bodmin, Dr. Oliver (*Monasticon*) infers from the names of the liberating and liberated persons, that during the whole of the forty years embraced by this record of them, the Saxons were, throughout Cornwall, in complete ascendancy, both in lay and ecclesiastical matters. We, however, know that shortly afterwards the Danes again became masters of considerable portions of England, and that they so continued until the accession of Edward the Confessor, 1041.

* *Vide the Bodmin Gospels.*

Domesday Book alleges that the Earl Moriton (Robert, half brother to the Conqueror) took from Launceston a market valued at twenty shillings, which lay there in the time of Edward the Confessor (1041-1066). This remarkable statement throws light on the relative conditions of Launceston and Dunheved at that time.

It appears from the *Red Book* of the Exchequer that the Conqueror had enacted, "That no market or fair shall be, nor be permitted, except in cities of our kingdom, and in boroughs, and in walled towns, and in castles, and in safe places, where the customs of our kingdom and the laws of the same, and the dignity of our crown, which were constituted by our good predecessors, cannot be taken away."

The Launceston market was transferred to the Earl's castle, or to the walled town of Dunheved.

The manor of Launceston comprised, in 1085, four hides of land. The arable land was twenty carucates, the pasture three carucates and seven leagues, and the woodland sixty acres. The hide contained about one hundred and twenty acres; the carucate or plough-land was as much arable as could be managed in a year with one plough, and the acre seems originally to have meant any enclosure or open field, without absolute reference to extent, until the quantity was defined by statute 33 Ed. I. (1305). "God's acre" was the consecrated enclosure, whether large or small, for burying the dead.

The subsequent borough of Newport, and the Priory, were undoubtedly within the manor of Launceston.

The Priory.

Soon after the Domesday Survey, namely, about the year 1126, King Henry I., finding the Canons of St. Stephen inadequately provided for, granted their possessions to William de Warlewast, then Bishop of Exeter, who re-founded the College, and placed therein canons professing

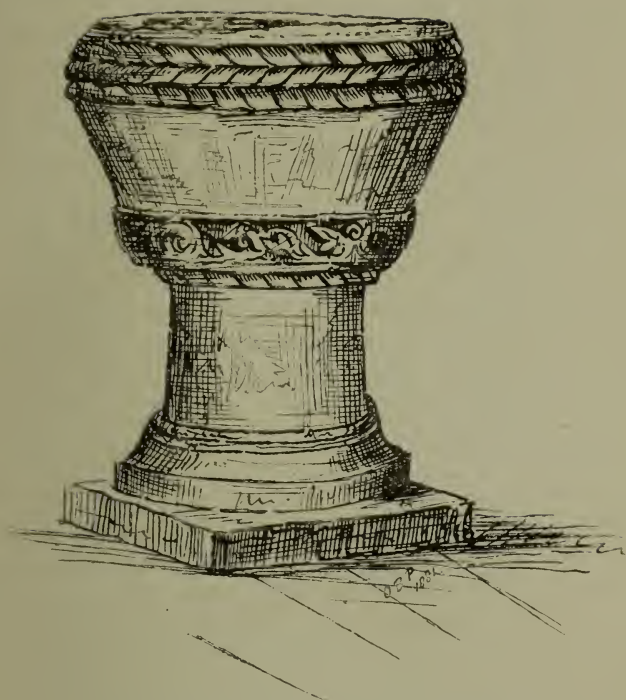
the rule of St. Augustine. The Bishop thus states his ownership, and the disposition which he makes of it :

“Let the present age know that Ralph, Dean of the Church of Saint Stephen at Launceston, gave up the deanery to me, William the Bishop ;” and continues, “I have given the whole to the regular Canons whom I have set over that Church.” “Regular canons” were those who lived in a conventual manner, under one roof, and had a common refectory and dormitory, and were bound by solemn vows to observe the rules of their order.

Warlewast removed the site of the convent of St. Stephen to St. Thomas. The new buildings seem to have been called St. Stephen-amidst-the-hills, to distinguish them from St. Stephen-on-the-hill, and consisted of the conventual church, a refectory, dormitory, and adjacent chantry chapels. These occupied the site of the present parish church of St. Thomas, extending westward as far as the office of Mr. Trood, and eastward to a little beyond the present Gas Court. South of these buildings were the meadows now known as The Pories, or The Priory Meadows. The new buildings were probably first occupied about the year 1140.

Between 1140 and 1176 Reginald de Dunstanville, Earl of Cornwall, natural son of Henry I., confirmed and extended the rights of the church and town of Lanstone as follows :

Reginald, son of King Henry, Earl of Cornwall, To all his people, Franks, Angles, and Walense (Welsh), Greeting. Know ye that I have taken under the protection of God, of the Lord Henry King of England, and of myself, the Church of Lanstone, with all its appurtenances as well ecclesiastical as lay, and the Canons ministering there in honour of God and of the blessed prothomartyr Stephen, continually beseeching God as well for the stability, tranquility, and peace of Henry King of England and of the kingdom, as for the health of the soul of King Henry my father, and of all our predecessors and successors. Wherefore I



FONT IN EXISTING PARISH CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN,

*which occupies the site of the Church of Secular Canons founded before the compilation
of Domesday Book.*

will and grant, and by this my charter confirm, that the aforesaid Canons may have and hold the aforesaid Church of Lanstone and all their lands and tenures in Cornwall which they reasonably have, or can hereafter acquire, as freely and quietly, peaceably and honorably, as they or any of their ancestors more freely and better held the same, that is to say, with “soch” and “sach,” “tol” and “theam” and “infangenthef,” and with all other liberties to them and their men,—of suit of shires, and of hundreds, with pleas and actions, of castle-guard, and all other aids, and all secular service and exaction, and all other happenings and secular customs, as of pure and perpetual alms. Moreover I wish to bring to the notice of all men that R the Prior of Lanstone, in full Court before me at the Castle of Dunehevede, the Provost and Burgesses of that same town being present, sufficiently and lawfully explained that at the time when Earl Moreton transferred the Sunday market from the town of St. Stephen at Lanstone, to the *new town of the Castle of Dunhevet*, the Canons of Lanstone, with the assent and will of the aforesaid Earl of Moreton, retained for themselves and their borough of Lanstone and the Burgesses remaining in it, all liberties pertaining to a free borough, with the same integrity which they had of old, except only the Sunday market. And the same Canons have of the Provost of the castle 20 shillings annually at the Feast of St. Martin. And that they had and held the same liberties fully and quietly and without contradiction during the whole time of Henry the King of England my father. Wherefore I have granted, and by this my charter confirmed, to the aforesaid Canons and their town of Lanstone, and to the men having hearth and habitation therein, all the liberties pertaining to a free borough, with the aforesaid 20 shillings annually. These being the witnesses: Robert de Dunstanville, Richard de Raddun, Bernard, sheriff of Cornwall, Robert the son of Anketil, Hugh de Dunstanville, Jordan de Trekarl, the Provost, and Mordont Sprakelyn.

Robert and Hugh de Dunstanville were probably half brothers of the Earl. This Earl was one of the great men who entreated Thomas à Becket to submit to the King and the laws. He afterwards accompanied the Earl of Leicester to declare to the obdurate primate the judgment that had been passed upon him. Becket died 1170.

The Saxon terms "sach," "soch," "theam," "infangenthef," and "tol," embrace the civil and criminal jurisdiction enjoyed by a feudal lord. "Sac" was the power of hearing and determining disputes among the tenants; "soc" was the precinct within which such power was exercised; "theam" was the right of possessing and governing hereditary villeins and their progeny; "infangenthef" was the privilege of seizing and judging any thief within the fee, and the franchise of a gallows; and "tol" was authority to receive the tolls of a market.

We have not discovered the full name of the Prior indicated in this charter by the letter R.

Our list of Priors commences with Galfridus, who, as Prior of St. Stephen, witnessed a deed in 1171.

On the 28th June, 1199, King John made the following grant:

John, by the Grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou.

Know ye that we have given, granted, and by this present Charter confirmed to God and the Church of St. Stephen at Lanstaueton, and the Canons there serving God, for the health of our soul, and for the soul of Henry the King our father, and for the souls of all our ancestors and successors, 20 solidates of land in our Manor of Climeston [Stoke Climsland] and also 20 nummates of land in the same Manor, that is to say, half the enclosure which Egger of Holrode holds [here follow the boundaries of that land], and also half the enclosure in Norton which Warine holds. We confirm also to the said Canons all such writings as have been reasonably given to them, namely, of the gift of Richard de Raddon, one virgate of land which is called Trewenta [Lewannick], acquitted and discharged from all service, except fifteen pence which it ought to render to Ridlacton [Rillaton] according to a certain custom which is called "Motiled;" and of the gift of Robert the son of Alketill, with the consent of Earl Reginald his lord, the land which is called Trenchicot; and of the gift of the Earl Reginald the portion of Hameline, the priest of the chapel of the Castle, with all liberties and things to the same

portion belonging; and 40s. yearly of the farm of the Castle of Donheved; and the Church of St. Andrew at Stratton with its appurtenances; and one carucate of land of the sanctuary of the Manor of Stratton, near the other land of the same Church, with a certain piece of the salt marsh of Ebford; with the secured dignity of our Chapel of the Castle of Lanstave-ton; and the mill which is under the Castle of Donheved, with their appurtenances, and the customs which it had while it was in the hand of the Earl Reginald; and the land of Carnedon which is a member of Ridlacton. Moreover that there be rendered to them of the remaining portion of the Manor of Ridlacton that they should well and fully possess the 100 solidates of land which the Earl Baldwin de Redevers granted and assigned and by his Charter confirmed to them; and of the gift of Osbert de Bikesleya 20 solidates of land in the manor of Treuris [Treovis], that is to say, at the village which is called Tregof, and the land which Luffe had, and the land of Warine near the bridge, and one acre in the village which is called Carsbrok, with the men and all things which pertain to the aforesaid lands; and the part of the wood towards the east as separated by the road, even to the water; and of the gift of Bernard the clerk, two acres of land which three men hold and render therefor to God and the Church of St. Stephen 5s. yearly, which are below the Trebursi road. And of the gift of William de Hemerdon all the land of Pech. Moreover, we have granted and confirmed to them all things with the appurtenances as they reasonably possessed them while the Earl Moreton was living, and as are evidenced by the Charter of his gifts.

A few years later (1216) this same John, in the comprehensive phraseology of the age, addressed his *Great Charter of England*:

To the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justiciaries, Foresters, Sheriffs, Reeves, Ministers, and all Bailiffs, and others his faithful subjects.

In the year 1229 King Henry III. recited and confirmed the charter of King John, confirming also to the said Canons and their successors the gift which Reginald had made to them, for the augmentation of their Church of Lanstaueton, from the Churches of Leskeret and Lankin-

horn, on the day of the transfer of the relics and Canons of the same Church, at the ford of the town of Lanstaucton.

Richard Earl of Cornwall and Poictou, the famous son of King John, next took under his protection "the Priory of Lanston, and the Prior and Canons thereof, and all their men, churches, tenures, and possessions," and enjoined "that no one should presume to interfere with the rights and liberties which they had under their charters."

The same Richard afterwards, by charter, granted in perpetuity to the Prior of Lanceuetone, and the Canons there, 5s. 10d., to be received annually from the Burgesses of Dunheved, for providing a lamp to burn every night before the image of the Blessed Mary in the Priory. The same Earl, by another charter, confirms to the Church of St. Stephen at Lanstone, all their former rights and liberties, freed for ever from all secular service and all secular customs, and declares that no one should place the afore-said Canons in plea of any tenement, unless before himself or his Bailiffs of Cornwall. Among the witnesses to this deed are Ivon, the Earl's brother, Henry of Bodrigan, and Ralph Bloyo.

The dates of these charters of Richard are somewhat uncertain, but he was created Earl of Cornwall 1227, and died in 1272.

In 1258 Robert Fissacre, a Prior of this convent, was excommunicated for "disobedience and manifold offences," but was shortly afterwards absolved, and continued Prior until September 12th, 1261. During his priorate he founded the hospital of St. Leonard at



✠ SIGILLV. ECCLE. SCI STEPHANI DE LAN.

Gillemartin. (See a translation of his grant at page 37.)

On the 9th September, 1260, Bronescombe, Bishop of Exeter, directed the Vicar of Stratton to pay to the Conventual Church of St. Stephen at Launceston, twenty marks yearly in lieu of tithes.

On the 17th December, 1260, Henry of Trewninnek, a monk of Launceston, was appointed Prior of Canonsleigh, Tiverton.

Richard of Montisfont was Prior of Launceaton in 1271 and in 1292.

On the 8 kal. June, 1274, Edmund Earl of Cornwall entered into the following agreement with the Prior and Convent of Lanceuaton. (We slightly abbreviate.) The Earl granted that the men of the Priory and Convent of Lanceuaton and of La Niweport might freely brew and bake in those towns, and might sell and buy bread, wine, ale, flesh, fish, and all other victuals needful as well for horses as for men, without market, or having claim made for toll, excepting nevertheless to the said Prior, &c., their former accustomed Fairs and Markets, and the liberties thereto belonging. Nevertheless one Bailiff was to be elected from the men of the Priory and Convent who should be bound by oath to the Earl faithfully to collect the assize (the legal portion) of bread and ale in the aforesaid town, and who should answer to the Earl or his attorney for one moiety of the same yearly, at the Feast of St. Michael: nor should it be lawful for the said Prior and Convent, or their Bailiff, to reduce or condone for a fine to the prejudice of the Earl or his heirs, from the aforesaid purchases, without the consent of the Seneschal of Cornwall for the time being.

The Earl also granted to the Canons and their successors all the land of Carnedon, as they had held it under the charter of Earl Reginald, so that the tenants of the said Earl might have proper estovers (fuel) for their hearth, and sufficient pasture for their animals, without

In 1302 (30 Ed. I.) disputes arose between the Burgesses of Dunheved and the Prior and Canons of St. Stephen, at Lanceuetona, concerning their mutual rights and liberties, and the parties brought their quarrels before the judges of assize and a jury of Est Wyveshire and certain knights chosen for the purpose, at Launceston, in Michaelmas term of that year. The pleadings in the action will be more fully set forth under our title of "Dunheved," but we here extract one interesting statement contained in them. The Prior says that "Reginald de Mortayn, Earl of Cornwall, gave to the Prior and Convent, in lieu of a *certain tower belonging to them which he had caused to be destroyed*, forty shillings yearly from his farm of the castle of Dunheved, without prejudice to the twenty shillings per annum payable to the said Prior and Convent, and their successors, for the market that had been taken from them, and which twenty shillings they have yearly of the Provost of the said Castle." Who can tell us where this tower stood, or why Reginald destroyed it?

On the 8th July, 1312, "the morrow of the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr," this same Roger de Horton, with the consent of his Convent, by writing under their common seal, promised to establish a chantry perpetually to "*celebrate*" by one of their canonical priests in their conventual church, for the soul of Master William Bauceyn, and the souls of his father and mother, and of their friends, and for the stability of Walter Bishop of Exeter, and of Roger himself, with every human thing belonging to them. The celebrating priest was always to participate in the goods of the house. Roger appointed his beloved in Christ Master Bartholomew, of the Castle, clerk, to carry out his intention.

On Friday, "at the Feast of St. Dunstan," in the same year, 1312, the grant was formally made by Roger de Horton himself, under his seal as "Prior of Lanceuetone."

It directs one mass to be said daily at the altar of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, immediately after the mass of the same Virgin, and a "placebo" and "dirige" weekly, unless the "inclina" shall be said by the Convent. Then follow other directions, among which is that the body of the said William might be buried in the convent chapel, if he should so choose.

The Canons of St. Stephen had become possessed of the sheaf tithes of Liskeard, and of the patronage of the vicarage there. It is said that the occupiers of mills in Liskeard had, in the time of Richard Earl of Cornwall, compounded for payment of half a mark yearly to the Vicar, and of eight shillings yearly to the Prior, in lieu of such tithes. In the year 1315 this composition was disputed, and the Bishop of Exeter excommunicated the tenants for non-payment of the tithe of mills. The tenants petitioned the King on the subject. The matter was inquired into, and the Bishop superseded his sentence.

On the 29th September, 1316, Bishop Stapeldon appointed Canon Ralph de Huggeworthi, an assistant of Horton, who had become blind and feeble.

On the 6th November, 1333, Bishop Grandisson dedicated "the Cemetery of St. Thomas, in the Priory of Launceston."

On the 17th March, 1337, Edward the Black Prince, son of King Edward III., was created first Duke of Cornwall. He became Prince of Wales in 1343. Under our title "Dunheved" there is translated a charter by this prince. He is supposed to have claimed the patronage of the Priory of St. Stephen, but afterwards to have relinquished such claim.

On the 26th June, 1346, Adam de Knolle, the successor of Prior Horton, resigned his office.

On the 22nd March, 1348, Ogerius Bant, a Canon of Launceston, was appointed Prior of Bodmin.

On the 29th May, 1373, Roger Leye was Prior of Launceston.

In the year 1379 Richard II., in his letters patent to Dunheved, recognizes the annual payment by that borough of sixty-five shillings and tenpence to the Priory of St. Stephen at Lanstone.

On the 27th October, 1379, Stephen Tredydan became Prior of that Convent. During his priorate, namely, in January, 1399, he went, it is said, "with an armed force" into Leskard, and rescued its Vicar, who was under arrest, and took and carried away a book valued at thirteen and fourpence, and two cloths of the value of six and eightpence. The parishioners petitioned the King on the subject, an inquisition issued, and eventually a pardon was granted. The Prior's interference on this occasion arose, no doubt, from his being patron of the living.

In the next year (1400) the parishioners of Liskeard, Linkinhorne, and Talland complained in Parliament that the Prior of Launceston had, on the ground of the poverty of his Convent, obtained a Papal Bull for the extinction of those vicarages, and the complete appropriation of their revenues. The petitioners stated that the Convent had an annual income of one thousand pounds, which was enough for its fifteen Canons. The Pope revoked the bull on discovery of the facts.

By indenture dated 4th September, 1400, made between Stephen, the Prior of Launceston, and the Convent of the same place, on the one part, and Richard Cobbethorn, Mayor of the borough of Dounheved, and the Commonalty of the same borough, of the other part, after reciting that strife and discord had arisen concerning divers liberties and franchises within the said borough of Dounheved, it was agreed as follows: "That the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty shall have for themselves and their successors, and shall exclusively enjoy, the liberty or

franchise of the same Borough on the Eastern part of Harperys Lake, descending by the same Lake as it was wont to run of old by the garden of the Prior, as far as Sextenyshaye, and so by the middle thereof even to the Fulling Mill, on the west part of the same mill, and thence to the water of Kensi on the west part of the Chapel of St. James, without any hindrance or disturbance of the aforesaid Prior and Convents, saving always to the aforesaid Prior and Convent and their successors a certain fair called Waterfeire, with all its profits and emoluments, as they were accustomed to have of old, without impediment or hindrance of the said Mayor and Commonalty; and the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty ratify and by these presents confirm the estate of the aforesaid Prior and Convent and their successors, of and in all steps, porchys, and stoorys of the building or linhay [wool-store?] in their tenements within the liberty aforesaid in Vastehaye, and also of and in all messuages, tofts, lands, tenements, rents, and other acquisitions by the aforesaid Prior and Convent and their successors, or of John Tregorrek and others, whosoever, within the liberty aforesaid, which are held of the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty, saving all things which anciently belonged to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty of the aforesaid lands and tenements. And the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty shall not have, nor claim to have, road or passage by Sextenyshaye to the Church of St. Thomas, near the Priory aforesaid, that is to say, they by these presents relinquish for ever the bottom road or way to the aforesaid Prior and Convent." The witnesses to this Indenture are Thomas Kelly of Kelly, Thomas Polsa, Stephen Bant, Richard Reprynne, John Treludek, and others. And the conventual seal in red wax is appended.

We assume that Harper's "Lake" was the stream descending from Chapple* to "Maiden's Well," near the

* *Vide* St. John's Chapel.

head of Wooda Lane, and flowing thence, in nearly its present channel, to the river Kensey at St. Thomas. The Prior's garden probably occupied the chief portion of Mr. Trood's orchards. The Sextonshaye seems to have been part of the St. Thomas Churchyard. The mill was distinct from what we know as the Town Mills. It evidently stood near to the place where the old bone mill, at the eastern end of St. Thomas Church, lately stood, between Mr. Hender's wool-house and Mr. Burt's yard. The water, after passing that mill, united with the Kensey not far from where it still enters that river. The Chapel of St. James must therefore, as we think, have been on the Dunheved side of the streamlet called Harper's Lake, and have occupied part at least of the site of Mr. William Burt's residence, near St. Thomas Bridge, on the left hand as we now descend from the castle. The convent garden, the Priory, and the churchyard were, as they still are, outside (westward of) the boundary of Dunheved. The monks had apparently been charged by the Mayor and Commonalty with having made some encroachments on a piece of waste (waste-haye) adjoining the conventual buildings. It was part of the compromise that these encroachments should be forgiven, and the Prior's right to retain his steps, porches, &c., admitted. We suggest that the waste abutted upon the streamlet, and that it was immediately above St. James's Chapel.

The Water-fair clearly yielded some pecuniary benefit to the Convent. We are unacquainted with the usages of that fair, but we may safely infer that they included amusements and diversions on the broad piece of water which, even then, occupied the river bed above the existing foot-bridge at St. Thomas.

In Norman French the word "feire" indicated places in which the wakes or feasts of dedication of churches were held.

Harper's Lake, flowing into the Kensey on the south, above St. Thomas Bridge, has its exact correlative in Kensey Lake, descending through the valley by Roydon and Horwell's school house, flowing into the same river Kensey on the north, immediately below the same bridge. In Cornwall the word "lake" heretofore always denoted such streamlets as these.

On the 12th December, 1403, the aggressive Stephen Tredydan died Prior, and according to Leland "was richly tumbled." He was succeeded by Roger Combrigg, who died 18th June, 1410.

On the 5th July, 1410, John Honyland was appointed Prior. He in 1427 erected within his Priory a chantry, at the altar of St. Margarite and St. John of Brydlington, wherein one of the community was every week to officiate daily and continually in the morning. For this service he was to be allowed two marks from Lankynhorn Vicarage, twenty-three and fourpence from the farm of the chapel of the curate of Tamerton, and six and eightpence from the farm of the chapel of Wrington (Werrington).

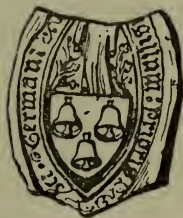
Mr. Hancock, the Town Clerk of Liskeard, has, in his *Historical and Architectural Notices of the Parish Church of St. Martin, at Liskeard*, given us translations of two deeds in the possession of the Corporation of that ancient borough, each made between this John Honyland, "the Prior of the Priory of St. Stephen, Launceston, and the Convent of the same place," of the one part, and the then Mayor of the town of Leskyrd, Leskeret, and the Commonalty of the same town, and divers parishioners of the Parish Church of St. Martin, of the other part. By the first of these deeds, dated 6 Henry VI. (1428), the aforesaid Prior and Convent, in right of their said Church of St. Stephen, granted to the said Mayor, &c., licence to erect a chapel in the chancel of the Parish Church of St. Martin, on the southern and side part of the said chancel, which

chancel the said Mayor, &c., were at their own costs for ever to maintain. And by the second of these deeds, dated 31st May, 1430, after reciting that the said Prior and Convent were the rectors and proprietors of the said Parish Church of Leskyret, the said Prior and Convent granted licence to the said Mayor, &c., to erect a chapel contiguous to the chancel of the Parish Church aforesaid, to join such chapel to the chancel on the south and side part thereof. This chapel the said Mayor, Commonalty, and Parishioners undertook to build and thereafter to maintain.

John Honyland died Prior 28th September, 1430, and was succeeded by William Shyre, who was officially declared Prior 21st August, 1431. Dr. Oliver tells us that there had been some irregularity in his election, and we have now found a draft (in Latin) of the result of an enquiry which afterwards took place, concerning the expenses caused by that irregularity. William was acquitted of blame and negligence in the proceedings. We have no evidence of the duration of his priorate.

In 1447 Bishop Lacy granted an indulgence in favour of the Chapel of St. Catherine, attached to Launceston Priory.

A deed lies before us made during the same reign (Henry VI., 1422-1461). "John, Prior of Launceston," is one of the witnesses to the deed. Unfortunately its actual date is lost. The document is sadly defaced and torn. We see, however, that it is made between John Hawkyn, Prior of the Priory of St. Germans, and the Convent of the same place, on the one part, and John Palmer, then Mayor of the "town of Launceston, otherwise called Dounheved," on the other part. The seal of St. Germans Priory is attached, and sufficiently perfect to enable us to give a copy of it. Whether the "John, Prior of Launceston," who witnessed this deed, was Prior John Honyland already mentioned, or a prior elected



SIGILLVM PRIORIS SCI
GERMANI.

subsequently to William Shyre, must at present remain in doubt. John Palmer was Mayor of Dunheved four times from 1432 to 1461-62.

We know that in the year 1474 Robert Waryn was Prior of the Priory of St. Stephen, Launceston.

By the kindness of Mrs. Lawrence, widow of the late Northmore Herle Pierce Lawrence, Esq., we are permitted to translate from an original Latin Rental in her possession the following important statements. They show the then extensive revenues and rights of the Priory. Our readers will remember that we are still writing of a period more than four hundred years ago. The Rental is written in the clear and somewhat abbreviated style of the age. It is called, "The Rental renewed in the time of Sir Robert Waryn" [Sir (Dominus) was then a common prefix to a person in Holy Orders, or of the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and is still used in University Lists], "Prior of the Priory of St. Stephen, Launceston, in the year of our Lord 1474, and in the 14th year of the reign of King Edward IV."

It commences with the manor of "Launcestonlonde," a name still preserved in Launcestonlands, in which Manor the Rental specifies forty-nine tenements, besides those in the "Town of Neuport and St. Stephen."

We propose to subjoin an alphabetical list of *all* the names of places mentioned in this Rental, as illustrative of the general unchanging nomenclature of places.

The first division of the rental appears to comprise mere quit-rents, the sums varying from one-halfpenny to twenty shillings. The payment of a quit-rent discharged the tenant from other services.

The forty-nine tenements were held by one hundred and four persons, among whom, and throughout the Rental, many names occur which, after the lapse of thirteen generations, are still well known to us.

Under "Neuport and St. Stephen" appear entries of seventy-one rents paid by thirty-five persons.

The next section of the Rental is intituled, "Borough of Neuweport." It gives the names of seventy-six burgesses there in the year 1474. Some heirs of deceased persons, and two or three non-residents, are mentioned as burgesses. The "Keeper of the Store of the Blessed Mary" is indicated only by his office. William Berball, chaplain, and John Torner, chaplain, are burgesses; and Thomas Garrya is burgess in right of his wife.

The third section is again under the heading "Launcestonlonde," and specifies the conventional tenants of the manor, and their several holdings. The tenements are one hundred and fifteen in number. In some cases the names of tenements and of tenants are identical with those in the quit-rental. We observe among these tenements a note that payment of rents of 7s. 10d. for Attel Downe, 3s. for Arteris Downe, 8s. for Launceston Downe, and 2s. 6d. for Barn Downe, had been obtained by distress. At the end of this section are some payments which the accountant had made, among them being the following:

Paid the Sacristan for John Uppetton for a certain Mount called Whyteburgh [in Trehwante], 6d. Paid the Sacristan of Cloms the land of Richard Vage, 3d. Paid the Sacristan of the tenement of John Hore, 3s. Paid the Keeper of the Blessed Mary of the Parish of St. Stephen, 1s. 4d. Paid the Lord Prior for the tithes of Whytemede, 3s. Paid the Priest of Egloskery at Penhelemyll and Kestelmylford in this year, 3s. 8d. Paid for the Vault [or arched chamber] of Launceston, rented of the heirs of John Body, 14s. 2½d. Paid rent of Launcestonlond for the Vault [chamber] there, of the gift of the Lord Prior yearly, 40s. Paid the Storekeeper of Mary Magdalen for rent of one tenement in the town of the Castle per annum, 3d.

Next follows a list of twenty-one defaulters, and then a memorandum that "Robert Cork of Launceston" [the accountant] had, in that year, paid for Sir John Denbaude,

the steward of Edmund Lacy, Bishop of Exeter, certain specified sums, and had received from seventy-nine named tenants of Launcestonlonde sums on account of such payments. The balance being in Mr. Cork's favour, the Bishop's steward authorized him to receive the tithes of grain of Talland, £17 13s. 10d.; the tithes of grain of Lankynhorn, £13 15s.; the tithes of grain of Leskirde, £12 16s.; and some arrears due from the Bailiff of Halgelonde.

The next section is simply a schedule of "Names of the [one hundred and twenty-one] *Farmers* (Censariorum) of the Manor of Launcestonlonde, anno" 1474.

Then follow "Sessions of all the Messuages, Lands, and Tenements of Sir Robert Waryn, Prior of the Priory House *and Church* of St. Stephen, Launceston, within the Manor of Launcestonlonde, at the Feast of the Finding of the Holy Cross, an. 1474."

We will give the substance of the first entry at this court :

John Forde takes his tenure (in Lamalla) of the lord on the day and year aforesaid—to him and his wife, their heirs and executors, for the term of ten years, yielding therefor yearly 5s.; viz., at the Feasts of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, St. Michael the Archangel, the Nativity of the Lord, and Easter, by equal portions, and to do suit to our court of the Manor aforesaid at Barnhay, and elsewhere, as may be appointed, from three weeks to three, and to do suit to our Mill with all grain.

And he shall carry yearly with his horses, salt and lime, when required, under the penalty of 12d. for every carriage which may be deficient, and he ought annually to plough, to reap, and to carry at Newhous according to the ancient custom of the aforesaid Manor, or to pay 18d. yearly, and this at the election of the lord. And if he shall die within his aforesaid term, or if either of them shall so die, the tenant shall render an amercement in the name of a heriot. And if he shall quit, or if either of them shall quit the tenement before the end of the aforesaid term, he shall pay, or they shall pay, 5s. sterling in the name of a farlief, in addition to the aforesaid rent. And he gives to the lord for a fine 10s., wherefore he hath a day fixed for payment at the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel next ensuing.

Entries succeed of the same general purport relating to eighty-nine other customary tenures of the manor. Many of the tenements are referred to as having been then lately held of Prior William. We venture to assume that this Prior William was William Shyre. One entry differs from others. It reads thus : "Carnaythen Parke." Richard Wilshman, Canon and Butler of Launceston Priory, takes of the lord a close which lately belonged to Robert Alyn : at the will of the lord, &c. Rendering therefore yearly 17s. at the aforesaid feasts."

This portion of the Rental occupies no less than twenty-eight quarto pages of abbreviated Latin manuscript.

The next division is intituled : "Sessions of the Manors of Boyton, Braderych, and Bradeford, and of all the mesuages, &c., within those manors belonging to Robert Waryn, Prior of the Priory House and Church of St. Stephen."

As in the preceding cases we will give an abstract of the first entry :

John Reche takes his tenure to him, his wife, their heirs and executors, for a term of 20 years, yielding therefor the yearly rent 43s. 4d., payable at the aforesaid feasts, and doing suit at the Court and Mill of the aforesaid Manor, carrying also yearly a waggon-load of fuel from Braderyche Wood to the Priory House at Launceston, or in default paying 20d. per load. And if the tenant, or his wife, should quit or die, then paying an amercement in the name of a heriot or farlief.

The tenements of Hanche, *alias* Blakehall, and Dorset, with lands in Tamerton, Bradeforde, Hoggeslade, Byesteway, Tottysdon, Stratton, Treworgy, and Buklowren are next mentioned.

Then follows Clymeslonde Pryor. Under this heading are named Carsbroke, Tregoo, Nithertrelabe, Overtrelabe, Wydeslade, Benetts, Reynsta, Sturte, Attewode, and Ogge-meer, the several tenants whereof were, besides paying

their usual rents, and observing other customs of the manor, to carry salt and lime when required, under a penalty of 12d. for every neglect.

In the succeeding division stands Carnedon Prior, in which manor the tenants of Southboternell, Uppeton, Hennewode, Newlonde, Clenecombe, Knolle, Nytherton, Mewysham, Notter, Northboternell, Kynbeare, Bonchedon, and Bathpolemyll took their respective lands, upon conditions similar to those of Clymeslonde Pryor.

These entries are followed by a summary of the (fifty-nine) names of tenements, tenants, and rents in respect of Carnedoun, commencing with sums of 2s. 4d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. due from the Lord Duke of Clarence. The same course is adopted with respect to (1) the twenty-two conventional tenants of Carnedon Prior, many of whom are charged in addition to their respective yearly rents fourpence "for hens" (*gallinæ*), and (2) the twenty-seven free tenants of the latter manor.

Next come in succession (1) the names of the (forty-four) free tenants of Launcestonlonde who ought yearly "to plough and to reap at Neuhaus;" (2) of the (fifty-seven) conventional tenants of Launcestonlonde who ought "to plough, reap, and carry with waggons, or to pay 14d.; viz., to plough or pay 4d., to reap or pay 4d., and to carry or pay 6d., at the choice of the lord;" (3) of the (one hundred and one) tenants who ought "to reap, or pay 2d. yearly, at the election of the lord;" and (4) of those (fifty-six) who ought "to carry salt and lime, or pay 12d. yearly."

This most interesting record comprises one hundred quarto sides, and closes with schedules of arrears of rents and fines in the several manors—specifying the defaulters, among whom were the Abbots of Clyve and Tourehill.

NAMES OF TENEMENTS

COMPRISED IN THE PRIORY RENTAL OF 14 EDWARD IV. (A.D. 1474)
 ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, AND SPELT AS IN THE
 ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT.*

Arterisdowne	Bradeforde
Athyehouse	Braderych
Attek	Bromlonde
Atteldoune	Buklowren
Attell	Burdon
Attellwodepark	Byesteway
Attesfrends	Bynethewode
Attewell	Byreyo
Attewey	Bysouthewaye
Attewode	
Attewyll	Calstok, North, South, East,
Atteyeco	West
Ayspe	Candelcok
	Canonhalle
Barndowne	Cargintell
Barnewall	Carnaythen
Barnhay	Carnaythen parke
Bastehaye	Carnedon Prior. [Carneton,
Bastestrete	<i>Domes.</i>]
Bathpole	Carnedoun
Bathpolemyll	Carnek
Benetts	Carsbroke
Blakehall	Caulhare
Blakelonde	Causpenhele
Bodgalle	Churchelonde
Bonchedon	Clenecomb
Boternell, North	Climestone. [Clismestone,
Bowode, South and North	<i>Domes.</i>]
Boyton. [Boietone, <i>Domes.</i>]	Clompytts

* The sites of the majority of these tenements will, in this year of our Lord 1884, be immediately recognized by persons acquainted with the locality. In the few instances where we have found the same place mentioned in Domesday Book, anno 1085, we have added the orthography of that period.

Clymeslonde Pryor	Kynbeare, North
Clyne (Abbacy)	Kyngbeare
Combe	
Cordebeare	Labe
Crempehill	Lamalle
Cudmanslee	Lanayst
	Landren, Higher and Lower
Dodecote	Langeley
Dorset	Langover
Dounlonde	Lankynhorn
Dounyend	Lankynhorn (tithes of)
Dudmansdon	Launceston. [Lancauetone and Lanscavetone, <i>Domes.</i>]
Dudston	Launcestonlonde
Dupforde	Launcestonlonde, manor of
Egloskery. [Egleshos, <i>Domes.</i>]	Lawannek
Estewode	Lawharn and Comb
Estmenhynot	Leskirde (tithes of). [Lis- carret, <i>Domes.</i>]
Halgelonde	Lobettislonde
Halle	Lockyshyll
Hanche, otherwise Blake- hall	Lomysthorn
Harepathdoun	Lonelegh
Hennewode	Loryng
Hentergrene	Luerdislond
Hilleparke	Luttecote
Hoggeslade	Luttecotedoune
Hole	Menhynnek, East and West
Holehame	Mewysham
Holirodeway	Mewyshammyll
Holyrodehame	Millond
Horyflodder	Myddelwode
Hyndeby	Mysemyll
Katerynparke	Neuporte, town of
Kellygren	Newehous
Kestell	Newemyll
Kestelmylforde	Neweton
Knoll	Newlond

North Bere	Takebeare. [Tacabere, <i>Domes.</i>]
Northcote	Talland (tithes of)
Notter	Tamerton
Nythertoun	Tankerysmylle
	Tannemylle
Odecroft	Thorne
Oggemeer	Throcombe
Orchard	Tottysdon
Orcherdislonde	Tourehill (Abbacy)
Overatrelabe	Trebennek
Overawode	Trebursy
Overmylle	Treburtell
Overtruscote	Tredydan
	Trefrends
Pengelly, Est	Tregadylet
Pengunell	Tregarya
Penhele, Higher and Lower	Tregere, North, South
Penhelemylle	Treglasta
Penrous	Treglomamylle
Poleparke	Treglome
Polhormanhay	Trehamer
Prustyslonde	Trehomer
	Trelake
Reynsta	Trelanchet
Riggrovemylle	Tremayle
	Trendelhame, otherwise Holehame
Saghmore	Tresmargh
Slade	Tresmere
Soplond	Tresmure
Southboternell	Trevalet
Storkys	Treweytheke
Stratton. [Strattone, <i>Domes.</i>]	Trewhante
Sturte	Treworgy
Sturtes	Trewortha
St. Stephen, town of. [Stefan, <i>Domes.</i>]	Treworthe
Suthertrelabe	Treyoffe
Suthertruscote	Treyof
Sutherwode	Tuell
Suttoun and Uptoun	Twelfmensmore

Underwode	Whyteburgh (sacristan of)
Underwode near Newemill	Whytemede
Uppetoun and Knoll	Whyteparke
	Wilhous
Waterlete	Wilparke
Waye	Wulfolk
Westberize	Wychals
Westmenhynot	Wydeslade
Westpyke	
Whytdon	Yokyshill

The philologist must decide how many (if any) names of Roman or Norman origin appear in this catalogue. It embraces (1) a large district contiguous on the north to Dunheved Castle, which the Conqueror's brother and his successors had continuously held for 400 years; and (2) a district south of the same Castle, subject to the same Norman jurisdiction.

In the year 1478 a payment was made to the Receiver for the lord Edward the Prince [son of the reigning King] at the Chapel of St. Gabriel in the Priory.

William Hopkyn was Prior of the Convent, 1483, and so continued until his death, 10th August, 1507. During his priorate some alarming disputes arose as to the religious rights of the Prior and Convent, on the one part, and the laymen dwelling *near the Chapel of St. Thomas-the-Martyr*, on the other part. Hugh Oldham, then Bishop of Exeter, was asked to settle these disputes. Dr. Oliver has printed a copy, in extended Latin, of the Bishop's award, dated November 9th, 1506. It is addressed, "To all children of Holy Mother Church," and recites that discord had arisen between "the religious men, the Prior and Convent of the Priory of Launceston, the proprietary rectors *of the Parish Church of St. Stephen* in Middlehill, in the aforesaid town of Launceston, on the one part, and the inhabitants near the Chapel of St. Thomas-the-

Martyr, partly depending upon the same, on the other part," concerning the celebration of divine service, and the administration of the sacraments to the said inhabitants in the said chapel, by a fit priest. And then the Bishop, with the laudable anxiety of a good pastor for his flock, declares that, "with the consent and assent of the aforesaid Prior and Convent, and also of John Shere, John Richard, John Grenow, keepers of the images or goods in the store of the Chapel of St. Thomas-the-Martyr aforesaid, John Mayow, Stephen Gary, Robert Coke, Nicholas Helier, and other inhabitants at the aforesaid Chapel, being the major part of those who had occasioned the contention, voluntarily submitting," he ordains as follows :

First, that the aforesaid Prior and Convent shall, at their own cost, find a fit priest, regular or secular, who shall celebrate, for the aforesaid inhabitants, all divine service in the aforesaid Chapel of St. Thomas-the-Martyr on every Sunday, and on other usual feast days, in the same manner as other parishioners have, and shall administer the sacraments to them in urgent necessity: Also, that the aforesaid inhabitants shall yearly, at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord, come to the Conventual Church of the aforesaid Prior, to hear their matins there, and not in the said Chapel: Also, that the aforesaid inhabitants near the aforesaid Chapel shall, at their own proper cost, find, repair, and maintain all books, vestments, and other ornaments necessary for divine service: Also, that the religious men, the Prior and Convent, shall, at their expense, find for the said inhabitants wine and bread necessary for the consecration and celebration of masses, and consecrated wax, and holy oil for use at the baptismal font, and the pix for the Host, with sacramental wine for the Conventual Church of the said Priory: Also, that the aforesaid inhabitants of the said Chapel shall, at their expense, build, repair, and maintain the walls, windows, and roof of the said Chapel, also the fence or ditch of the cemetery of such Chapel: Also, that two of the principal of the imagekeepers or guardians of the said Chapel of St. Thomas-the-Martyr, or one of them, shall now and in future offer yearly, in token of subjection and recognition of the Mother Church, one wax [candle] of one pound, at the feast of St.

Stephen-the-Martyr, viz. on the morrow of the Nativity of the Lord, at the high altar of the Mother Church of St. Stephen-the-Martyr in Middlehill, by turns and alternately, viz. at the feast of St. Stephen next after the date of these presents in the Mother Church of St. Stephen in Middlehill aforesaid, and the other, yearly, at the same feast on the high altar of the Conventual Church, and so thenceforth alternately from year to year : Also, that the inhabitants aforesaid, or two principal imagekeepers or guardians of the said Chapel, shall, yearly, in the said Chapel, at the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas-the-Martyr, offer to the curate there, at the high altar of the said Chapel of St. Thomas-the-Martyr, 2 shillings of lawful money : Also that the water carrier, or a clerk of the aforesaid Chapel to be chosen by the Prior, shall lie down or sleep in a certain chamber of the tower of the Convent Church, to which it is easy for any person to go, so that such clerk, if it become necessary, may forthwith go to arouse the curate of the Chapel, that he may rise to administer the necessary sacraments. (The Bishop appended his seal.)

John Carlian, a sub-prior of the Convent, was, on the 10th September, 1507, elected to the priorate. We are told that nine Canons voted on the occasion, and that on the 7th January, 1509, the Bishop of Exeter granted him and his successors a licence to wear, during divine service and in processions, amices of grey fur, such as the Canons in Exeter Cathedral and other Collegiate Churches were accustomed to wear. We shall see how, in a few years, the then reigning king (Henry VIII.) treated these ostentatious externals and their wearers.

In August, 1521, John Baker was elected Prior. Our beautiful parish church [chapel] of St. Mary Magdalene was then in course of erection. In the proper place we shall show grants by Prior Baker in connection with this church. It is said that Prior Baker resigned his office, but we have not ascertained the cause, or the exact time, of his resignation.

On the 6th June, 1531, John Sheyr was elected Prior. He is probably the John Shere mentioned in Bishop

Oldham's above-cited award. *Sheyr was the last Prior of Launceston.* In the years 1536 to 1539 Henry's vengeance or cupidity swept away all the priories and abbeys of the kingdom. Sheyr admitted the King's supremacy, and thereby secured for himself a life annuity of £100. Stephen George made similar submission, and secured a pension of £10. John Hamme, one of the brethren, also submitted, and obtained £6 13s. 4d. yearly for life, and John Treddericke, Thomas Webbe, and John Fishe, other yielding brethren, respectively obtained life pensions of £5 6s. 8d. Total, £132 13s. 4d.

When the Crown had determined to take possession of the lands and revenues of the monasteries, commissioners were appointed to ascertain all particulars concerning those lands and revenues. We translate from the Latin the Commissioners' report with respect to

Launceston Priory.

REVENUE.

SPIRITUALS.

Value of the products of the Sheaf-tithes situate and lying in divers Towns and Parishes belonging to the said Priory :

	£	s.	d.
Leskerd	20	0	0
Tallon	9	0	0
Worryngton and Seynt Gelys . .	13	6	8
Egloskery	11	0	0
Boyton	6	13	4
Stratton and Poghill	16	0	0
Tamerton	7	13	4
Seynt Genys	8	0	0
Lawanek	10	0	0
Lanaste	5	0	0
Lankyngborne	18	0	0
Mary Maydaleyn	2	13	4
Seynt Thomas	6	6	8
Tynnyhorne and Cokkewarnell . .	6	8	
Barton of Worryngton	1	1	4

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Seynt Gelys		8	0			
Saint Thomas	2	0	0			
Seynt Stephyns	8	6	8			
Tresmere	2	5	8			
Seynt Julytte	6	0	0			
Total				154	11	8

Value of Pensions issuing out of various
Churches belonging to the said Priory :

Beworthy	10	0				
Ashebury	2	0				
Marie Magdalene	1	0	0			
Tamerton	1	6	8			
Egloskery	1	6	8			
Dewstowe	5	0				
Luffingcotte	2	0				
Seynt Gelys	2	0				
Tresmere	1	8				
South Sydenham	1	0				
Total				4	17	0

TEMPORALS.

Value of the rent and product of
lands and tenements, as well of the Free
as of the Conventiounary Tenants, per-
taining to the said Priory, and situate
and lying in divers demesnes and
manors, namely :

Launceston and the Borough [Newport], with £10 for the perquisites of Courts, yearly average	101	6	8
Bradeford, with 2s. perquisites of Courts	5	11	3½
Carnedon Prior, with 6s. perquisites of Courts	13	8	5¾
Clymmeslond Prior, with 3s. 4d. per- quisites	7	1	4¼
Treworgy, with 3s. 4d. perquisites	7	8	6
Stratton, with 2s. perquisites	7	2	6
Tottesdon, with 1s. perquisites	4	1	0

THE PRIORY.

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	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Byestway, with 4s. perquisites . . .	7	10	0			
Boyton, with 2s. perquisites . . .	8	2	0			
Buckelawre, with 1s. 4d. perquisites . .	18	4	6			
Buek	15	1				
Bonalva, with 1s. 4d. perquisites . . .	7	10	11			
Halghland, with 6s. 8d. perquisites . .	3	15	2½			
Bradrygge	8	10	8½			
Trewosell	2	13	4			
And the office of Chamberlain at the Priory	26	5	0			
Total				229	2	6½

FROM THE SALE OF WOOD.

Value of the profits arising from the sale of wood and underwood of the afore- said Manors, estimated by the Com- missioners at	4	0	0	4	0	0
Total of Spirituals and Temporals . . .	£	392	11	2½		

CHARGES ON REVENUE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To the Lord of Trebigh for rent of Rig- grovemylle yearly	3	0				
To the Lord the King for the assize of bread and ale in Newport, within the Manor of Launceston, yearly	8	0				
To the same Lord the King for tithes of Braderigge	2	0				
And for the support of a certain light in the Chapel of the Blessed Mary, of the grant of Richard formerly Earl of Cornwall, yearly	5	0				
				18	0	

FEEES OF THE STEWARD, RECEIVER, AUDITOR, AND BAILIFF, PAID YEARLY.

To John Chamond, Knight, Chief Steward of the House aforesaid	2	13	4
To John Wyse, Receiver and Bailiff of Launcestonlond, yearly	3	6	8

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To John Phelipps, Bailiff of the Manor of Haghland		13	4			
To William Dynham and Thomas Cokk, Auditors of the House aforesaid, yearly	6	0	0			
To John Kymthorn, Deputy Steward of the House	2	0	0			
To the same John Kymthorn, Bailiff of Treworgy		13	4			
To the same John Kymthorn, Bailiff of Trewosell		6	8			
To Robert Glanfeld, Bailiff of Braderygge	1	6	8			
To Henry Shire, Bailiff of the Borough of Newport Pounce	1	4	4			
And to the Clerk of the Parish of Launceston aforesaid, by agreement . .		6	8			
Total				18	11	0

ANNUITIES AND PERPETUAL PENSIONS.

To the Abbot of Tavistoke for the Pension of Worryngton	2	10	0			
To the Prior of St. German for the Pension of Mawdaleyn		13	4			
To the Chaplain celebrating in the Chapel within the Castle of Downeheved, of the grant of Stephen formerly King of England	5	0	0			
To a certain Chaplain for celebrating Mass twice weekly at Penhele for the soul of the founder, yearly	2	13	4			
Total				10	16	8

YEARLY DISTRIBUTED IN ALMS.

Given to the Poor as well at the Lord's
Supper as on every Friday in Lent :

For the soul of the aforesaid founder . .	4	2	2			
To the poor in the Hospital of St. Leonard for the soul of the said founder . .		6	8			
To the Prisoners in the Castle of the Lord the King at Launceston, of the foundation of the founder aforesaid . .	1	0	0			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To the Poor on the Obit day of the aforesaid founder	1	0	0			
And to the Poor for Alms yearly given for the soul of the same founder	1	0	0			
	<hr/>			7	8	10
Synodals and procurations yearly to the Archdeacon				15	9	
Clear yearly value	£354			0	11	¼

NOTE.—*We have used Dr. Oliver's copy of the Valor Ecclesiasticus. There are slight errors in the figures.*

£392 11 2¼

Altogether Henry VIII. dissolved six hundred and forty-five conventual establishments. By the destruction of our Priory, alone, he became possessed in fee of several important manors, and of large ecclesiastical revenues. For these he gave half a dozen paltry life pensions to Sheyr and his brethren.

Clymesland Prior, Carnedon Prior, Bradridge, and other of the valuable lands mentioned in the Commissioners' report, are royal possessions to this day. They form part of the Duchy of Cornwall.

On the 9th July, 1575, Henry's daughter, Queen Elizabeth, granted for sixty years to Sir Gawen Carew, knight, and his wife, "The Rectory of St. Stephen at Launceston, the Chapel of St. Nicholas at Tresmere, and all the tithes" thereof respectively; and on the 16th May, 1600, she, before the lease expired, sold for £1738 14s. 10d. the reversion in fee of the same rectory, chapel, and tithes, to Robert Best and Henry Hollande.

On the 21st December, 1614, King James I. granted to Richard Connocke in fee "the house and site of the late dissolved Priory of Launceston, with the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof, the Barton and Grange of Newhouse, and the two Watermills;" and on the 2nd

November, 1650, Sir Francis Drake, Baronet (nephew of the navigator), purchased from Connocke's representatives, not only the same house, site, barton, grange, and water-mills, but also other "lands, woods, meadows and pastures belonging to the site and precincts of the said Priory, part of the manor of Launceston, and within the towns, parishes, fields and hamlets of Launceston, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Thomas, and St. Stephen." His purchases from Connocke's representatives afterwards passed into the hands of Sir William Morice, and, later, into those of the Dukes of Northumberland, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Dick, and Mr. Deakin successively. On the death of the last-named gentleman, the trustees of his will, in July, 1882, sold the property in parcels. The modern manor of Launcestonlands comprises Newport, portions of St. Stephens, some tenements in St. Thomas, St. Mary Magdalene, Laneast, and Tresmere, in Cornwall, and some rights in Ashwater, Devonshire.

It would not be very difficult to trace from Henry VIII. to their present holders other benefices and lands acquired by the annihilation of Launceston Priory; but it is not within the scope of this work to deal further with that subject.

The destroyed chapels of St. Catharine, St. Margaret, St. John of Bridlington, St. James, and St. Gabriel, were evidently clustered around the Priory House, and the chapel of St. Thomas-the-Martyr seems to have stood at only a little distance from the conventual buildings. We suggest that the last-named chapel was within what is now known as St. Thomas Hamlet. "*The inhabitants who dwelt near the Chapel*" were to have the same general religious rights as "the parishioners." The Commissioners' report gives separate values of Seynt Thomas (£6 6s. 8d.) and Saint Thomas (£2 2s.), the former probably referring to the Parish, and the latter to the Hamlet.

The site of Mrs. Langdon's buildings, abutting upon the Northumberland Foundry, and the adjacent sites of Mr. William H. Hender's houses, as well as those parts of the Station Road at the bottom of "St Thomas Street," were all heretofore called The Priors. Until recently St. Thomas Street was the [only] street in the Hamlet of St. Thomas. We now occasionally hear the whole Hamlet corruptly designated, "The Hamlet of St. Thomas Street."

John Leland, who visited the Priory while Sir Gawen Carew held it, in the sixteenth century, thus writes: "The Priorie of Launstoun standith in the south-west part of the suburbe of the towne [Newport, not Dunheved] under the rote of the hille, by a faire wood side, and thorowgh this wood rennith a pirlle of water [Harper's Lake], cumming out of an hil therby, and servith al the offices of the place. In the Chirche I markid two notable Tumbes, one of Prior Horton, and another of Prior Stephane [Tredydan]. One also told me there, that one Mabilia, a Countess, was buried ther in the Chapitre House. . . . There is a chapelle by the west-north-west, a litle without Launstowne, dedicated to S. Catarine. It is now prophanid. In the Priorie Chircheyarde standith also a Paroche Chirche. By the north side of the Priorie rennith a litle river" [the Kensey].

In our chapter on St. Thomas we may show that the Parish Church here mentioned was distinct from the Priory buildings.

Within a hundred years of the "dissolution" of the Priory, scarcely a vestige remained of its once princely buildings. It is too late to enquire whether this utter destruction—this displacement of even the fragments of a ruin—arose from the popular rage against Popery, or from the hands of Cromwell's soldiers. Whatever the cause, this is certain, that the stately Chapter-House, the Refectory,

the ever-lighted Temple, the ornate Chapel of the Devotee and of the Mynstrelle, the Clerk's Chamber, the Butler's Crypt, the Sacristan's Storehouse, have disappeared like "the baseless fabric of a vision." A solitary arch at the White Hart Hotel of Dunheved, and half a dozen scattered stones, are pointed at with hesitating finger as having once belonged to the grand old Priory; and an occasional excavation has turned up a sculptured "Polyphant," as in 1833, when, under the present Gas Court, some beautifully-cut pieces of window tracery were found about fourteen feet below the present surface of the ground: but this is all.

While the Priory existed it was well known for its hospitality to the traveller, and its benevolent attentions to the poor. At a time when there was no legal provision for the wants of the hungry, and the sick, and the friendless, these Monastic Institutions were fountains of charity and mercy. As Sanctuaries, too, they were sometimes bulwarks for the weak against the strong. They had, however, become fetters upon industry, and seminaries of superstition, and few perhaps will now regret that they have ceased from the land.

St. Leonard's Hospital.

Leonard was born in France, and became Bishop of Limosin. He died in the year 500. It is said that he obtained from King Clodoveus permission to set free all the prisoners whom he might visit; thereupon he sought out persons who were imprisoned for religion or other good cause, and set them at liberty. The monks afterwards improved the story: they said that the chains of every prisoner who invoked the saint would fall off. Of course many links of chain were thenceforth produced from persons miraculously released. Thus St. Leonard became the

patron saint of prisoners, and numerous chapels were dedicated to him. There was at a very early age a chapel so dedicated at Launceston. We speak of the site of the old Priory and of its adjunct St. Stephen, not of Dunheved.

There is in the possession of the Town Council of Dunheved an original charter, which they have courteously permitted us to translate. It has no actual date; but Robert Fissacre, who granted it, was Prior before the year 1258. Richard, the son of King John, and who assented to and witnessed the deed, was Earl of Cornwall from 1227 to 1272; and another witness, Richard, Bishop of Exeter, held his episcopate from 1245 to 1257. We will give the document in full.

To all men who shall see and hear this present Charter, Robert by permission of God, Prior of Lanceueton, and the Convent of the same place, greeting in the Lord. Know all men that we have given and granted, and by this our present Charter have confirmed, with the common assent and consent of the whole of our Convent, and by the will of our Lord Richard, Earl of Cornwall, for us and for our successors, the whole land of Gillemartin with the Chapel of the same place, and the oblations, and all the goods accruing to the said Chapel, Together with the houses and the meadows, and all other their appurtenances and liberties, *To the Lepers of Gillemartin*, at Lanceueton, in pure and perpetual alms, for an exchange which they have made with us of their Tenement which they had in Lanceueton, of which Earl Brian of Cornwall heretofore enfeoffed them, that is to say, that land which Philip formerly held: *To have and to hold* to them and their successors freely, quietly, peaceably and wholly, as any other land or charity may better and more freely be given. And I have given and confirmed, in pure and perpetual alms, as the boundaries there wind, to wit, as the water of the Kensi descends into the river Tambie (Tamar), and so ascending by the water of the Kensi even to the ditch of Wittemore, and near that ditch as far as the well which is at the head of the causeway, so that they may have the rivulet of that well for their offices; and along near the causeway even to the wall of the cemetery of the aforesaid Chapel; and thence towards the North, as far as the land of the Park, and

with the same park, that is to say, that Park which William the son of Walter formerly held; and thence over Meddelonde as the boundary winds above Holemede; and from Holemede as far as the rivulet of Colevorde Lake, and thus descending by the rivulet of Colevorde Lake even to the Tamar, and thence descending along the Tamar even to the Kensi. Moreover we have granted, for us and for our successors, to the aforesaid lepers, that the Chapel of St. Leonard which the aforesaid lepers had in Lanstaue-ton may be radically destroyed, and that nothing of the other Chapel of St. Leonard, or of any other saint, male or female, shall be erected in the place where the chapel of the Prior of St. Leonard stood, or near to that place, whence hurt may arise to the aforesaid Lepers: And we have granted that the aforesaid Lepers may have in Gillemartin a resident Chaplain who may serve them: And we have granted to them all manner of tithes of their house and of the same place: And we have granted and remitted to them 12s. 9d. for the support of themselves and their Chapel there, which 12s. 9d. the aforesaid lepers were wont yearly to bring for our alms for having a Chaplain. Nevertheless it shall be that the Chaplain, whom the aforesaid Lepers may have there, shall be obedient to the Mother Church of Lanceueton, so that the Chaplain of Lanceueton may be able to advise with the aforesaid Lepers in Lent, and to receive his oblation at confession, if he shall come there: And the Chaplain of Lanceueton shall be bound to celebrate four times yearly in the Chapel of Gillemartin, that is to say, at the Nativity, and at Easter, and at the Feast of All Saints, and at the Feast of St. Leonard: So that every leprous brother may be bound to offer one halfpenny, quarterly, at the feast of All Saints, and at each of the three other aforesaid Feasts. And, if the aforesaid lepers wish to admit any leper among themselves, they shall be bound to mention their desire to the Prior of Lanceueton, as also when they elect a Prior of their house. And I, the aforesaid Prior of Lanceueton, and we the Convent of the same place, and our successors, shall not be able to exact any custom, or rent, or service, from the aforesaid lepers, or from their Chapel of Gillemartin, with its accruing oblations, or from their aforesaid land of Gillemartin, or from the meadow of the same place, with its appurtenances, other than those things which are contained in this Charter: And we are bound twice yearly to

deliver by the aforesaid Lepers a signed brief, under our seal, to the Abbot of Ford, on account of the rent of the same Lepers, that is to say, at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and at the Nativity of the Lord : And we are bound to deliver daily to the aforesaid Lepers, by their messenger, one white bread or of corn such as any Canon may have at the Priory of Lanceueton, for the soul of Earl Reginald : And the Prior and Convent of Lanceueton are bound to warrant the aforesaid Chapel, with its oblations, and its appurtenances, together with the aforesaid land and meadow of Gillemartin, with all their appurtenances, to the aforesaid Lepers, and their successors, against all men and women. Which thing that it may be ratified and perpetual we have confirmed with our common seal of our house, these being the Witnesses,—The Noble Man Richard, Earl of Cornwall, son of King John, Sir Richard, then Bishop of Exeter, Sir John, then Archdeacon of Cornwall, Sir John de Lamford, then Steward of Cornwall, Sir Reginald de Botreaux, Sir Gervase de Horniocote, Sir Roger de Trelosc, Sir William Wise, Hamelin Miles, then Mayor of the borough of Dunhefd, Oliver Corc, and John the Dyer, the then Provosts, Henry de Trevelle, and many others.

The seal of the Priory in green wax is appended, and is excellently preserved.

A curious enquiry is suggested by the clause of this undoubtedly genuine Charter : "Their tenement which they had in Launceueton of which Earl Brian of Cornwall heretofore enfeoffed them." ("Comes Briañ Corñ.") Robert, the half-brother of the Conqueror, was the first Norman Earl of Cornwall. He died between the years 1089 and 1097. Certainly there has been no Brian, Earl of Cornwall, from 1066 to the present time. Moreover, the Canons of St. Stephen were absolute owners of Lanceueton at the time of the Domesday Survey. It therefore seems to us that Brian's possession was anterior to the Conquest. Thus we are thrown upon conjecture respecting the person who actually enfeoffed—that is, granted in fee—to the Convent, the site of the chapel which they were now exchanging for the land of Gillemartin. As the monks were

careful recorders of matters affecting their lands, it is improbable that the Prior would have given a false origin for the title to a chapel which, whatever its actual site, was very near to his Priory.

In Borlase's *Catalogue of the Kings of Britain and Princes of Cornwall* (ed. 1754), it is said that Brian, the nephew of Cadwallo, convoked at Exeter an assembly of that king's British subjects, and that Cadwallo afterwards became master of all Britain, except of the parts which the Saxons held. Cadwallo died in the year 676. The Saxons did not hold Cornwall. The victorious king may have conferred on his valiant nephew the distinction of Count or Earl (Comes), and have given him estates, and a residence, and dominion, in this important division of his kingdom; hence "Brianus Cornubiæ" would accurately designate him.

We have failed to discover any other person who at all answers to the plain language of the Charter; but our suggestion that the Brian of the seventh century was really the donor of the site of the first chapel in Launceston dedicated to St. Leonard, must be accepted only as a possibility. The name "Briend" twice occurs in the *Domesday* of Cornwall, each time as the holder of a manor under Earl Moriton.

Mr. Walter De Gray Birch, F.S.A., intimates that the Brian of our Charter may have been Briend Fitz Count, a supposed son of the celebrated Robert of Gloucester. This Briend was Lord of Abergavenny, and founded a leper-house there. He went on a crusade at the accession of Henry II. (1154), and died *circa* 1155.

Some difficulties attend this theory. It is not clear that the lepers of Gillemartin possessed a *hospital* in Launceston. They had a *chapel* there, and a chapel at Gillemartin. They surrendered the former for a grant, by the Prior, of extended privileges, among these being a resident

chaplain, and valuable lands, on which they certainly erected a hospital, whose history we shall shortly attempt to trace. Briend Fitz Count may have assisted the lepers of Gillemartin in building their chapel on that land a hundred years before Robert Fissacre and his Convent, with the assent of Richard Earl of Cornwall, promulgated their Charter.

We have ventured on these observations to show that the tradition, which even the careful Dr. Oliver adopts, of the site of a leper hospital having been transferred from Launceston to Gillemartin, may admit of some doubt.

“He is a leprous man . . . his clothes shall be rent, and his head bare, and he shall put a covering upon his upper lip, and shall cry, Unclean, unclean. . . . He shall dwell alone; without the camp shall his habitation be.” (Lev. xiii. 44.)

The terrible Eastern scourge of leprosy is generally supposed to have been brought into Europe by the Crusaders. The Crusades began in 1096, and ended in 1291. Richard, Earl of Cornwall, as is well known, took a very prominent part in this “Holy War,” and had himself ransomed Jerusalem in the year 1241. We are, therefore, disposed to think him rather the moving cause than a bare assentient to Prior Robert’s charter. Almost immediately after the foundation of St. Leonard’s Hospital, this same Earl, by his own charter, directed the “free burgesses of Dunheved” to pay, of his alms, one hundred shillings yearly “to the Lepers of St. Leonard at Launceston.”

It is true that the Church had, in 1179, issued its benevolent *permission* to lepers to erect churches and inclose cemeteries for themselves, and to have their own priests.

We find among the proceedings of the Lateran Council, held in that year under Pope Alexander III. at Rome, the following decree: “Whereas the Apostle says, that greater honour is to be paid to the weaker members, on the con-

trary, those who seek their own, and not the things which are of Jesus Christ, do not permit the Lepers who cannot cohabit with the sound, or meet in the Church with others, to have Churches or Burial-places of their own, nor to be assisted by the ministry of a Priest of their own, which because it appears to be very remote from Christian Piety, we of our Apostolical Benignity ordain, that wheresoever so many are assembled together in community, as are able to build a Church for themselves, with a Burial Place, and to have a Priest of their own, they be permitted to have the same without any contradiction. Let them nevertheless take heed, that they be not prejudicial to the old Churches, in respect of their Parish dues, for we will not have that which is in compassion granted to them to turn to the detriment of others. We also decree that they be not obliged to pay Tithes of their orchards, or of the increase of their own cattle."

The reader will notice how literally the obedient Prior of St. Stephen kept within the prescript. He does, however, remit to the Lepers his own yearly fee of 12s. 9d., and promises them a half-yearly brief to the Abbot of Ford, and a daily loaf at the Priory.

The boundaries of Gillemartin can still be traced, although its more distinctive name is now St. Leonards.

The estate contains about eighteen acres of land, and is situated a little above Polston Bridge, which spans the Tamar, and connects the counties of Cornwall and Devon. (See our Map of Dunheved Borough.)

The pretty little Kensey, which 750 years ago first laved the Priory buildings, flowing thence eastward for about a mile till it washed the foundations of the Leper Hospital, and then joined the Tamar, still keeps its sinuous course through the same beautiful valley. The valley itself remains unchanged, except the fitful life which its railway now supplies.

The daily walk of the messenger from the Hospital for his loaf, and the quarterly journey of the Priory Chaplain to the Hospital, were along the road by old "Riggrove-mylle," over which the traveller of to-day passes from one of these places to the other.

A peaceful intercourse of the Mother Church with its dependent Chapel and Hospital probably continued for the long period of 280 years, when the parent was herself destroyed in 1536-9.

The Valor Ecclesiasticus of Hen. VIII., already cited, shows that, at the moment of the dissolution of the Priory, the poor in the Hospital of St. Leonard were receiving from the Convent the fixed yearly alms of 6s. 8d.

The helpless Lepers were now without their religious head. They had, however, during their spiritual connection with the Canons at Launceston, asserted some civil rights. Thus, in the account of the Stewards of the Borough of Dunheved for the year 1467-8, is the following entry [translation]:

William Symons, one of the Lepers of St. Leonard, was admitted into the Guild of the Blessed Mary Magdalene according to the ancient custom of the Borough [Dunheved], on payment of 6s. 8d., because that the Prior of St. Leonard and his brother Lepers of the same place cannot be rejected, nor can those brothers or any brother by ancient custom be refused admission, by the Mayor of the Borough aforesaid, during the time the brother was a burgess, of which custom the Mayor and Commonalty of the Borough aforesaid and their predecessors have been seized and have enjoyed from a time beyond memory. William Chapelyn, a brother of the Lepers' House of St. Leonard, was admitted into the Guild on payment of 6s. 8d. William of Stoke, one of the Lepers of the House of St. Leonard, was admitted into the Guild on payment of 6s. 8d.

Again, in 1478, John Northecote of St. Leonard entered as a burgess into the Guild of St. Mary Magdalene, and was sworn on payment of 6s. 8d.; and in 1492 Elinora Greston of the Commonalty, a washerwoman at St. Leonards, was admitted into the

fraternity of the Borough of Douneheved as burgess on payment of 6s. 8d.

In 1493 also, John Gurde of St. Leonard entered the same fraternity. And in the account for 34 Henry VIII. [1543] we find the entry, "Twenty shillings received from three burgesses, lepers of Gilmarten."

Within twenty years of the extinction of the Priory the royal charter of February 15th, 1555 (2 and 3 Philip and Mary) was obtained by "The Mayor and Commonalty of the Borough of Dunheved otherwise Launceston." This Charter contains the following clause [translation]:

We give also, and, for the consideration abovesaid, by these Presents for us, our Heirs, and successors of the aforesaid Queen, do grant unto the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and their successors, the Custody, Direction, and Government of the House and Hospital of St. Leonard, within the Borough aforesaid, and the Government, Punishment, and Correction of all Poor, Infirm, and Leprous Persons in the same Hospital dwelling or remaining, and from time to time being and happening to be, *and* the same Mayor and Commonalty and their Successors, Keepers and Governors of the Hospital aforesaid, and Correctors of the Infirm and Leprous People of the Hospital aforesaid, do make, ordain and constitute by these Presents: To have, hold and enjoy the aforesaid Custody, Order and Government of the same Hospital, and Correction and Punishment of Infirm and Leprous People, unto the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty of the Borough aforesaid, and their Successors, to the uses and purposes in and upon the foundation thereof first ordained, or hereafter to be ordained and provided.

In the same Charter a part of the borough bounds is thus defined: "From St. James Chapel, as the water of Kensye hath its course, to the Park of Gylmartyn called The Fayre Parke, and so from thence *with the whole circuit of the ground of Gylmartyn.*"

At a Borough Court held in the year 1568, the Sergeants-at-mace present the "Pryor of the Spitell howse of St Lennards, for that he dothe not repayer the barnne that belongeth to St Lennards."

On the 9th January, 1580, the same officers present "the Bridg at S^t Leonards to be in decaye, and not repayrd, w^{ch} is daungerous to theym that pas that waie."

Three years later the Mayor and Commonalty received from the Prior of the Hospital, and his Brethren, the following curious petition :

In Moste humble wise complayneth & most mekely praieth yo^r good W[orships] That Wheareas yo^r pore & daylie Orato^{rs} the Prior & ye reaste of ye po' brethrin the pore & sicke people of the po^{re} house or hospitall of S^t Leonardes-by-Launceston, wth one consente and assente, amonge sundrye other aunchiente Costoms and Usadges, the w^{ch} y^e saide Hospitall hath contynualle from tyme to tyme used, frequented, benn allowed of, & kepte, The Costom called Th' incomynge of everye such sicke & ympotente p'sone as ys appointed to be placed in y^e said hospitall, is not the laste, nor the leaste profitable to o^r pore hospitall : That is to witte—Ouer and above o^r house deutie, at th' incomynge of everye such diseased p̄son, w^{ch} is as the po^r people of the saide Hospitall and the frends or parishners of every such diseased p'sone cann agrey uppon, yt is also agreyed betwene the saide ptys wth one consente y^t if anye suche diseased p̄son havinge or bringinge anie goods chattells or anie other ymplements of housholde stuffe whatsoev', yf no excepption, reservation, nor assignement be made betwene the saide ptys at the tyme of his or their incomynge, That then anie suche p'sone at the tyme of his or their deceas could not geve nor otherwise dispose anie pte nor pcell of his said goods wthowte the condissent and assente of the pio^r wth ye reaste of ye saide pore, and not otherwyse, But the saide goods to remayne sole and whollye to y^e use and behowffe of the said pore people, as by manifeste proffe yt shall and maye appeare unto yo^r good W., not onelye by soundrye of us w^{ch} are at this pr[esen]te in ye saide pore Hospitall, But also by soundrye deceased, to o^r certaine & sure knowledge.

Moreover yt ys agreyed and condysscended & hath hither unto benn usuallie frequented amonge us the pore & sicke people of the said Hospitall, That at the death of every of our pore howse the prior & the reaste of the saide poore are to be call'd together, and to be made acquainted wth everye such thinge and order, as the person so dyeinge doth make & ordaine, as for proof

& to o^r knowledge: One Thomas Edwards of North Tamertone dying wth goods remayned to the use of o^r pore Hospitall, the w^{ch} notwthstandinge we, at his decease, gave to certaine of his frinds, w^{ch} coulde not enjoye y^e same for waunte of exception aforesaide: Then one Griffinge deceased p^ror, & observed all & ev^r such costom as is above precibed, his wife and childe enjoynge, by consente of ye House, his goods: Then dyed one Robarte Harrys prior, his goods remayned to o^r use & was devided amonge the pore then and there beinge: Then one Rawlinge dyed p^ror who observed o^r costom, and wth consente of o^r por^e howse, his wiffe enjoyed his goods: Then one John Bodd deceased p^ror, who called his pore brethren together, prayed them that his wiffe mighte enjoye his goods: Then deceased Elizabeth Cornedon, at whose incomynge no exception nor reservation was made, hir goods she gave unt' hir brother, the w^{ch} one Gill beinge p^ror detained & kept y^e same to y^e use of o^r pore house: Then deceased one Michael Ymbe, whose goods remayned to y^e use of o^r pore house and was devided amongst us: Then dyed one John Toker whoe, by o^r condissente, made a deede of gyfte to his daughter: Lastlie of all dyed one Gervais Gill, at whose incomynge no exception or reservation was made of his goods, as we are able to prove, whoe, contrarye to o^r occostomed order, gave his goods wthout callinge of his saide brethren together, not doinge nor observeinge such order as to o^r po^{re} hospytall belongeth: In Consideration of the p^rmiss's hitt may playse yo^r good W. to take suche order & dyrection herin as to yo shall seeme expediente, and as we yo^r pore orato^{rs} shall contynually praye to Th'allmightye for y^o & everye of you: In Wittnes Wherof we the saide p^ror wth the reaste of my pore brethrin, have to this putte & sette y^e Comon Seale of o^r pore Hospitall. Geven ye xth daye of Januarye in the xxvth yeare of Hir Highnes raigne Anno Dom. 1583.

Indorsed: "Sealed by William Sergeaunte, prior, wth the reaste of his bethrine the daye & yeare withⁱⁿ wryten."

The wax on which the seal was impressed is entirely gone. Charles Gurney, Esq., of Trebursye, late High Sheriff of Cornwall, has, however, the supposed actual seal of "Y^e pore Brethrin." It came to him from the

Carpenter family, some of whose members had, in and after 1729, occupied Gillmartin, and he does not doubt its authenticity.

We give a sketch of the seal. Messrs. Lysons have, in their *History of Cornwall*, furnished an engraving from the same mould.

The seal is of the fifteenth or sixteenth century type. We suggest that the Lepers adopted a seal on the dissolution of their mother priory. The final words of the legend are remarkable. "Int aquas" are believed to distinguish this particular hospital by its position "between the waters."

The oblong spots on the seal indicate links of broken chain, the usual insignia of St. Leonard.

We have no record of the answer which the Prior and his brethren received to their petition.



✠ SIGILLVM HOSPITAL: SCI: LEONARDI
DE INT. AQVAS.

By an indenture dated 16th December, 1609, "made between W^m Bariball, Prior of the Hospitall Howse of S^t Leonards al^s Gillmarten, Eme Soper, and Alice Geache, fellowes of the same Hospitall Howse" of the one part, and Thomas Heane, husbandman, also his wife, and Robert Heane, sonne of W^m Heane deceased, of the other part, The said Bariball, Soper, and Geache, in consideration of 40s. paid to them by the said Thomas Heane and Robert Heane, in the name of a fine, and also for that the said Heane, wife, and Heane had surrendered their right for term of their lives in "One howse and garden in St. Leonards aforesaid," did lease to the said Heane, wife, and Heane, "All that one Howse and a garden, with comons in

the towneplace to keepe one pigg and henns, situate and lying in S^t Leonards alias Gillmartin within the Parish of S^t Stephens," which premises were then in the occupation of the said Thomas Heane and his wife, "To hold the same unto the said Heane, wife, and Heane during their natural lives and every of them longest living, Yielding therefore yearly unto Bariball, Soper and Geache, and their successors of the aforesaid Hospitall Howse 3s." Covenant for warranty of title by Bariball, Soper, and Geache.

The seals of the Prior and his fellows have been removed from this lease also.

In the memorable year 1648, and within six weeks after the beheading of Charles I., Henry Rawe, a sick leper of the hospital, thus complains to a judge of assize against the conduct of the Mayor of Dunheved :

To the Right ho^{bl} John Wilde L^d Cheefe Baron of the Exchequer, Justice of Assise for the County of Cornwall : Humbly sheweth unto yo^r honnor *Henry Rawe*, a sick leaper of the hospitall of S^t Leonarde als Gillmarten : That whereas there hath bene heretofore a pension or guifte of six pounds vi^s and viii^d given et bestowed in way of free & charitable almes to the sick lepers residing in that place, payable yerely, by equall portions at the feasts of S^t John Baptiste and the Nativity of our Lord God, by the mayor of the towne and borrough of Dunheved als Lancelston, at the tymes & feaste aforesaid according to the tenor of the graunt therof made, and the true intention of the donor in & at the saied prfixed times, w^{ch} hath bene really and rightly prfourmed untill now of late one *M^r Oswald Kingdon*, now Mayor of Lancelston, refuseth to paye the same, and doth detayne the mony in his hande, against law, equity & conscience.

Yo^r Lo P^s : petitioner humbly craveth that yo^r honor wilbe pleased to Comend the hearing & ordering of this Cause unto Collonel Bennett & Nicholas Trefusis Esquire, that such meanes of relief may be taken herein as to equity & iustice shall apptayne, for w^{ch} yo^r poore petitioner will pray for yo^r hono^{rs} long and prosperous preservacon.

There is this note at the end, apparently in the judge's handwriting :

I desyre the gent : wthin named vppon examinacon hereoff to afford the peticoner such relieffe as in justice shall be fitt. John Wyld. 12 March, 1648.

We have shown the origin of the "almes" to which the petitioner refers, and have no doubt that Colonel Bennett [of Hexworthy] and Mr. Trefusis soon induced the Mayor to pay the "detayned mony."

The Corporation had for some time been, and still were, harassed by the Civil War. In this same 1648 they had among other things "dietet fifteen troopers and their horses;" given money to various distressed and maimed "souldiers;" paid for quartering of soldiers, and for guides with troops to Liskeard and Okehampton; supplied candles and faggots of wood to "Captⁿ. Ashes souldiers;" "Paid for sending a letter to Colonel Bennett by night," &c.

During the busy and bloody contest of brother with brother, of Royalist with Parliamentarian, which ended in Cromwell's victory, it is probable that the demand of Mr. Rawe and his fellows had been rather neglected than rejected.

Among the many charters issued for fiscal purposes by King James II. was one dated 3rd March, 1684, to the Borough of Dunheved otherwise Launceston. The king thereby professes to grant unto the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of that Borough and their successors, that the Mayor for the time being shall have the custody, direction, and government of the House and Hospital of St. Leonard, and the government, punishment, and correction of the poor, infirm, and leprous people therein, "to the uses and purposes and upon the foundation thereof ordained or to be ordained;" and then the Charter continues: "And for default of leprous persons in the Hospital aforesaid, that it be and shall be lawful to the Mayor, Aldermen, and

Burgesses of the Borough aforesaid, to have and receive all and singular the lands, tenements, profits, and revenues of the Hospital aforesaid, *To the use and better support of the Poor of our Borough of Dunheved otherwise Launceston* aforesaid, without any account to be rendered to us for the same."

It is a matter of history that on the 17th October, 1689, many of the charters of King James II. were, by Royal Proclamation, declared invalid. Some Corporations, however, ignored the proclamation, and silently used the special privileges of James's grants ; and we find that on the 25th March, 1697 (9 Will. III.), Dunheved thus availed itself of its conditional right : The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses made a lease to "Richard Man of the Burrough of Dunheved otherwise Launceston, Husbandman," of "All that the Hospitall of St Leonards, with all howses meadows lands pastures feedings and appurtences to the said Hospitall of right belonging (one annuity of £6 payable by the said Burrough to the said Hospitall excepted) : To hold the said Hospitall, &c. (except as aforesaid), unto the said Richard Man for 7 years, He yielding therefor to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses the yearly rent of £8." The tenant was to be allowed 40s. out of the first year's rent for putting the hedges, gates, ditches, and fences in repair. Then follows the proviso : "If it shall happen any *Lazars* shall be brought and do inhabit in the said Hospitall before the expiracon of the term aforesaid, That then and from thenceforth this p'sent Indenture shall cease, determine, and be utterly void."

Happily the frightful pest of leprosy had, by this time, nearly disappeared from Europe, where it had raged for centuries with such virulence that almost every town had its lazarus-house, wherein were isolated the wretched subjects of the disease. The last recorded case in Great Britain was, we believe, in the year 1809.

From the date of Man's lease to the time of passing the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Dunheved otherwise Launceston continued to grant leases, at gradually-increasing rents, of "the Hospital lands of St. Leonard." At present the estate is vested in Local Charity Trustees, who are said to apply its modern yearly rent of £36 towards the support of the Rowe Dispensary.

No leper has claimed to reside in the hospital from a time anterior to 1697.

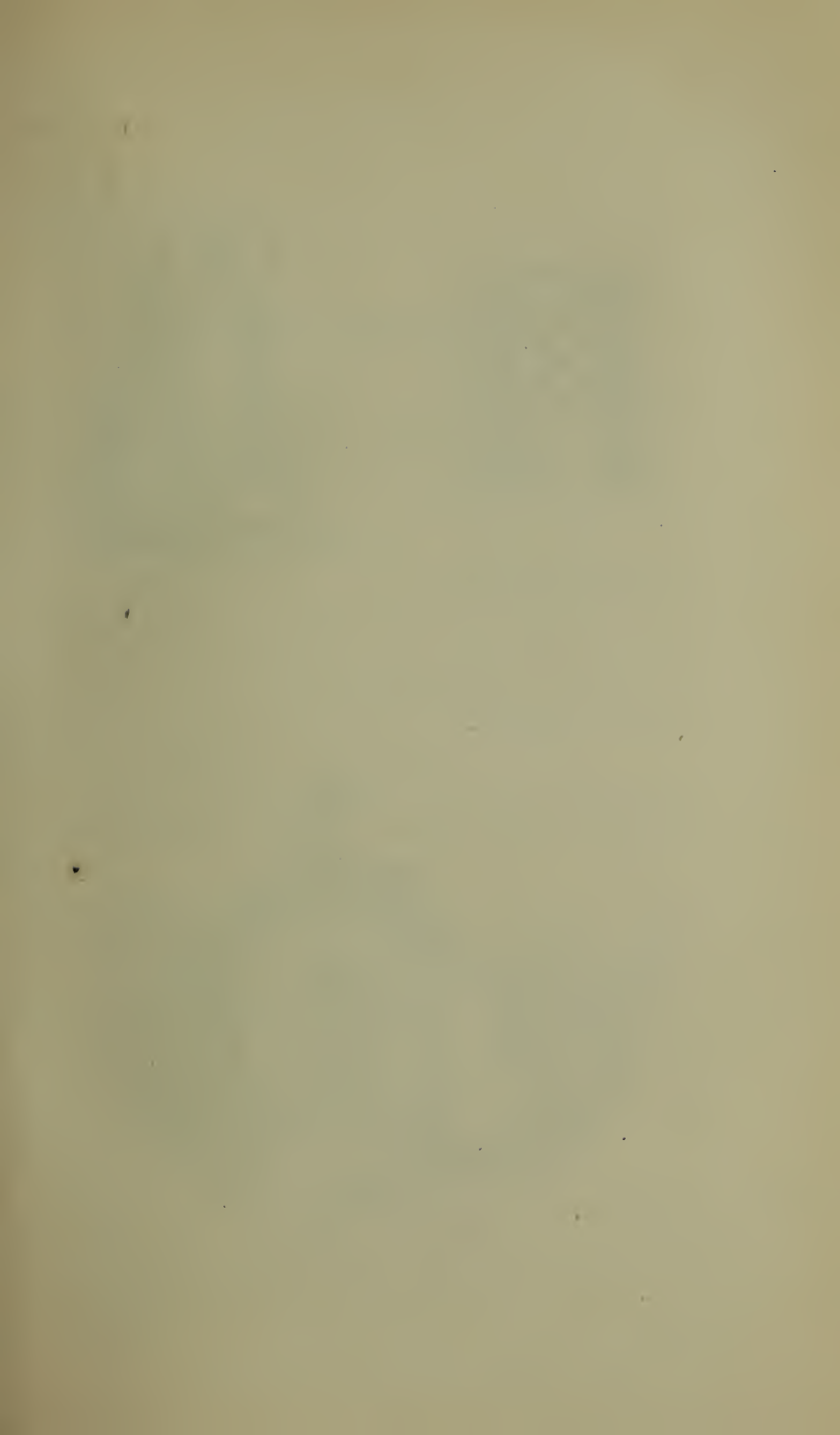


ST. LEONARD'S BRIDGE.

The little bridge across the Kensey shown in our illustration may have been the immediate result of the presentment which we have cited, made by the Sergeants-at-Mace on the 9th January, 1580, that "The Bridg at St Leonard's is

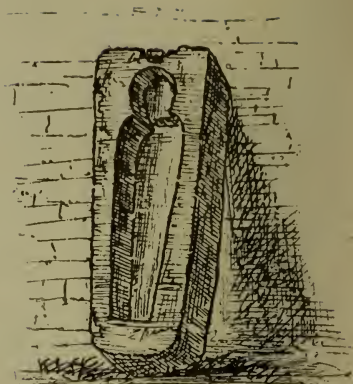
in decaye." The hospital and the chapel probably stood not far from the foot of that bridge, on the St. Stephen's side of the water, and near to the "Fayre Park;" but no portion of the walls remains.

We trust that the old superstitious legend, "If you touch a stone of the Hospital you will catch the leprosy," was never verified.





STONE OUTSIDE EASTERN END OF
ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.



STONE COFFIN IN THE
CHURCH.



WELL NEAR ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

Newport Borough.

WE have already translated (see page 9) the earliest notice which we have found of this place.

In 1274 Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, conferred certain privileges upon "the men of La Niweport" and of the Priory and Convent of Lanceueton. These men dwelt on the two banks of the little Kensey, and were naturally associated in temporal rights. Newport was the New Gate, the new suburb, of the then modern Conventual buildings. In the year 1474 (see page 19) Newport held 76 burgesses, of whom one was keeper of the store of the Blessed Mary, and two were chaplains of the Priory.

We have, in our history of the Priory, stated substantially all that is known respecting Newport down to the year 1529.

In 1529 Henry VIII., who, as Duke of Cornwall, was in possession of the revenues of Newport, first summoned that Borough, *under the name Launceston*, to send two members to his parliament. The gentlemen selected were Symon de Mountford and William Harries, and they were probably present at the trial, then pending in London, concerning the validity of the King's marriage, 20 years before, with Catherine of Arragon.

Just before the dissolution of the Priory, Newport and Launceston were jointly estimated as of the yearly value of £101 6s. 8d. (see page 30), and the King was then receiving 8s. per annum from the assize of bread and ale in Newport.

Henry died 28th January, 1547, and was succeeded by his young son Edward VI.

In 1549 considerable disaffection pervaded the kingdom on religious matters. Henry had completed the Reformation, and Edward's protectorate sanctioned material alterations in the Book of Common Prayer; but many of the deposed clergy and of the superstitious populace were discontented with the great changes effected, and factious opposition and rebellion arose. In Cornwall Humphrey Arundell, governor of St. Michael's Mount, and in Devonshire Sir Peter Carew, had taken part with the so-called rebels. One struggle occurred between the contending parties at Launceston, where Arundell was defeated by the Royalists under Lord Mohun.

The Priory no longer existed, but its *name* seems for awhile to have absorbed that of Newport. In the year 1552, for instance, Edward summoned *Launceston* to send members to his parliament at Westminster, and Henry Kylligrew and Francis Roskarrek were so sent. In 1553, also, Mary (the "Bloody Mary" of English history), who on the 6th July had ascended the throne, issued a similar mandate to *Launceston*, as she did again in the April of 1554. Later in the same year (November) she and Philip, her husband, required "*Nuport Burgh, near Launceston*," to send two members to Oxford and (by substituted writ) to Westminster. On the 21st October, 1555, the burgesses were summoned as of "*Newport, otherwise Launceston Borough*." The list, which we hereafter publish (see page 60), of all the ascertained members for Newport will show not only its subsequent occasional variations of name, but is extremely interesting when compared with our similar list of the contemporaneous members for Dunheved.

On the 16th January, 1556-7, Philip *alone* made the following grant to Newport [translation]:

Whereas the town or Borough of Newport otherwise Lanston and the parish Church are in such ruin and decay that the Inhabitants of the said Borough, to the great want, refuse to support and repair the vill or Borough and the Church, as by the relation of several trustworthy persons appears; and, by the humble petition of the Inhabitants whereby they have humbly besought us, that, as well for the repairs of the parish church aforesaid as for the better relief of the Borough aforesaid, and the inhabitants of the same who now are and for the time shall be, We may think fit to grant a Fair every year, and a market every week, within the town of Newport aforesaid for ever to be held: Know ye, therefore, that, of our special grace, and in consideration of the premises, we have given and granted to our beloved John Cottell, Richard Shere, John Knyght, Henry Carter, William Waterman, Hugh Carter, John Veale, and John Geke, inhabitants and good men of the borough aforesaid, that they and their successors may have a Fair annually within the Borough aforesaid to be held and kept on the vigil of the day, feast, and morrow of the exaltation of the Holy Cross [13th, 14th, and 15th Sept.] to last through three entire days, and also that they and their successors may have a market within the town of Newport aforesaid, for beasts, and other things there to be sold and bought on every Wednesday in each and every week, to last through the whole of that day: We have granted also to the same Inhabitants all the stallage, pikage, tolls, and customs belonging, and also a Court of Piepoudre within the fair time aforesaid, and everything belonging to the said Court of Piepoudre, and also all fines, amercements, forfeitures, issues, revenues, and profits accruing from the same: To have and to hold all the aforesaid premises to the Inhabitants aforesaid and their heirs, for the better support, relief, and reparation as well of the Church as of the Borough or town aforesaid from time to time whensoever it shall be necessary, without rendering any account to us, or our heirs. Witness the King, at Greenwich.

There are two noticeable peculiarities in this document. It is not authenticated by the Queen, and it does not *incorporate* the persons named, or provide means for continuing a succession. It is nevertheless the fact that, in

some irregular way, eight, and sometimes twelve, inhabitants of Newport Borough were from time to time, thenceforth, appointed to let and manage not only the fair and markets, but, apparently, certain lands belonging to the parish of St. Stephen. The profits of the fair and markets seem to have been blended with the rents of the lands, and were together employed for the "better support relief and reparation of the Church and the Borough, and towards the maintenance of the poor persons there."

We hope hereafter to trace the history of these "Church Lands," but it is beyond the scope of our present work to do more than mention here the fact that from an early period, the parishioners of St. Stephen held Cargentle estate (now, we believe, commuted for a perpetual annuity of £25 issuing out of that estate), a little meadow in Holyrood Lane, the Chapel House, near the Churchyard, several dwelling houses, herb-gardens, and orchards, and a decayed Market House and its adjoining hall, all situate in St. Stephen; Hessacott in Boyton; and Heale in Lifton.

Holyrood Fair continued to be held annually upon the 14th September until the year 1878.

Associated with Newport are the following Trade Tokens:

Obverse. Arthur : Rowe : A. E. A.

Reverse. In : Newport : 1658. (A Beehive.)

O. William : Rowe. (A Beehive.)

R. Appothycarie : W. M. R.

O. Degory : Bewes : of : Sant : (The Mercers' Arms. $\frac{1}{4}$ d.)

R. Stephens : Lanceston : D. B.

O. John : Kirton : of : Newport. (Three Sheep in a fold. $\frac{1}{2}$ d.)

R. In : Cornwall : 1658. His half-penny. J. J. K.

O. John : Kirton : of : Nue. (Three Sheep in a fold.)

R. port : in : Cornwall : J. J. K.

O. John : Norman : (The Grocers' Arms.)

R. In : Newport : J. E. N.

We have seen in an old catalogue of books the following: "History of the horrid and detestable plots and conspiracies contrived and carried on by Papists and other persons for the compassing the death and destruction of King William III. London: printed for W. Major, bookseller in Newport near Launceston in Cornwall, 1697."

Horwell's School,

NOW KNOWN AS HORWELL'S CHARITY AT NEWPORT.

On the 6th May, 1707, John Horwell, describing himself as of the city of Dublin, gentleman, made his will, and thereby gave to six poor boys of *the parish where he was born* £30 a year, to buy them meat, drink, and other necessaries; £6 to buy them clothes, all of one colour; £5 a year to a poor widow for her meat and drink, in looking after those boys; and £3 a year to a schoolmaster to teach the boys: And he stated it to be his pleasure that three of the boys should be elected by his nearest relative in the parish, and the other three by the feoffees of the parish; that no boys be admitted under seven years old, and that they be put to trades at fourteen years old. His further will was that all the moneys he left behind him should be put out at interest for the use of the boys, the widow, and the schoolmaster aforesaid for ever; and that two years' interest of whatever he left behind him should go towards the building and furnishing a house for the uses aforesaid.

We make this abstract from an old and apparently genuine copy of the will. It is singular that the testator does not name the parish of his birth. He died in the year 1726.

There is in the church of St. Stephen a stone to the memory of Christopher Horwell, buried there 7th November, 1628, and Thomas Horwell is described in a deed, dated 31st October, 16 Car. II. (anno 1664), as an inhabi-

tant of the parish of St. Stephen. These gentlemen may have been ancestors of the Dublin testator: at all events, it seems to have been established that the parish of St. Stephen was the testator's birthplace. For nearly a century, however, the bequest was practically dormant. The first suit instituted to obtain the benefit of the gift came on for hearing before the Lords Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal on the 7th July, 1792. That suit was afterwards revived, and in the year 1820 the Court of Chancery decreed that the trusts of the will should be executed, and that the then feoffees of the parish of St. Stephen, who represented the original executors of the will, should pay a sum which with interest amounted to £7858 8s. 7d. Of this sum about £1100 were forthwith expended in school buildings, and the residue was invested or otherwise applied to the purposes of the Charity. On the 23rd October, 1877, a scheme for managing the School in accordance with the modern conditions of education was sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners, and is now in force.

The following is a short substance of that scheme :

The Charity is to be administered by nine Governors, one of whom, *ex-officio* Governor, is to be the Lord for the time being of the manor of Launceston Lands and Borough of Newport. Of the three *representative Governors*, one is to be appointed by the Justices of Cornwall acting for the north division of the hundred of East, and two, residents of the parish of St. Stephen, each rated to the poor in not less than £20 per annum, are to be elected by the Vestry of St. Stephen. Five *co-optative Governors* are to be appointed by the general body of Governors at a special meeting. The representative Governors hold office for five years, and the co-optative Governors for nine years.

All property of the foundation is vested in the official Trustees of Charities.

The School is to be conducted in the present school-buildings, or in other suitable buildings in the parish.

No person is disqualified from being head-master by reason of his not being in Holy Orders. The head-master is to dwell in the residence assigned for him by the Governors. He is not, during his tenure of office, to accept any benefice or other appointment which may interfere with his scholastic duties.

The Governors are to have entire general control over the arrangements for the School.

Assistant masters may be appointed and dismissed by the head-master.

The head-master has a fixed yearly stipend besides a capitation payment in respect of each boy attending the School.

The tuition fees are from time to time to be fixed by the Governors.

No boy shall be admitted into the School under the age of eight years, nor remain in the School after he is seventeen years old except by special permission.

The School is open to *all* boys of good character and sufficient health residing with their parents, guardians, or near relations.

Parents, &c., may require their boys to be exempted from special religious services.

All boys are to be instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, English grammar, composition and literature, mathematics, Latin or some one foreign European language or both, natural science, drawing, and vocal music.

The scholars are to be annually examined, and the Governors are to maintain six or more scholarships, some of which will entitle the holders not only to exemption from tuition fees, but to a yearly payment of from £5 to £10.

These scholarships are to be competed for by boys whose parents have resided for at least five years in the parish of St. Stephen.

The Governors have power also, if the income be sufficient, to establish exhibitions tenable in higher class schools.

The scheme, moreover, contains specific directions respecting the application of income and management of the affairs of the Charity.

The present excellent master of the School is Mr. Reed, of the Royal College of Preceptors, London.

Members of Parliament.

The following list of the members of Parliament for the borough of Newport, Cornwall, from 1529 to 1832, is taken from the returns ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, 1st March, 1878.

21 *Henry VIII.* Launceston Borough.

Sum ^d to meet at London	}	Symon de Mountford.
3 Nov., 1529 . . .	}	Willielmus Harries.
Diss. 4 April, 1536 . .	}	

7 *Edward VI.* Launceston Borough.

At Westminster 1 Mar., 1552	}	Henricus Kylligrewe.
Diss. 31 March, 1553 . .	}	Franciscus Roskarrek.

1 *Mary.* Launceston Borough.

At West ^r 5 Oct., 1553 . .	}	William Smythe, gentylman.
Diss. 5 Dec., 1553 . . .	}	John Gayer, gentylman.

1 *Mary.* Launceston Borough.

At Oxford and (by fresh	}	Rogerus Tavernour.
writs) at West ^r 2nd	}	Thomas Prydyaux.
April, 1554 . . .	}	

1 and 2 *Philip and Mary.* Nuport Burgh, *juxta* Launceston.

At West ^r 12 Nov., 1554 . .	}	Robertus Monson.
	}	Robertus Browne.

2 and 3 *Philip and Mary.* Newport (*alias* Launceston) Borough.

At West ^r 21 Oct., 1555 . .	}	William Stourton, esquier.
	}	Robert Muston.

4 and 5 *Philip and Mary.* Newport (*alias* Launceston) Borough.

At West ^r 20 Jan., 1557-8 . .	}	Thomas Hungate, armiger.
	}	Thomas Roper, armiger.

5 *Elizabeth.* Launceston (*alias* Newport) Borough.

At West ^r 11 Jan., 1562-3 . .	}	George Basset, esqr.
Diss. 2 Jan., 1566-7 . . .	}	Ayshton Aylworthe, esqre.

14 *Elizabeth*. Newport Borough.

At West ^r 8 May, 1572	.	}	George Bassett, esqre.
Diss. 9 April, 1583	.	}	William Marbery, esqre.

28 *Elizabeth*. Newport Borough.

At West ^r 15 Oct., 1586	.	}	John Osborne, gent.
Diss. 23 March, 1586-7	.	}	Edward Wynter, esqre.

30 and 31 *Elizabeth*. Newport Borough.

At West ^r 12 Nov., 1588,		}	Daniel Rogers, esqre.
and (by prorogation)			William Cavendishe, esqre., of
4 Feb., 1588-9.	.		London.
Diss. 29 March, 1588-9	.		

35 *Elizabeth*. Newport Borough.

At West ^r 19 Feb., 1592-3	.	}	Richard Stephens, esqre.
Diss. 10 April, 1593	.	}	Emanuel Chamond, gent.

39 *Elizabeth*. Newport (near Launceston) Borough.

At West ^r 24 Oct., 1597	.	}	Morgan Colman, gent.
Diss. 9 Feb., 1597-8	.	}	Edward Lewkener, esq.

43 *Elizabeth*. Newport (near Launceston) Borough.

At West ^r 27 Oct., 1601	.	}	Tobias Matthew, esq., of Gray's
Diss. 19 Dec., 1601	.		Inn.
	.		Sir John Leigh, knt.

1 *James I*. Newport Borough.

At West ^r 19 March, 1603-4	.	}	Sir Robert Killigrew, knt.
Diss. 9 Feb., 1610-11	.		

18 *James I*. Newport Borough.

At West ^r 16 Jan., 1620-1	.	}	Sir Edward Barrett, knt.
Diss. 8 Feb., 1621-2	.	}	Sir Robert Killigrew, knt.

21 *James I*.

At West ^r 12 Feb., 1623-4	.	}	Sir John Eliott, knt., of Port
			Eliott, county Cornwall.
			Richd. Estcott, esq., of Lincoln's
			Inn, London.

1 *Charles I*.

At West ^r 17 May, 1625	.	}	Sir John Eliott, knt.
Diss. 12 Aug., 1625	.	}	Paul Speccott, esqre.

1 *Charles I*.

At West ^r 6 Feb., 1625-6	.	}	Thomas Gewen, esqre.
Diss. 15 June, 1626	.	}	Sir Henry Hungate, knt.

3 *Charles I.*

At West ^r 17 March, 1627-8	} Nicholas Trefusis, esq.
Diss. 10 March, 1628-9.	

16 *Charles I.*

At West ^r 13 April, 1640	. } Nicholas Trefusis, esq.
Diss. 5 May, 1640	

16 *Charles I.* (Long Parliament.)

At West ^r 3 Nov., 1640	. {	John Maynard, esqre.
		Richard Edgecombe, esqre.
		Sir Philip Percivall, knt., <i>vice</i> John Maynard, esq., who elected to serve for Totnes (1640).
		Nicholas Leach, esq. Returned 19 May, 1647. Elected in the room of Richard Edgecombe, who had been disabled to sit in Feb., 1646-7.

On 30 Jan., 1648-9, Charles I. was beheaded, and the Commonwealth commenced; but this Parliament continued sitting until it was expelled by Cromwell, 20 April, 1653.

12 *Charles II.*

At West ^r 25 April, 1660	. } Sir Francis Drake, bart.
Diss. 29 Dec., 1660	

13 *Charles II.* (The Long or Pensionary Parliament.)

At West ^r 8 May, 1661	. {	Sir Francis Drake, bart.
		John Speccott, esq. (4 April, 1661.)
		Nicholas Morice, esq., <i>vice</i> Piercy Edgcombe, esq., deceased (25 March, 1667).

31 *Charles II.*

At West ^r 6 March, 1678-9	. {	John Coryton, esq., of West Newton Ferrers, Cornwall.
		Ambrose Manaton, esq., of Kilworthy, Devon.

31 *Charles II.*

At West ^r 17 Oct., 1679	. } William Coryton, esq.
Diss. 18 Jan., 1680-1	

33 *Charles II.*

At Oxford 21 March, 1680-1 } William Morrice, esq.
 Diss. 28 March, 1681 . } Ambrose Mannaton, esq.

1 *James II.*

At West^r 19 May, 1685 . } William Morice, esq.
 Diss. 2 July, 1687 . } John Speccott, esq.

Parliament (Convention) of England. Summoned to meet at
 Westminster 22 Jan., 1688-9; dissolved 6 Feb., 1689-90.
 This Convention was declared to be the Parliament on the
 following 20 Feb., which declaration received the royal
 assent on 23 Feb.

At West^r 22 Jan., 1688-9 . } Sir William Morice, bart.
 Diss. 6 Feb., 1689-90 . } John Speccott, esq.

2 *William and Mary.* { Charles Lord Cheyne, Viscount
 At West^r 20 March, 1689-90 } Newhaven in Scotland.
 Diss. 11 Oct., 1695 . } John Speccott, esq.
 { John Morice, esq., *vice* Charles
 Lord Cheyne, who elected to
 serve for Harwich, in Essex.
 (Date of return, 16 Dec., 1690.)

7 *William III.*

At West^r 22 Nov., 1695 . } John Morice, esq.
 Diss. 7 July, 1698 . } Charles Lord Cheyney.

10 *William III.*

At West^r 24 Aug., 1698 . } John Granville, esq.
 Diss. 19 Dec., 1700 . } John Morrice, esq.

12 *William III.*

At West^r 6 Feb., 1700-1 . } Francis Stratford, esq.
 Diss. 11 Nov., 1701 . } John Prideaux, esq., of Souldon.

13 *William III.*

At West^r 30 Dec., 1701 . } William Pole, esq.
 Diss. 2 July, 1702 . } John Spark, esq.

1 *Anne.*

At West^r 20 Aug., 1702 . } Sir Nicholas Morice, bart.
 Diss. April, 1705 . } John Sparke, esq.

The subsequent returns were obtained from the British Museum : viz. :—

1703 . . .	{	Sir Nicholas Morice, bart.
	{	John Sparke, esq.
21 Jan., 1706-7 .	{	Sir John Pole, <i>vice</i> John Spark, deceased.
17 May, 1708 .	{	Sir Nicholas Morice.
	{	Sir William Pole.
21 October, 1710	{	Sir Nicholas Morice.
	{	George Courtenay, esq.
7 Sept., 1713 .	{	Sir Nicholas Morice.
	{	Humphrey Morice, esq.
13 April, 1722 .	{	Sir Nicholas Morice.
	{	Sir William Pole.
23 August, 1727 .	{	Sir William Morice.
	{	Thomas Herbert, esq.
4 March, 1734 .	{	Thomas Herbert, esq.
	{	Sir John Molesworth.
22 Jan., 1739-40 .	{	Nicholas Herbert, esq., <i>vice</i> Thomas Herbert, deceased.
13 May, 1741 .	{	Nicholas Herbert, esq., of London.
	{	Thomas Bury, esq., of Colleton, Devon.
1747 . . .		The same.
23 April, 1754 .	{	John Lee, esq., of Albemarle Street, London.
	{	Edward Bacon, esq., of Erleham, nr. Norwich.
1 April, 1761 .	{	John Lee, esq., of Risely, Bedford.
	{	Richard Bull, esq., of Chipping Ongar, Essex.
7 Dec., 1761 .	{	William de Grey, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, <i>vice</i> John Lee, deceased.
27 Dec., 1763 .	{	William de Grey, after appointment as Solicitor-General.
18 Nov., 1766 .	{	William de Grey, after appointment as Attorney-General.

- 19 October, 1768 { William de Grey, esq., of Lincoln's Inn.
Richard Bull, esq., of Chipping Ongar.
- 12 February, 1770 { Richard Henry Alexander Bennett, of Beck-
ingham, Kent, *vice* William de Grey, esq.,
accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.
- 11 October, 1774 { Humphrey Morice, esq., of Werrington, Devon.
Richard Bull, esq., of Chipping Ongar.
- 30 Dec., 1774 . { John Frederick, esq., of Burwood Park, Surrey,
vice Humphrey Morice, esq., who elected
to serve for Launceston. [Dunheved.]
- 12 Sept., 1780 . { James Maitland, commonly called Lord Vis-
count Maitland.
John Coghill, esq.
- 7 April, 1784 . { Sir John Coghill, of Ritchings Park, Bucks.
Sir John Miller, of Bath Easton Park, Somerset.
- 13 Dec., 1785 . { William Mitford, of Ecbury Park, Southamp-
ton, *vice* Sir John Coghill, deceased.
- 21 June, 1790 . { Lord William Robert Fielding, of London.
Charles Rainsford, of London.
- 28 May, 1796 . { William Northey, esq., of Box, Wilts.
Joseph Richardson, esq., of Middle Temple.
- 7 July, 1802 . { Joseph Richardson, esq., of London.
William Northey, esq., of Box, Wilts.
- 20 June, 1803 . { Edward Morris, esq., of the Inner Temple,
vice Joseph Richardson, esq., deceased.
- 4 Nov., 1806 . { William Northey, esq., of Box, Wilts.
Edward Morris, esq., of London.
- 9 May, 1807 . The same.
- 10 October, 1812 { William Northey, esq., of Box, Wilts.
Jonathan Raine, esq., of Lincoln's Inn.
- 19 March, 1816 . { Jonathan Raine, esq., re-elected after appoint-
ment as King's Counsel.
- 17 June, 1818 . The same.

8 March, 1820 .	{	The same.
21 March, 1823 .		Jonathan Raine, esq., re-elected after appointment as First Justice of the counties of Merioneth, Carnarvon, and Anglesey, in Wales.
8 Feb., 1826 .	{	Charles Percy, esq., of Guy's Cliff, Warwick, <i>vice</i> William Northey, esq., deceased.
14 June, 1826 .	{	Jonathan Raine, esq., of London.
20 March, 1829 .		Charles Percy, esq., of Guy's Cliff, Warwick.
	{	William Fitzgerald Vesey Fitzgerald, esq., of Westminster, <i>vice</i> Charles Percy, esq., appointed Comptroller of the Household to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
30 July, 1830 .	{	Jonathan Raine, esq., of London.
		John Doherty, esq., Solicitor-General for Ireland.
17 Dec., 1830 .	{	Major-General Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B., <i>vice</i> John Doherty, esq., appointed Escheator of Munster.
2 May, 1831 .	{	Jonathan Raine, esq., of London.
		Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.
12 July, 1831 .	{	James Walter, Viscount Grimston, eldest son and heir-apparent of Earl Verulam, <i>vice</i> Jonathan Raine, esq., deceased.

The electors of Newport Borough were apparently those who paid scot and lot.

The returning officers were two inhabitants of the Borough, known as vianders.

The place of election was at Newport Cross. The broken shaft of the cross itself still stands there in its socket. In the year 1829 a little octagonal building, locally known as the Town Hall, was built over this broken shaft.

Before we leave Launceston we will say a few words concerning its name. We transcribe from contemporaneous documents extending over eight hundred years. Lans-

cau(v)etone (anno 1085); Lanceston (1154-1189); Lanstone (1227); Lanstaueton, Lanceueton (1245); Launcetton (1260); Lanstone (1270); Launceuaton (1274); Lanceueston (1288); Launceueton, Lanceueton (1300); Launeston, Lanceueton, Lanceveton (1380); Launceston (1414); Laneston (1440); Launceston (1447, 1521); Lawnceston (1524); Lanson (rarely), Lanceston (more frequently), and (generally) Launceston, from 1524 to 1884.

Herr Müller, one of the able recent classical masters at Dunheved College, having carefully compared the first and second syllables of the name with a great many German and Saxon prefixes, and added the well-known signification of *ton*, suggests that the meaning of the whole word is, "*the Chief Town of the District.*" Whether this definition be accurate or not, we have never found in an original document the fanciful names "Lanstuphadon," or "Lancestertown," which some preceding historians have furnished for the place.

By a single step we now get into Old Dunheved.

Dunheved.

IN the Domesday Book, to which we have several times referred, there is, under the heading "Land of Earl Moriton," [Cornwall] this entry [translation]. "The Earl himself holds *Dunhevet*. In the time of King Edward [1041-1066] it was taxed for one virgate; but there is one hide. The arable land is ten carucates. In demesne is one carucate, and six serfs, and one villan, and thirteen bordars, with four carucates. There are two mills, yielding forty shillings, and forty acres of pasture. It was formerly valued at twenty pounds, now at four pounds. *The Castle of the Earl is there.*"

This Earl was Robert, the Conqueror's half-brother, already named. Robert had two hundred and forty seven other manors and one other Castle, Trematon, within the County.

Much has been written concerning the meaning of the word Dunhevet, Dunheved. We shall interpret it as *The summit of a hill*—Hill-head. Its orthography, like that of Launceston, has varied a little now and then, but, under every combination of letters, it has probably retained for eight hundred years nearly the same pronunciation as we give it to-day. There is no De Knyvett in its history. The following catalogue is from original manuscripts :

Dunhevet (1085), Downehevede and Dunehevede (*circa* 1140), Dunhefd (1250); Dunhevet, Donhevet, Dunheved, Douneheved, Doneheved, Downhevyd, and Dounhefd (13th and 14th

centuries); Douneheved, Dounehevet, Dounhevid, Duneheved, Dounhed, Dounheved, Downhevyd (15th century); Dounheved, Dounhed, Dunheved, Dounehevyd, Dounhevett, Downhevyd, Downheved, Downevett, Downehevett, Downehevyyt and Duneheved (16th and 17th centuries); Donneheved, Dunhevet and Dunheved, with one or more of the preceding variations occasionally, in the 18th and 19th centuries.

It is clear that the *manor* Dunhevet existed before the Conquest, and that in the time of Edward the Confessor it was worth five times as much as it was when the Domesday survey was made.

Our Hide of land was afterwards known as The Hidelond, Hyd lond, and Hillond, and became the subject, as we shall see, of some disputes between the members of the local governing body. We believe that it comprised portions at least of the modern Hay Common, Scarne, Windmill, Longlands, and Pennygillam; but it has become impossible to distinguish it from the tract covered by the fifteen carucates of other land, and the forty "acres" of pasture, or from the subsequent acquisitions of the Corporation by gift and purchase, mentioned in the Survey.

The demesne, and the four carucates occupied by the bordars, probably formed part of the modern copyhold of the Borough.

The two mills undoubtedly stood near the site of the present Town Mills.

The *serfs* of the Norman were absolute bondmen and bondwomen. They were mere chattels of the Royal owner of Dunhevet, and were wholly dependent for their subsistence upon the lord's pleasure. The *villan* derived his name either from *vilis*, low, or *villa*, the place of his abode. He always held a tenement which he could call a home. He was sometimes attached to the land, and sometimes to the person of the lord.

It may be observed that similar distinctions of class

had prevailed under the Saxon government. The prudent Conqueror avoided all violent disruption of popular habits, and amalgamated with the Norman system whatever was excellent in the Saxon polity and legislation. Even the language of the subjugated race was welded into all public documents. We continually find Latinized Saxon words, not only in Domesday, but in the muniments of later centuries.

The Earl Moriton, or Earl of Mortaigne, held his Court at Dunhevet.

Before even the compilation of *Domesday* he had taken from his neighbours at St. Stephen the then important institution, a market, and had transferred it to his favoured place (see page 3). He had apparently surrounded his Castle by a wall, within or contiguous to which a *new Town* was rapidly rising. Here dwelt the *Burgesses*, and here were often concentrated the Earl's feudal retainers. His chaplain resided in this Castle.

The *Burgess* was known before the Conquest. He was a freeman occupying a house in a town as tenant of the King or of some inferior lord. In later years the term burgesses evidently extended to females, and to the representatives of deceased persons who had enjoyed privileges in Dunheved Burgh. We believe there is no record of an actual Charter by Earl Robert to his Burgesses of Dunhevet, although we have lately found in the Lambeth Library a copy of a grant from him concerning the foundation of the Church of Secular Canons at St. Stephen. It is probable that the Burgesses of Dunheved enjoyed under the Earl's personal protection all the known advantages of a free Borough. We shall hereafter specify some of their privileges.

The exact time of Robert's death is uncertain. It occurred between the years 1089 and 1097. He was succeeded as Earl of Cornwall by his only son, William, of

whom nothing local is related ; but who, having rebelled against King Henry I., was deprived of the earldom.

Henry conferred the earldom upon Stephen of Blois, who afterwards became King of England. Stephen (1135–1154) charged upon the revenues of the Priory of Launceston a perpetual pension of £5 in favour of “the Chaplain celebrating in the Chapel within the Castle of Dunhevede.”

In the year 1140 Stephen created Reginald de Dunstanville Earl of Cornwall. We have seen (page 5) that this Reginald, in his Charter to St. Stephen's Priory, recognizes the Castle of Dunhevede as the site of his Court, and that the Provost and Burgesses of the town were present at that Court. Such a statement made within living memory of the Earl Moriton, concerning an inquiry into the origin of a market, leads to the inference that the Burgesses of Dunheved held the status and rights of Freemen even in the lifetime of the Conqueror. Provost (*Præpositus*) was the title of the chief magistrate of a borough. The same officer was sometimes designated Portreeve, governor of a Borough, as distinguished from Shirereeve (Sheriff), the governor of a County. *Counties* had their Shiregemotes, in which their local affairs were discussed and regulated. *Towns* had their Burghmotes or Courts-lete. The one assembly was composed of the freeholders of the County, the other of freemen resident in the Borough, and both were charged with duties to their immediate communities.

For some reason Reginald de Dunstanville deprived Hameline, a priest of the Dunhevet Castle-Chapel, of certain advantages and gave them to St. Stephen's Priory (see page 6). This either could not have been the pension bestowed by Stephen on the Chaplain, or the deprivation only affected Hameline personally ; for King Stephen's pension was continuing in the time of Henry VIII.

Reginald died in 1176, and was succeeded in the earl-

dom by John, the sixth son of Henry II., afterwards King of England. John continued Earl until the seventeenth and last year of his reign (1216). In that year he granted the County of Cornwall to Henry Fitz Count, a natural son of Earl Reginald.

We find no Charter of John to Dunheved ; but in the great Roll of the seventh year of his reign (1206) is an entry of the receipt from the men of Lancauton of five marks for a change of their market from Sunday to Thursday ; and the following sentence occurs in John's Charter to the Borough of Helleston :

"We will also that they shall have all the liberties and free customs which the Burgesses of our Castle at Lances-ton had in the time of our grandfather King Henry." [1154 to 1189.]

John's Charter to the Priory of Launceston appears *ante*, page 6.

In 1220 Henry Fitz Count offended the King (Henry III.), but afterwards made peace with that monarch by surrendering to him the Castle of Dunheved and the County of Cornwall, with all homage and services thereto belonging.

Henry III. held the earldom from 1220 until 1227, when he granted it and the earldom of Poictou to his brother Richard (Plantagenet), the titular King of the Romans and Almaine.

Richard issued the following Charter to Dunheved [translation] :

Richard, Earl of Poictou and Cornwall, To all his Bailiffs, and faithful men greeting. Know ye that we have granted, given, and by this our present Charter do confirm that our Borough of Dunhevet and our Burgesses of the same Borough, and all men to the Liberties of the said Borough belonging, be free wheresoever they shall be, and that they be quit throughout all our Land of Pontage, of Stallage, and of Suillage, and all other customs. We have granted also to them, and their heirs, for us and our heirs, to

have election of their Provosts, and to answer for the farm of the said Borough at Easter, and at the Feast of St. Michael yearly, to us or our bailiffs, viz. of one hundred shillings; And to the Priory of St. Stephen at Lanstone of sixty-five shillings and tenpence; and to the Lepers of St. Leonard at Lanstone one hundred shillings of our alms: So, nevertheless, that if the Provosts by them elected shall in anything plainly offend or take beforehand, they shall restore the same according to their offence and presumption. We have granted also to them, and their heirs, for us and our heirs, that they shall not plead, unless within their Borough before-named, of Pleas or things whatsoever belonging to their Borough, unless of pleas belonging to the Crown of our Lord the King. We have granted also to them and their heirs for us, and our heirs, to have eight County Courts by the year in their Borough before-named, beginning from the next Court after the close of Easter until the end of eight Courts next following. We have granted also to them, and their heirs, for us and our heirs, that they may have and hold one place in the same Borough for erecting a certain *Guildhall* where they shall the more decently and honorably provide [conduct their business], to be held of us and our heirs, by one pound of Pepper to be annually rendered at the Feast of St. Michael for all service, suit, and exaction. We have granted also for us and our heirs, to them and their heirs, when any one of our Bailiffs shall make Prise of Ale in the Castle that he be not entitled to have more than the first *bika* [ale measure] at one halfpenny less than it shall elsewhere be sold, according to what the assize shall be made by the Burgesses; but if he shall desire to have or take more than one "bika" he shall buy every one as elsewhere, and may take as much as they shall be able to sell. We have also granted to them, and their heirs, for us and our heirs, that no Sheriff or other our Bailiff draw them into Plea unless justly and reasonably and without fraud. We have also granted to them, and their heirs, for us and our heirs, that no Sheriff or other our Bailiff may buy or take at his will anything in the before named Borough, unless of the good will and spontaneous consent of the seller of the same merchandize. We have granted also to them, and their heirs, for us and our heirs, that they be not taxed with the County for any Service or Tallage and Labour, and that they be not talliated by us or our heirs, unless at the time when the Lord the King shall talliate all his Boroughs

throughout England. And that this our grant and gift and confirmation may remain firm and stable to all eternity we have, in order to its everlasting duration, confirmed this our Charter to our before named Burgesses with the impression of our seal: These being the Witnesses, Sir Andrew de Cardinan [Reginald de Dunstanville married Beatrix Cardinan], Sir Reginald de Vallitorta, Sir William de Bottellis, Henry Theutoneus, Andrew de Cancellis, Guido de St. Amand, John Brytask, Robert the son of William, Henry de Bodringam, Walter the son of William, Roger de Trelosk, Nicholas the King's Chancery Clerk, and many others.

In our day we can hardly appreciate the benefits conferred by this Charter, but our predecessors understood them. For hundreds of years thenceforth they carefully recorded the fact that theirs was a "Free Borough." They were "free" from the toll paid by other persons passing over bridges, and from contributing towards the maintenance of bridges [pontage]. They had the right gratuitously to set up stalls in markets and fairs [stallage]. No tribute was to be claimed from them for the use of ground occupied by their cattle standing for sale in fair or market (suillage). They might elect their chief magistrates, and hold their own courts (their burghmotes). They were to determine the assize, that is, the quality and price of the ale to be sold within their Borough, and the Earl's own Bailiff was to get only a slight advantage over other people when he chose to test or taste the grateful liquid which our forefathers loved to quaff, and which the Scandinavian heroes believed would be a prominent luxury in their Valhalla. Nearly contemporaneous with the grant of this Charter a statute, 51 Henry III. (1266), passed, regulating the price of ale throughout the kingdom by the price of corn, and an infringement of the act was made punishable by exposure in the Pillory.

The authorized Guildhall was erected in Dunheved, and soon became, and for centuries continued, a very useful

public building. It occupied the sites of Mr. Hayman's new dwelling-houses and shops in High Street and Church Street, and probably included Miss Maunder's house and shop and the London Inn in Church Street. Whether it extended also to parts of the sites of the present Bank buildings in Broad Street, and to Mr. Gillbard's houses in High Street, cannot now be determined.

The gifts *by way of alms* to the Priory of St. Stephen and to the lepers of St. Leonard, implied that these institutions, like most of the religious houses in the kingdom, were to be exempt from the feudal and other services and burthens which attached to the tenure of other lands.

The Charter is silent as to the election of the *Mayor*. At page 39, it will be seen that Hameline Miles (or Hameline, the Knight, we cannot determine whether *Miles* was a surname or an epithet of distinction), a witness to the Gillemartin Charter, was *mayor of Dunhefd* in some year between 1245 and 1258. This remarkable proof of the antiquity and early dignity of the Borough is specially noticeable, from the fact *that the office of mayor is said to have been unknown until 1189*. In that year Richard I. created the first mayor as chief magistrate of the City of London. John followed his example, in 1204, with reference to King's Lynn. We have not discovered on what town the honour next fell.

We shall incorporate in this History the short substance of some extremely valuable deeds and accounts which have recently been discovered.* Among the earliest of these

* About seventy years ago these interesting Latin and Norman-French documents were lent to the Rev. Francis Jago Arundell for antiquarian purposes. He died without having returned them. In the course of time they were forgotten, but on the 7th November, 1882, they were found by Mrs. Lawrence in a storeroom of her house in Castle Street. She courteously handed them to Mr. Peter, the present Town Clerk, who has translated them for this work. It may safely be stated that a *very* large number of ancient muniments belonging to the Corporation of Dunheved is still missing.

are several without date, but containing intrinsic evidence of their approximate age. Sir Edward Coke thus explains the cause for omitting dates in documents written shortly after the year 1199:—

The date of the deed many times antiquitie omitted; and the reason thereof was, for that the limitation of prescription, or time of memory, did often in processe of time change, and the Law was then holden that a deed bearing date before the limited time of prescription was not pleadable, and therefore they made their deedes without date, to the end they might allege them within the time of prescription: And the date of the deedes was commonly added in the raigne of Ed. 2 and Ed. 3, and soe ever since.

The following deed was made in the mayoralty of the above-mentioned Hameline Miles, and is witnessed by the Oliver Corc who attested the Gillemartin Charter. We therefore assume that it was executed about the year 1250:

Let the present and future know that I, Walter Grym, have given and granted, and by this my present writing have confirmed, to Galfrid the son of William of Middelwode, on his homage and service, one garden which lies between the garden which was of Ralph Harding, and the garden of Martin the Fuller, and the road which leads towards the Well which is called Sibardiswyll [Shepherd's Well or Cypress Well *near the* existing Old Workhouse, Mr. Powell's Kensey Cottages], and the Croft of Ralph Sueteman: To be had and held by the said Galfrid and his heirs or assigns, of me and my heirs or assigns, freely, &c., for ever. Rendering therefor yearly three halfpence at the Feast of the Blessed Michael—And the said Galfrid gives to me by his hands half a silver mark. The witnesses named are Hameline Miles, then Mayor, Robert Soby and David Huberd, then Provosts, Oliver Corc, Peter of the Gate, Bartholomew of Bodman [Bamham], and William de Hamet.

We next notice a grant evidently made in the lifetime of Richard Plantagenet, and after the issuing of his Charter. It is from William, the son of Randolph Hera, to Richard le Marchant, and thus describes the land comprised in it.

All my place lying between my house and the wall of the Lord Richard King of Almaigne, near the Westgate in the *free borough* of Dunhevet, with the garden belonging and the *pugnone* of my said house adjoining to his house. The witnesses are Barthol. of the Castle, then Mayor, Henry de Extawrd [Hexworthy] and Roger the son of Magister, then Provosts, Nicholas, the son of the Lady Magote, and Stephen Taberner [the Innkeeper].

Of nearly contemporaneous date are the following :

Randulph Suteman grants to Roger Down of Tanton, in free marriage with the grantor's sister Coagota, all that garden outside the Westgate of the free borough of Donhevet which descended in heirship to him on the death of his late father Randulph, which said garden lies between the garden of Oliver Cork and the garden of Randulph Hordyng and a piece of land which was of Hameline Hoppeilla, and the King's Highway coming from the Westgate of the aforesaid Borough and extending itself thence to the vill which is above Donhevet. Witnesses Wandric of Boyton, then mayor of the Borough aforesaid, Oliver Cork and John the son of Galfrid, then provosts of the same Borough, Bonefac Broda and Hamd Bodier.

William Halpund to Hugh Giffard : Grant of 8d. yearly, payable at Michaelmas out of a tenement in the free borough of Dunheved between the grantor's tenement on the one part, and a tenement of William Artur on the other part, that is to say of the tenement which Robert le Foyngur bought of Agnes the daughter of Ralph Crotel. Witnesses—Barthol. of the Castle, then Mayor, John Renfrey and John of Tregelst then Provosts, Henry of Hextawrthy and Nicholas the son of Magote.

On the parchment slip upon which the wax seal of this deed was impressed are written the same names of the witnesses, the slip having been so curled and folded as not to show the writing.

Walter de Horewude to Richard le Marchant : Grant of moiety of a garden which grantor bought of Barth. of Bodmam, outside the Westgate of the free borough of Dunhevet, that is, the moiety which Roger Bokelouwer lately held of the aforesaid Bartholomew. Witnesses—Barth. of the Castle, then Mayor, Robert le Foyngur,

and Stephen Tabernar, then Provosts, Nicholas the son of Magote, and John the son of Richard. [Appended seal perfect.]

Claricia the widow of William le Hurl to Nicholas the son of Downig of Tantonía: Grant by a widow of all her right in a tenement between the tenement of Mark Deudman and a tenement which was of William de Hamet in the free borough of Dunhevet. Witnesses—Barth. of the Castle, then Mayor, Henry de Extawrd [Hexworthy], and Roger his associate, then Provosts, John Colman, and John the son of Richard.

Edmund, the eldest son of Richard Plantagenet, succeeded to the Earldom of Cornwall on the death of his father in 1272. The thirteen deeds next following were made in the lifetime of Edmund.

John le Marchant to Richard le Marchant his son: Grant of a moiety of a piece of land in Hendra, which the grantor held by deed of Robert Arnald the Chaplain, lying between the garden which was of Jordan Uppahille and the land of Walter Athelard, and the piece of land next to the King's highway there, between the park of the Lord Eadmund, the Earl, and the said piece. The witnesses named are Barth. of the Castle, then Mayor, Hugh Giffard, and Stephen the Taverner, the then Provosts, John Coleman, and John the son of Richard.

Let the present and future know that I William called Duna-ray have given, &c., to Richard the Merchant one half an English acre of land in my land of Landren which lies on the east part of the new meadow of the aforesaid Richard between the house of [blank in original] and the land of John Koruc, on the north part by the Royal Cornish Road which comes from the Cross of Dunhevet and goes to the vill of Rosmaryt: To be held by the aforesaid Richard his heirs and assigns, of me and my heirs and assigns freely, quietly, &c., for ever—rendering yearly one silver halfpenny at the feast of St. Michael, and to the heirs and assigns of the said Richard one silver penny for a relief when he shall die, in lieu of all services, &c. The witnesses named are Sir Richard de Montisfont, then prior of Lancelston, Robert de Bodmam, Ivo de Landren, Henry Rem, and Richard de Kestel.

William Capu, to William Dundray. Grant of the grantor's

right and claim in all that half an English acre of land, which lies on the east part of the new piece of Richard Bestor, between the said piece and the land of John Koric, on the north part of the Royal Cornish Highway which comes from the Cross of Dunhevet and goes to the *Vill* of Rosmaryt. Witnesses, Henry Rem, Robert de Bodmam, Ivo de Landren, Richard de Kestel, and John Coric the younger. Given at Landren on the Thursday next before the feast of St. Hilary, 20th Ed. I. (1292).

I Editha, relict of John le Merchant, in widowhood and in my lawful power have granted to Cristina my daughter all my right claim, &c., in a tenement in the Borough of Dunheved, between the tenement which was heretofore of Randolph Cardyng on the one part, and the tenement which was heretofore of the aforesaid John on the other part, together with twelve pence yearly issuing from a tenement situate in the aforesaid Borough, between the Westgate of the same Borough on the one part and a tenement of the aforesaid John le Marchaunte on the other part, and with sixpence yearly issuing from the Croft of Richard le Marchaunte lying between the land of William Brackys and the land of Walter of Osiwetone, also with the acquittance of fourpence yearly issuing from a garden between the garden of Simon Gibba and the garden of William Brackysh. The witnesses are Richard le Marchaunte then Mayor of the Borough aforesaid, Joceline Godman and Edward of Bolep, then Provosts, David of Kelwistok, and John the son of John.

Sarra, the daughter of Randle of the Gate of Dunhevt, of her own right and free power and with the consent of Robert her son, grants to Jordan of Hupehille one garden outside the Westgate of the Castle of Dunhevet. Witnesses, [name obliterated] of Landren, John [obliterated] Roger de Cokewyke, Randolph Dudeman, clerk, and William [obliterated].

John le Foyngur grants to Walter Toby his heirs and assigns one place of land in the grantor's croft, in which croft is a herbyganum containing 68 feet in breadth, &c. : and extending itself in length from the angle of the aforesaid herbeganum unto the King's Highway coming from the Southgate of the free borough of Dunheved and leading towards Lawydaton [Lawhitton]. Witnesses, John the son of Richard, then Mayor, John le Poter, and John Walens, then Provosts, Henry of Hexteworthy, and Robert le Foyngur.

Grant by John de Middlewode, Chaplain, to Richard the son of Richard the Merchant, in free marriage with Johanna niece of the grantor, of a tenement with a garden which descended to him after the death of his father William de Middelwode in the free borough of Dunheved, between the tenement of Everwyn Giffard and the tenement of Matwad of Peneginval [? Pennygillam]. Witnesses, Arnulph of Bere, then Mayor, John Thompyner, Everwyn Giffard, then Provosts, Henry of Hextaur, and Henry Cyssor [the Tailor].

Robert le Foyngur grants to Walter Job 9d. yearly issuing out of a tenement with a garden adjoining situate in the free borough of Dunhevet, between a tenement which was of Nich. Sissor and a tenement of Robert Browning, of Bestoun, which said garden lies outside the Southgate of the said borough between a garden of Sir John de Midelwoda, Chaplain, and the garden of John Colman. Witnesses, John the son of Richard, Mayor, David de Kelwystoc, Henry Renfrey, then Provosts, Nicholas son of Magote, and Mark Osbern.

"Grant from Henry le Foyng, son and heir of John le Foyng, deceased, to Robert Colyn, clerk, of the grantor's right and claim in 6d. yearly paid out of a tenement situate in High Street of the free borough of Douneheved between the tenement of John Lanrak and a tenement which was of Roger Tristram. Witnesses, John the son of John, Mayor, John Cork and Peter Bela, Provosts, Richard Cork and John Lanrak.

Portion of a deed evidently of the thirteenth century, but from which the "testatum" part is entirely gone, From William Bodier to John the son of John, and his heirs, of all the grantor's right in all his land *with the quarry adjoining* which lies between the land of one William Wodeham, in breadth, and the garden of Stephen le Duk and the water of Kyensy: To hold to the said John his heirs and assigns for ever in fee, by the accustomed rents and services.

Robert le Foyngnour to Richard Page: Grant of all grantor's right and claim in one penny yearly which he was wont to receive at the Feast of St. Michael in September, by the hands of William Toby, from a garden which lies outside the Southgate of the free borough of Doneheved, between the garden of the aforesaid Richard and the garden of David le Proute. Witnesses: Stephen Kech, then Mayor, Robert le Foyngnour and Roger Trestram,

Provosts, Henry le Tayllour and David le Proute. Given at the borough aforesaid on Thursday next before the Incarnation, in the year of Grace 1297.

Robert le Foyng^r to Richard de Dokaham: Grant of the grantor's right and claim in one penny and a halfpenny yearly which he was wont to receive at the feast of St. Michael in respect of a garden lying outside the Southgate of the borough of Dunhevet between the croft of Walter Jop and the garden of Everwin Giffard. Witnesses, Stephen Kech, then Mayor, John le Foyng^r, Roger Tristram, Provosts, Richard le Marchaunt, and William the son of Magister. Given at the borough aforesaid on Friday next before the feast of St. George, 26th Ed. I. (1298).

We now note a deed which shows the early connection of the tenure of Bamham with that of Dunhefd. Bamham is partially situated in the parish of Lawhitton, and we shall see that there were, in after years, contentions between the men of Dunheved and the men of Lawhitton concerning jurisdiction over those lands.

Stephen of Duntestocha grants to Ralph his son, on his homage and service, the land of Botman [Bamham], with all its appurtenances and meadows and pastures and land, arable and not arable, and waters and ways and rights, and all its possessions and liberties, under the yearly rent of 12d. and 2d. which the grantor paid yearly to the prepositure of the castle of Dunhefd. The witnesses named are Alan the son of Richard, Reinbat de Sancto Nioto, (St. Neot), Richard the son of Stephen, Richard de Close, Ralph de Mora, Edward the son of Galfrid, Roger de Cacawicke, Robert the son of Sprakelin, William of Bodmam, Gilbert Hor-scho, Galfrid the son of Durande, and Alan the son of Galfrid.

Burgesses were first summoned to Parliament in the year 1265. Our list of Members will show that John Gerveys and *Stephen le Duk* were sent to Parliament for Dunheved in 1295, and that this Borough has been represented in the Lower House from that day to the present.

Stephen le Duk is named in one of the above abstracted

deeds as owner of a garden adjoining Bodier's quarry, of which quarry more will hereafter be said.

The Earl Edmund died in the year 1300; whereupon Cornwall reverted to the King Edward I.

In the 30th year of Edward I. [1302] disputes arose between the *Burgesses of Launceston* and the *Burgesses of Dunheved* concerning their mutual rights and liberties. The litigants brought the matter before the Judges of Assize at *Launceston*. We give a translation of the pleadings (slightly abbreviated):

Pleas of the Jurors and Assizes before John de Berewyk, William de Burneton, Henry Spygurnel, John Randolf and Henry de Staunton, Justices Itinerant at Launceston in the county of Cornwall, in the octave of St. Michael, in the 30th year of the reign of King Edward the son of King Henry, viz. concerning the liberties which the burgesses of that Borough [Launceston] say they claim to have to regulate the assize of bread and ale, pillory and tumberel, in the same Borough, they know not by what warrant;—Therefore it is commanded that the Sheriff compel them to come: Afterwards the aforesaid burgesses come and say that they and all the burgesses of the said borough have held the aforesaid liberties, and have fully used them, without interruption or interference of the Lord the King, from the time whereof no memory exists, and they ask that this may be inquired of by the country: And the jurors of the hundred of Estwyv-eleshir, together with the knights chosen for the service, upon their oath say that the aforesaid burgesses have, in the borough aforesaid, the regulation of the assize of bread and ale, pillory and tumberel, and that they and all the burgesses their predecessors held the aforesaid liberties, and used them from the time whereof memory does not exist; Therefore the aforesaid burgesses, as to this, go without day, saving the right of the Lord the King &c. The jurors present that the burgesses of *Dunheved* hold that borough in chief of the Lord the King, at fee farm, rendering for the same to the Lord the King one hundred shillings, and one pound of pepper yearly, and also rendering to the Lord the King seven shillings and sixpence from escheats which happened in the time of Richard late Earl of Cornwall. The same jurors present

that whereas Reginald de Mortayn, formerly Earl of Cornwall, acquired from a certain prior of Lanceueton, a predecessor of the present prior, some liberties which the same prior and the canons of the Church of St. Stephen then had at Lanceueton, that is to say, the right to fix the assize of bread and ale made in the town of Lanceueton, and gave to the same prior and canons, for having the said liberties, 65s. 10d., to be received of his burgesses of Dunheved from a certain farm, and assigned to the same burgesses and their successors therefor 65s. 10d., to be paid to the said prior and convent yearly, which things they have always, from the said time until now, in every year fully satisfied to the said prior and convent, yet the said prior and convent have now, since the last circuit of the Judges here, appropriated to themselves to fix the assize of bread and ale in the town of Lanceueton, and claim those things contrary to their agreement with the aforesaid Earl Reginald, and have, notwithstanding, received the aforesaid 65s. 10d. from the said burgesses, to the damage of the Lord the King and his burgesses &c. Therefore it is commanded that the Sheriff shall cause the aforesaid prior, &c., to come: Afterwards comes the said prior, and says that the Lord the King is seized of a moiety of the profit arising from the aforesaid takings [assize &c.], and that he claims the other moiety; and, concerning that moiety, he says that his predecessors had that liberty before the time of the aforesaid Earl Reginald, the same liberty ever since continuing: For, he says that, in the time of the aforesaid Earl Reginald, a certain R, prior of Lanceueton, his predecessor, lawfully justified before the aforesaid Earl all the liberties which his predecessors theretofore had, namely, sok and sak, tol and thym, and infangthef, with all the other liberties, and that he and his men were acquitted of suits of shire and hundred, and of pleas and complaints, and of castle-guards, and of all aids and secular service, (except only the Sunday market which they theretofore had, which market the Earl Moreton, a predecessor of the aforesaid Earl, transferred from the town of Lanceueton to the borough of Dunheved, for which market the said Earl assigned to the said prior and convent, and their successors, twenty shillings yearly, to be received from the prepositure of the Castle of Dunheved.) He says, also, that the said Earl Reginald gave to the said prior and convent, for a certain tower belonging to them which he had caused to be destroyed, xls., in pure and perpetual alms, to

be received yearly from his farm of the Castle of Dunheved, saving to the said prior and convent the rent of twenty shillings, which they have yearly from the prepositure of the Castle aforesaid for the market aforesaid, by charters of the Earl Reginald which he produces, which attest the same. He produces also a certain charter of Richard, lately Earl of Poitou and Cornwall, in which is contained what the said Richard gave from the impulse of charity, to the prior of Lanceueton, and the canons there serving God, in pure and perpetual alms (viz) 5s. 10d. to be received yearly, from the burgesses of Dunheved, to illuminate [the image of] the Blessed Mary, and bound himself and his heirs to warrant, &c. Wherefore he says that he has not received the aforesaid sixty-five shillings and tenpence for giving up the aforesaid takings, as above represented, and he seeks judgment, &c. And, because it is found by the jurors elected for the purpose, together with the jurors of the hundred of Estwevleshir, in which the town of Launceuton is, that the aforesaid burgesses have not paid the said rent of sixty-five shillings and tenpence to the aforesaid prior and canons for the aforesaid takings, but for the transferred market and alms given, and that the said prior and his predecessors had the said takings, from the time aforesaid even until now, namely, of one moiety of the profits of the said takings, It is granted that the aforesaid prior shall go without day, saving the right of the Lord the King, &c.

We have now briefly traced, from the Conquest to the beginning of the fourteenth century, the progress of *Dunheved*, the secular rival of its ecclesiastical neighbour. Both boroughs had been fostered by successive Earls of Cornwall, and by successive monarchs. This may in part account for the subsequent confusion and eventual blending of the two names, sometimes into Launceston alone, at others into Dunheved *alias* Launceston. We believe it is impossible now to decide whether the assize court, mentioned in the pleadings which we have just cited, was actually held in the Priory Buildings at "Launceston," or in the then new Guildhall at Dunheved. We shall however find that, for centuries after the litigation of 1302, the

lands within the respective boroughs, and the acts of its local governing bodies, were treated as distinct matters.

We proceed to give further extracts from our ancient deeds :

In 1305 John le Foyngour granted to Henry his son all his right and claim in 6d. yearly which he was wont to receive from the hand of Richard of Tregadek out of a certain tenement situate in the free borough of Douneheved, between the tenement of William Trestram and the tenement of John of Lanrak. Witnesses named : William Godrich, Mayor, Richard Waundrie, then Provost, John of Lydeforde, Henry Dobel, and Martin de Ferer. Given at the borough aforesaid on the Sunday next after the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, 33rd Edward I.

Johanna, the daughter and heiress of John le Crocker, in her widowhood, granted to Richard Page all her garden with the appurtenances which lay outside the Southgate of the free borough of Dounehevet, between the garden of Agnes Reynfrey and her own land in length, and the land of William the son of the Magister and the way which leads towards Dounehevet hylle in breadth. Witnesses named : William Godrich, Mayor, John le Foyngour, Richard Gondry, Provosts, John Colyn, and Richard Cork. Given at the said Borough on the Sabbath day next before the feast of the blessed Peter *ex cathedra*, 33rd Edward I. (1305).

We think the above-named "Magister" was an officer, possibly the Governor or ruler, in the castle.

In 1306 Robert le Foyng^r granted to John Colyn all right and claim in one penny yearly received at the feast of St. Michael out of a garden lying without the Westgate of the free borough of Dounehevet, between the Royal Highway coming from the aforesaid gate, and leading towards the vill of Dounehevet,* and a garden of Henry de Cochelacote, and the land of the same Henry and a garden of Henry Body. Witnesses : William Godrich Mayor, John le Foyng^r and Henry Body, Provosts, Richard Cork, and Henry de Cochelacote. Given on the day of March next before the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, 34th Ed. I.

* This description leads to an inference that there was a vill or place called Dunheved on the high ground near Dunheved Cross.

1307. Robert le Foyngour granted to John Colyn all right and claim in two shillings sterling yearly which he was wont to receive at Easter and at the feast of St. Michael, in equal portions, out of a piece of land lying outside the Southgate of the free borough of Dounehevet, between the croft of Wandric Batyn and Dounehevet hylle lengthwise, and the road which extends itself from the aforesaid gate even to Dounehevet hylle and the land of la Hydlonde in breadth. Witnesses: William Godrich Mayor, Richard Cork and John Gybbe, merchant, Provosts, John the son of John, and Peter the son of John. Given on Thursday next before the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, 35th Ed. I.

On the 7th July, 1307, Edward died, and was succeeded by his son Edward II. This young Prince endowed his favorite, Piers Gaveston, with the Earldom of Cornwall.

In 1309 Martin de Ferers granted to Richard Page one piece of land lying in the grantor's land outside the free borough of Dounehevet, between the piece of land which William Hough bought of the grantor and the water which is called Kensy lengthwise, and the Royal Highway coming from the Southgate of the aforesaid borough, and leading towards Richysgrovemylle, and the said water of Kensy and the grantor's meadow in breadth. Witnesses: John the son of John, Mayor, Richard (obliterated), — Cork, Provosts, Peter the son of John, Henry le Taylour, and Richard Cork. Given at the borough of Launceston in the vigil of St. Luke the Evangelist, in the second year of the reign of King Ed. II.

1310. Roger le Berra, burgess of Bodmin, granted to Ade de Langeforde all right, and claim of right, in one tenement with its appurtenances in the free borough of Dunheved, situate between the tenement of John Peres on the one part, and the wall of the town of the said borough on the other part, and which came to the grantor on the part of Mariote his wife, the co-heiress of Dionis Preleven. Witnesses: John the son of John, Mayor of the town of the Castle of Launceston, Benedict de Monscholo, and Peter Bele, Provosts, John Colyn, and Henry Bissip of Bodmin, clerk. Given at Langeford on the day of March next after the Sepulture of the Lord, 3rd Ed. II.

Piers Gaveston, who has been called the worthless parasite of a miserable monarch, was beheaded in 1312. The King himself seems to have thenceforth held the earldom until 1327, when he died.

In 1316 Roger Renfrey granted to John Renfrey his brother all right and claim which the grantor had in 7d yearly received from his tenement in the borough of Dunheved, between the tenement of Richard Athelard on the one part, and the gate which is called Sibardistret (*sic*) on the other part. Witnesses named: John the son of John, Mayor, John Cork and Adam Keyche, Provosts, Edward de Bollapitte, and John Gibba. Given on the Monday next after the feast of the conversion of St. Paul, 9th Ed. II.

In 1316 John of Launceton was returned to Parliament as one of the members for the County of Devon.

We have seen that the office of Mayor was recognized in Dunheved from a very early period, and that such an officer thenceforth regularly existed; but we have failed to discover who was the first mayor, or by whom appointed. The probability is that the Office and the Officer were originally created either by the King or by the Earl of Cornwall for the time being. The mayor may, here as elsewhere, have been originally charged with the duty of assessing and collecting the taxes due from the Borough. In many towns such an office was made the cause or pretence of great oppression, and in some cases the inhabitants offered to pay a larger sum than had been previously exacted from them on condition that they might elect their own Chief Magistrate, and assess themselves. We know not whether such an offer was made to the Earl Richard as the consideration for his before-mentioned Charter, but, whatever the fact, it is certain that, from about the time of the grant of Richard Plantagenet, the burgesses of Dunheved did elect their own mayor.

In the year 1319 serious quarrels had arisen among the burgesses concerning who of them had the right to elect the mayor: and concerning the occupation of the Hideland. These quarrels were submitted by the "Mayor and Aldermen of the free borough of Dounheved and the tenants of La Hidlonde" on the one part, and "the other Burgesses of the Commonalty of the same borough on the other part," to Sir Robert the son of William the Knight, Magister Marcham of the Castle, John of Burdon, and John of Carnedon.

We will presently give a full translation of the award of these gentlemen, but we here cite only their decision with reference to the election of mayor. It runs thus:

It is ordered also that, whensoever it shall be necessary that election be made of a Mayor in the borough aforesaid, then the eight Aldermen of the said borough, taking with them twelve burgesses of such borough reputed of the better and more worthy of those who should make such election, may proceed to the Election of the said Mayor; And if it happen that, upon making such election, disagreement arise between them, he shall be preferred for Mayor whom the aforesaid Aldermen, together with four of the aforesaid twelve burgesses, shall elect as Mayor out of the said Aldermen. It is further ordered that anyone of the aforesaid Aldermen may always be elected by the others to any inferior Baliwick in the borough aforesaid.

The text of this document is somewhat involved, but we believe we have given its true meaning. The residue of the award is:

John Colyn, Mayor of the free borough of Dounheved and the other Burgesses of that borough, To all the faithful in Christ who shall see and hear the present submission and ordinance, Greeting in the Lord everlasting. Whereas a matter of strife and discord having, by the evil instigation of man, lately arisen between the Mayor of the free borough of Dounheved and the Aldermen and tenants of La Hidlonde on the one part, and the other Burgesses of the Commonalty of the borough aforesaid on the other part, concerning the letting and holding to farm of the [arable] land of

La Hidlonde aforesaid, and the election of a Mayor and Provosts of the said borough, the parties aforesaid, being at length desirous of ending by arbitration their quarrels concerning all the premises, the Burgesses of the Borough aforesaid have voluntarily submitted themselves to the order, decision, and final award of Sir Robert the son of William the Knight, Magister Marcham of the Castle, John of Burdon, and John of Carnedon, under a penalty of £20 on their part to be levied and paid at the *fabric of the Chapel of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, near the Church of the Blessed Mary Magdalene of the borough aforesaid*, that they would obey and observe the order of the aforesaid Robert Marcham, John, and John, of which order this is the tenor: It is ordered by the said Robert, the son of William the Knight, Magister Marcham of the Castle, John of Burdon, and John of Carnadon, that all the tenants of la Hidlonde [having] farms there for terms *beyond the term of twelve years* from the feast of St. Michael next ensuing, shall, notwithstanding their allotments were granted to them by the Mayor and Commonalty for a term exceeding twelve years, give up such allotments into the hands of the Mayor and Commonalty, and the said enclosures shall be considered unoccupied and void, so that the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, may of them make new allotments according to the form of their enclosures, for a *term of twelve years* from the feast of St. Michael in the year of our Lord 1319 thence next following, fully to be completed, for the ending of their terms, and there shall thenceforth be allowed to the aforesaid farmers, out of the property of the Commonalty of the borough aforesaid, to every one of such farmers one half of all the money paid to the Mayor and Commonalty for the new entry upon the unoccupied and void lands of those expelled, by way of compensation, and for the breach of the aforesaid terms: And the others of the said farmers, having terms of *less than twelve years*, may thenceforth, by paying sufficient rent, hold their lands as void and unoccupied, and thenceforward the lands of those farmers shall not be assigned to any persons or person who may seek and wish to obtain such lands and farms and offer to give more for them. It is ordered also that, *at the open time*, after the corn and meadows are mown and the produce removed from the land of La Hidlonde aforesaid, it shall be lawful for everyone of the Commonalty of the borough aforesaid, in the open time aforesaid, to depasture his cattle on the said land,

without complaint of the farmers aforesaid, and that the land in the said land of La Hidlonde which is inclosed, may, in the said open time, be opened by a gate without damage to the said inclosure, and may be kept open during the aforesaid open time. It is ordered also—[Here follows the already-cited clause as to



✠ SIGILLUM BURGI DE DUNEHEVID.

election of a Mayor.] All and singular the aforesaid acts were openly agreed to and approved on Friday in the feast of St. Lawrence [June], in the borough aforesaid, in the year of the Lord 1319, and in the thirteenth year of the reign of King Edward, the son of King Edward: And that the submission, ordination, and approbation aforesaid may obtain perpetual confirma-

tion, these present letters, indented, are written in duplicate, of which one part is in the hands of the Mayor, and the other part shall remain in the hands of the Commonalty of the said borough. The seal of the Commonalty of the aforesaid borough, with their expressed assent, is affixed in testimony of the premises.

We have read deeds dated respectively in 1320 and 1323 which relate to lands in the ancient borough of Lydford. In each of these the Mayor is styled *The Mayor of the Lord Edward*, by the grace of God King of England, burgess of Lydeford." The Mayor of Dunheved is nowhere designated Mayor of a King, or of an Earl.

It is manifest that the inhabitants occasionally went to Tavistock, and elsewhere "out of town," for their chief magistrate.

In an indenture made 12th April (16 Edward II.), 1323, between John Adam, and Richard the son of Peter, concerning a *pungnone*, held as an easement to the tenement of both John and Richard, the witnesses are stated to be

Reginald of Tavistok, Mayor of Dounheved, Vincent of Burkeston, and William Polifont, Provosts, John Begha the elder, and Richard Korc, clerk.

In 1325 Halevisia, the widow of Roger de Smalecombe, in her widowhood, grants to her daughter Jute all the grantor's part of a garden, lying near the road leading from the Southgate of the borough of Dounheved toward Bodmam, namely, the moiety of the said garden on the east part, which descended to her by heirship on the death of John Trestam her brother. Witnesses : John Cnoyl, Mayor, Richard Port and Peter Reynfrey, Provosts, Roger Stachard, and William Brackysh, clerk. Given at the borough aforesaid on Wednesday next after the feast of St. Hilary the Bishop, 18 Ed. II.

The following is the earliest formal grant from the Corporation of Dunheved which we have discovered :

Let the present and future know that we, John Cnoyl, Mayor of the borough of Dounheved, and the eight Aldermen, with the assent, and consent of all the Burgesses of the same borough, have granted, &c., to John Panestone, his heirs and assigns, all our right and claim in a certain place lying in the same borough, in the street which is above Castelstrete, for the better convenience of his tenement, which is situate between the tenement of John Godrich on the one part, and a tenement of the same John Godrich on the other part, which place contains 5 ft. in length and 20 ft. in breadth. The witnesses named are Richard Port and Peter Reynfrey, then Provosts of the said borough, Richard Wondry, Henry Trist, and Richard Corc, clerk. Given at the borough aforesaid on the day of March in the feast of Barnabas the Apostle, 18th Ed. II. (1325).

In 1327 Arnulph Cork granted to Richard Bertelot 6d. yearly, which he ought to receive by the hands of Henry de Cochelacote and Alice his wife, out of a croft with a garden adjoining the same, which theretofore belonged to John Colman, and lying outside the Westgate of the borough of Dounheved, between the croft which belonged to Wandric Batyn on the one part, and the Royal Way coming from the aforesaid gate, and leading towards Dounheid Hill on the other part, and the garden aforesaid is annexed to the

aforesaid croft, on the north part, between the garden lately of William le Maystre and the croft of Alice Mounteyn. Witnesses: Roger Stachard, Mayor, John Biachm, and Richard Pomerey, Provosts, John Cnoyl, and Reginald de Tavistok. Given at the borough aforesaid on the Wednesday next before the feast of St. Michael, 20 Ed. II.

Edward III. ascended the throne in 1327, and in 1329 created his brother, John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall.

In 1331 Henry Dobil granted to John Colyn, the son of John Colyn, on the homage and fealty of Richard Doon, the son of Nicholas Doon—Urpadoone, 6d. yearly to issue out of a tenement in the free borough of Dounheved, in the street which is called Bastehaye, which tenement is situate outside the Northgate of the borough, between the tenement of Ralph Germain, on the one part, and the tenement of Ade Keech, which was heretofore of William Witta, on the other part. Witnesses: Reginald de Tavistoke, Mayor, David Cresa and Walter Scoldefinger, Provosts, Richard Mil, and Henry Brackysh, clerk. Given at the borough the Thursday next before the feast of St. Lawrence, in the year of the Lord MCCCXXXI.

In 1332 Thomas, the son and heir of William Gyffard, lately a citizen of Winchester, granted to Walter Scoldefynger, of Launceton, and Robert Page, of Launceston, a tenement in the town of the free borough of Duneheved, in a street called *Wester Frensh Castel stret* [query, Was the Castle ever called the French Castle in consequence of its having been possessed, or on the assumption that it was built, by the Norman-French?], between a tenement lately of William Godrych on the east part, and a tenement of Peter Bele on the west part. He granted also to the said Walter and Robert another tenement in the aforesaid town, between the tenement lately of John Knoyl on the one part, and a tenement of Henry Tryst on the other part, which tenements descended to the grantor as heir of William his father in the town aforesaid. Witnesses: Reginald de Tavestoka, Mayor of Duneheved, David Crese, Provost, Henry Bodi, John Wolfolk, Robert de Ponton, Richard Cork, and John Kech. Dated at Winchester on the day of March next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, 5th Ed. III.

In 1334 John Page granted to Stephen le Helyer and John his son a certain place of his land lying outside the Southgate of the borough of Dounheved, between the tenement which was of Stephen la Prouta on the one part, and the croft of the grantor on the other part, which place contained in itself 42 ft. in length and 37 ft. in breadth. Witnesses: Richard Miles, Mayor, John Begha and Richard Moriek, Provosts, Richard Cork, Henry Brackych, and Walter Lacy. Given on Monday in the Vigils of the Apostles Peter & Paul, 7 Ed. III.

Happily we shall be able henceforth to give occasional *extracts from the Borough accounts*. These Parchment "Rolls" concern only local matters, and no duplicate of them is likely to exist. The earliest in our possession is for the year 1334. It commences thus:

[Trans.] Memorandum that on the Wednesday next before the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, in the seventh year of the reign of King Edward III. after the Conquest, Sir (Dominus) Thomas Kynychet, and Richard Port, stewards of the Commonalty, rendered an account before Richard of Sutton [Plymouth], Mayor, Richard Milis, Adam Kech, Reginald of Tavistok, Luke Leffayra, Richard Port, and others, auditors of the Commonalty, for the whole of the past year, viz.: £21 17s. 9½d. received, &c.

Then are entered arrears collected from the keeper of the church stores; from several persons for stones sold from the quarry; from Lant the glover, Richard the tailor, of Lifton, and two others for *entrances to the guild*; from church rents; from the keeper of the quarry; from the collectors of taxes for the preceding year; and in respect of "what is called Bodierisland."

Under dates of certain feasts, as, "Friday next after the feast of St. Catherine," "Wednesday next after the feast of St. Lucie, the Virgin," the "feast of the Purification," "Friday next after the feast of the exaltation of the Holy Cross," are entries of receipts for rent of the mill; for wax [candles] for the church; for the fish stalls; for ale

money;* church rents; for the "shoemaker's wall;" for rents due for La Hydlonde; for arrears of the taxation; for wool sold to the storekeepers of the church; for a piece of wood which the Commonalty accused Henry Brakkys of having taken from them; from Richard Gibba (without stating the reason for his payment) 20s. 5d., leaving due from him 13s. 5d.; from the quarrymen; from church alms; from profits of the standards [weights and measures]; and from alms of the parishioners for the window of the Chapel of the Blessed Mary.

Allowances and deductions are sometimes made in immediate connection with the account of receipts. One instance is that of the Collector of Church alms, who had received 36s. 6½d., and had paid to the "Chaplain of the Blessed Mary" 10s. 10d. He accounted for the remainder to the Stewards, except 1s. 8½d.

On the back of the Roll, as part of the same account, are recorded the following [translation]:

ENTRANCES TO THE GUILD.

John, the son of Ade of Huntenford, entered for his bika [ale measure] by favour of the mayor: Surety, William Huntenford.

Galfrid Boys entered for his bika by the burgesses: Surety, Roger Tankard.

Henry Nayl, entered for 40d. 12d. to be paid forthwith, and at Candlemas 12d., and at Easter 1s. 4d: Surety, Reginald of Tavistok.

William Lurneherde entered for 3s., whereof he paid forthwith

* The ale money, or ale pence, mentioned in this and succeeding accounts are supposed to be profits from the sale of ale to the people who, in these days, went from afternoon prayers, on Sundays and feast days, to their lawful sports and pastimes. These merry-makings usually took place in or near the Churchyard. In the reign of Charles I., the Bishop of Bath and Wells said of them that, by the benevolence of the people who attended these sports, many poor parishes had cast their bells, and beautified their churches, and that where the wages of the Clerk were small, the people, thinking it unfit that he should attend a church and not gain by his office, went on Sundays and feasted with him, by which means he sold more ale.

18d., and the residue is to be paid at Candlemas: Sureties, William Hardy and Richard Gibba.

Robert de Polhorman entered for a bika by the burgesses.

Henry de Pensran entered for a bika by the burgesses.

Stephen Curtenay entered for his bika by the burgesses.

Philip le Dodder entered for 4s., which he paid immediately on entry.

Nicholas the son of William de Bere entered for 2s., to be paid at Easter by the burgesses.

William Stacy entered by favor of the mayor.

Robert of Tredidan entered for 2s. 6d., to be paid at Pentecost and at Michaelmas: Surety, Adam Kech.

Seven more entries similar in character succeed.

Our next Roll, slightly torn, is for 9 Edward III. (1336), and contains the account rendered by Sir Thomas Knycht and his colleague on the day of March next after the Feast of St. Leonard the Confessor, before Richard Cork, Mayor, Richard Port, — of Tavistok, Richard of Sotton, Adam Keych, David Cresa, Robert Ponton, Henry —, William of the Gate, and others of the Commonalty. Sums are credited from the collectors of the tenth part [taxes]; from ale pence; from keepers of the fish-stalls; from collectors of the rents of La Hidlond; from the person in charge of the mill; from the keepers of the Guildhall; from Nicholas Pers for "one place surrendered by the whole Commonalty (3s. 4d.)" [*i.e.* for land sold or surrendered to him]; from wool sold to the storekeeper of the church, allowing to the collector for his labour and for tithes of lambs; from church rents; from the quarrymen; from church alms; from the keeper of the quarry; for the standards; and from entrances into the Gylde. This Roll is indorsed, under the heading, "Entrances to the Guild," with the names of twenty persons who were admitted upon payments, and for bikas, similar to those indorsed on the Roll for 1334. The rents for the cobbler's wall are entered as in arrear. Total receipts

for the year, £20 13s. 1½d. Total payments for the year, £19 5s. 6d.

The next account was rendered at the feast of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, 10 Edward III., (1337) by William Bolepit and William of the Gate, stewards, before David Cresa, Mayor, Reginald of Tavistok, Luke the Fayre, Richard Port, John Page, Henry Trist, Robert Ponton, and others of the Commonalty.

The first receipt credited is 2s. 11d. for rent of the cobbler's wall. The other details are like those of the preceding years. The Taxation is, however, now called "The taxation of the King." Total receipts for the year, £20 13s. 0d. Total payments for the year, £19 5s. 6d.

John (of Eltham) died Earl of Cornwall in 1336, and on the 17th March, 1337, the King, Edward III., made Cornwall a Duchy, and bestowed its various lordships, castles, and lands upon his eldest son, Edward, then only seven years old, afterwards known as *the Black Prince*. Of this celebrated Prince Mr. Tucker, the present Somerset Herald, says, "Cornwall may well be proud to number amongst her lords one whose gallantry and prowess must have obtained for him a front rank in fame, even had not the accident of princely birth made them the more conspicuous. In 1337 he became the *first Duke* created in England, and, on no one throughout the whole roll of British worthies, could the highest degree of nobility have been more appropriately conferred than on this distinguished man."

On the 5th May, 11 Edward III. [1338], an Inquisition was made into the possessions of this celebrated Duke at Dunheved, and the following is a copy [translation] of the report made thereon by James of Wodestok, and William of Monden, so far as the same specially affects the Borough. The residue will appear under our division "The Castle."

Borough of Launceveton. The Mayor and Commonalty of the borough of Launceveton have done their fealty to the Lord the Duke; And they give to the said Lord Duke, for their acknowledgment, five marks; And they admit that they hold of the Lord Duke the borough aforesaid, in fee farm, rendering therefor yearly, at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael, in equal portions, one hundred shillings and one pound of pepper,—and at the same feast of St. Michael, for a certain escheat, seven shillings and sixpence,—and to the Prior and Convent of Launceveton, for a certain daily chant to be sung within the aforesaid Castle, sixty shillings,—and to the same Prior and Convent, to find a lamp burning every night before the image of the blessed Mary, in the aforesaid Priory, five shillings and tenpence,—And also for the lepers of Gillamartin, of ancient royal alms, roos.,—so that they may pay to the aforesaid lepers on every seventh day 2s., except on the two seventh days next before the feast of St. Michael: And they claim to have all pleas within their aforesaid borough, the taking of assize of bread and ale, with all the profit of fairs and markets there. And they say that they, and their ancestors and predecessors, burgesses of the said borough, from the time whereof memory runneth not to the contrary, have always hitherto held the aforesaid borough in fee farm, together with all the pleas, perquisites and profits aforesaid, by the services aforesaid; and they show no other title for the same.

Claim. The aforesaid burgesses claim that they may hold yearly, within their aforesaid borough, three Courts for Suit, and not elsewhere in the County of Cornwall; and they say that all other County Courts were accustomed, in times past, to be held there, and so ought, like as the aforesaid three Courts for Suit, until the Lord Richard, lately Earl of Cornwall caused the same, of his own authority, to be removed and held at Bodmin, and afterwards the Lord Edmund, lately Earl, &c., appointed them to be removed thence, and held at Lostwythiel, and there they are held even at present, to the hurt of the liberty of the aforesaid borough, to the detriment and manifest impoverishment of the same, concerning which they seek to provide for themselves a suitable remedy; but they show nothing for the same except the aforesaid prescription of time. The sum,—107s. 6d., also one pound of pepper, worth 12d.

Found in the Lord's hand. They also say that there is pre-

served, by right of the Lord Duke—that the Priors and Convent of St. Stephen at Launceton have taken the management of the assize of bread and ale used in the town of Neuport, which belonged in times past to the Lord of the Castle aforesaid—by what warrant they know not—therefore it is taken into the hand of the Duke, until, &c.

They also say that the vill of Bodman [Bamham] is within the liberty of Launceton, and that all pleas of contract arising in the same vill are accustomed, and ought, to be pleaded in the Court of Launceton, and therefore they are impleaded with the rest, in the usual and accustomed place.

In the year 1338 Mark Foyner of Launceton granted to Walter Page all the grantor's right in a tenement which he had acquired from William Cromyn, of Launceton aforesaid, lying in the same town, between the King's highway, by which you pass from the Church of St. Mary Magdalene towards the Priory of Launceton on the west part, and the King's way called Bastestret, on the east part,—the tenement of William Cromyn on the south part, and the tenement lately of Stephen Duk on the North part. The witnesses named are Nicholas —es, Henry Brakkyssh, Ad : Kech, Reginald de Tavystok, and Peter Coleman. The deed is dated at London, 6th April, 11 Edw. III. [Defaced by damp. Perfect seal (a squirrel) attached.]

Next in order of date is an account intituled "The Mayor's roll," 14th Edward III. [1341]. The Stewards are Thomas Mylis and John Vox. The account is rendered to Richard Milis, Mayor, Reginald de Tavistok, Richard of Sutton, David Cresa, Richard of Come, Roger Tankard, and others of the Commonalty. In it are recorded a receipt for the Pillory,—that Sir Thomas Knight accounted for the rent of the houses of the Blessed Mary for the two past years, 20s. 4d., and that "they owe from the shoemaker's wall, for the whole of the past year, 3s. 4d." Other details resemble those noted from the earlier accounts. Total receipts, £24 2s. 4½d.

An Inquisition taken at the Borough of Dounheved before John Billoun, the taxer of wool for the Lord the King in the

County of Cornwall, on the Wednesday next after the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, 16 Ed. III. (1343), on the oaths of Richard Cork, Richard Mylis, Robert Colyn, William Bolepit, Clerk, Roger Vile, Caius Cresa, John Lugge, John of Pyderwyne [Petherwin], Walter of la Lywatone [Lawhitton], William of Lanrak, John of Honyatone, and Roger Reynfrei, who say that a certain Peter of Bodmam was the taxer, by subtaxers of the Borough aforesaid, at the taxation of the 20th 15th and 10th parts of the goods and chattels being in the vill of Bodmam, for the service of the Lord the King;—that a certain William of Landu, and John le Luggere, subtaxers of the Parishes of the Church of Lansand [Lezant], and of the Church of Lawittone, came and took beasts of Sir Richard Ly—— knight, and Sir Roger, of Blacolnislegh, rector of the church of Stoke, taxers of the 20ths and 15ths, in the county aforesaid, [which beasts] the aforesaid Peter had taxed at the taxation of the 15th part;—that the subtaxers and burgesses of the Borough aforesaid came and showed this to the said Sir Richard, and Sir Roger;—that they forthwith commanded the said William, of Landu, and John le Luggere to deliver the beasts of the said Peter, so unjustly taken and detained,—And this was done. They say also that Walter, of Lawittone, and his colleague, subtaxers of the parish of Lawitton, had taken of Sir Roger, of Reskemmer, and his companion, taxers of the 15ths and 10ths in the county aforesaid, [that which] the said Peter had taxed;—And that the land of Bodmam is held of the Lord Duke of Cornwall, and is in the liberty of the said Borough;—That the said Sir Roger was induced to enter upon the land of Bodmam, and there took eight bullocks, and impounded them in the pound of the Mayor and Commonalty of the said Borough, and that they were there detained until the said Peter should deliver to the said William himself 3s. in pledge, and the truth of the said taxing should be determined before the said John Billoun. The aforesaid John on the day, year, and at the place aforesaid, before John Moneroun, the Constable of the Castle, seeing this, commands the subtaxers of the Parish of Lawitton, that the said Peter shall tax for his occupiers. In testimony whereof the jurors have to these presents set their seals.

On the 26th August, 1346, the Duke of Cornwall (Black Prince) fought at Cressy, and won the plume, and assumed

the motto, *Ich Dien*, which his successors, Princes of Wales, have ever since used as their badge.

In 1351 we find this deed :

We, John Spenser, Mayor of the free borough of Dounhed, and all the Aldermen, have granted to John Fernedon, Christina his wife, and their heirs, all our tenement, with the garden to the same adjoining, situate in the borough aforesaid, in a street which is called Castalstrete, between the tenement which was lately of John Hude on the one part, and the tenement of Philip Onery on the other part. The witnesses named are, William Begha, and Edward Baker, Provosts, William Goderych, Henry Tawer, and William Wyles. Given at the borough at the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary, the Virgin.

In 1355 is a grant from William Lygha to Sir Simon Scholde-fynger, Chaplain, of twelve pence yearly, issuing out of all that tenement in a street in the free borough of Dounheved, near the Westgate of the same borough. Witnesses: Thomas Pleyndeamor, Mayor, John Pieres, and William Cory, Provosts, John Lygha, and William Bakerbegha. Given at the borough in the feast of the Ascension of the Lord, in the year of the Lord 1355.

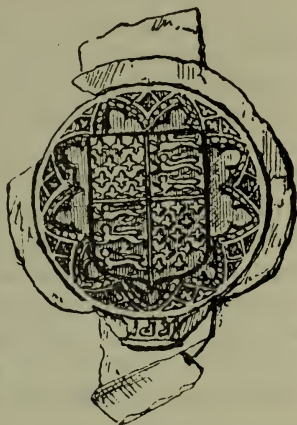
The following is a translation from the Norman-French of Letters Patent of the Black Prince. The original is at Dunheved. It will be noticed that it bears date less than a month before the battle of Poitiers.

Edward, eldest son of the noble King of England and of France, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, To all those who shall see or hear these Letters, greeting. Whereas our burgesses of the Town of Launceueton have, in these times, in divers places, been inconvenienced by paying Toll, Picage, Passage, Murage and Pannage. We cause you to know that our said burgesses have been, and ought, in all places throughout England, (as other burgesses of all the other boroughs which are of our Duchy of Cornwall, have, among the other franchises which they have had and used from time whereof memory runneth not, and which have been allowed to them in use) to be discharged from such Toll, Picage and Passage, and Murage and Pannage. In testimony whereof we have caused to be made these our

Letters Patent, Sealed with our Privy Seal. Given at Plympton the 20th day of August, in the 29th year of the reign of our most dear lord and father the King of England, and of France the 16th (1356.)

The Prince's seal is appended.
We copy it.

We give a translation from the Norman-French of another document which we have found at Dunheved. It is without date, but is nearly contemporaneous with the preceding Charter of the Black Prince :



To the most noble and honorable Monseigneur Edward, the illustrious son of the most noble King of England and of France, Duke of Cornwaille, Prince of Wales, and Earl of Chester, and to his good council : Thomas Lanrac, his burgess of Launceveton in Cornwaille, sheweth and complaineth That, as he was going towards Sotton (Plymouth) from the said town of Launceveton with his merchandise, on the morrow next before the feast of the Ascension in this year, there came Richard Mewy, with force and arms—that is to say, with spear and buckler, in the King's highway, and pulled the said Thomas from his horse, and beat and mauled and left him, so that he was nigh unto death, and every man despaired of [his] life, and he took, together with the horse of the said Thomas, his load of twelve half-pound weights, and one bundle of tanned leather, took also one half-pound weight, with his bell and his hat, took also forty pence, all taken against his mind and his will, and ever since detained. Wherefore, most honored lord, the said Thomas prays redress for these trespasses, for the sake of God, and of the souls of your forefathers : And in witness of the truth of this complaint, the Commonalty of your said borough of Launceveton to this Bill set their own Seal. [The Seal has been removed.]

Latin Deed 1365 : We John Spenser, Mayor of the Commonalty of the borough of Dounheved, and the eight Aldermen of the

same Commonalty of the borough before-mentioned, and with our unanimous assent and consent, have granted to John Stoterich, our co-burgess, our tenement in the free borough of Dounheved, between the tenement of William Brakkysh on the one part, and the tenement of Peter Jotter on the other part. Witnesses John de Skyrbek, Constable of the Castle of Launceveton, John Wyse, John de Langedon, Edward Magge, and Thomas Smyth of Newport. Dated on the day of March next before the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, in the 38th year of King Ed. III.

In 1369 John Gylis, tailor, of Bristol, grants to Walter Trota, burgess of the free borough of Dounhevid, in Cornwall, the grantor's shop, with the cellar, which shop is situate in the square [or quadrangle, quadrano] of the same borough, and is annexed to the tenement of John Kech, To hold to the said Walter and Dyonisia his wife, and the heirs of Walter for ever; Rendering therefor to grantor yearly, for the first twenty years, twelve silver pence, and accustomed services, and afterwards twenty silver shillings yearly. Witnesses John Trethewy, Mayor, John Landren, and Henry Colman, then Provosts, John Spenser, John Farnhula, Robert Page, and Alan Cranforde. Given at the borough on Wednesday in the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 42 Ed. III.

1371. Grant, from the Mayor and Commonalty of the free borough of Dounhevid, to John Cory and Isabella his wife, of all our tenement which is situated in the borough aforesaid, in a street called Bastestret, between a tenement lately of William Wallys, deceased, and a tenement of Sir William Bree, chaplain, by the payment of two shillings and sixpence in silver yearly, at the feast of the purification of the Blessed Mary. In testimony, &c. Witnesses: Sampson Attewille, Mayor, John Stoterich and Richard Cokeworthi, Provosts, John Trethewy, John Farnhille, and others. Given at the borough on the Sabbath day next before the feast of St. Thomas the Martyr, in the 44 Ed. III. [This deed is in duplicate. A portion of the common seal in red wax is appended to one of them.]

Indenture made at the borough of Launceveton on the Sabbath day next after the feast of the finding of the Holy Cross, 44 Ed. III. (1371), Witnesseth that Sampson Attewille granted to John Page, of Launceveton, 6d. yearly, issuing from grantor's tenement situate in the borough between the tenement which was lately of Nicholas Grena, on the one part, and the tenement of Robert

Page, on the other part. Witnesses : John de Trethewy, Alan Cranford, Richard Cresa, John Farnhill, and Richard Cokeworthy.

On the 8th June, 1376, the Black Prince died ; and on the 20th November following, his father, who had survived him, created Richard, son of the Black Prince, Duke of Cornwall.

In October, 1376, we have a grant from John Trethewy, Mayor of the borough, and all the Commonalty of the same borough, to John Gyles, of the grantors' shop, with a cellar, situate in the quadrano of the borough. The witnesses to the deed are John Trethewy, Mayor, John Lydeforth and John Corc, Provosts, Richard Port, Alan Cranford, and Robert Page. Given on Wednesday in the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 49 Ed. III. [This deed is much defaced by damp, but a perfect seal is appended to it.]

1377. Grant from Johanna, who was the wife of William Begha, to Robert Pyk, of her croft which lay outside the Southgate of the free borough of Dounhevid, between the Royal highway which leads from the said gate, which leads right to the head [*"rette ad caput"*] of Throcombe, on the east of the gate, and the croft of John Keary on the west part, and between the croft which was of Thomas Milis on the south part, and the garden of John Cork on the north part. Witnesses : John Farnhille, Mayor, William Caldidow and Richard Body, Provosts, John Page, Alan Cranforde, Sampson Attewille, and Richard Cresa. Given at the borough in Lent, 50 Ed. III.

King Edward III. died on the 22nd June, 1377, and his grandson Richard II., already named, succeeded to the throne. In August of that year (1377) is this grant :

We, Sampson Attewille, Mayor of the borough of Dounheved, and the eight Aldermen of the same borough, with the consent of all the Commonalty there, have given, &c., to Robert Bylker and Alice his wife one place of land, in the borough, in the street called Bastestret, between the tenement of the Prior of Launceton on the one part and a tenement of the same Prior on the other part, which was lately of John Wynna, &c. Witnesses : Serlone

Wyse, John Langedon, Rad : Cresa, John Page, and John Colyn. Given after the feast of St. Bartholomew, 1 Richard II.

In the year 1377, Wycliffe, the earliest champion of English Protestantism, was supported at St. Paul's Cross by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and Geoffry Chaucer, the earliest English poet, was painting his wonderful picture, *The Canterbury Tales*.

The Dunheved borough account rendered 4th Richard II. [1381], in the mayoralty of Robert Piyk, shows that John Colyn and Walter Randel had been the stewards in the preceding year; that John Stoterich and James Prya were elected and sworn stewards for the then coming year; that John Cork, jun., and John Hogge were collectors of the rents of the Hillond [Hydeland]; Henry Geylek and John Knyf collectors of the rents of the Blessed Mary; and Thomas Skynner and Walter Trota collectors for the Guildhall and the Pillory. The person in charge of the Mill is not named, but is credited with 20s. William Bodyer is the sacristan. Henry Kistowe collected the monies at the services of the Blessed Mary. John Horn and Henry Carthu kept the "Pix," [a little box in which the consecrated Host was kept, probably also the general money-box for collecting alms, and into which 48s. 2d. had, at all events, been placed in 1380-1.] Robert Congyn and Richard Jory had charge of the Fish Stalls; Richard Thomas and Roger Leter were the quarrymen; John Payn and Henry Virstowe kept the Store. Total receipts of the borough, £35 7s. 8d. Expenses, £31 8s. 9½d. In this account is credited a sum of 12d. from William Wythela and Henry Yem, the price of one "polaxe." Near the foot of the roll is a "memorandum," partly in English, that the stewards received from "Instruments" of the Commonalty one hammer, one pike, one new polhayx, one cerb (illegible), and two new iron waggess.

At its foot is the following entry [Latin]: "*Keepers of the North Gate*, Walter Tolla and William Horn; *Keepers of the South Gate*, William Bodyer and Thomas Bylker; *Keeper of the West Gate*, Richard Tolle.

The names of the gate keepers are not mentioned in either of the previous accounts. It is remarkable that Wat Tyler's rebellion occurred in this year, 1381. The populace had long been verging on revolt, by reason of the Poll Tax (three groats a head), and probably the governing bodies were becoming alarmed, and were adopting protective measures.

[It should be noted that we have, throughout this work, where the original documents are in Latin, given an English translation, and that where the original words or some of the words are in English we have preserved these, with their peculiarities and variations in spelling.]

In 1382 Richard Adam, chaplain, granted to Thomas Grovys-yend and Johanna, the daughter of John Piper, his cellar over the shop which Robert Bilker held of him for a term of years, with an easement to be made to the said cellar, extending itself thence to the ditch called Casteldich, which cellar and shop the grantor had of the gift and feoffment of John Piper, and was situate in the free borough between the tenement of John Keche, which was lately of Henry Lanrak on the south part, and the tenement of John Cork on the north part. Witnesses: Henry Fox, Mayor, John Wechydon and Walter Prust, Provosts, John Page, and Robert Piyk. Given at the borough on the Sunday next after the feast of St. John (May) before the Latin Gate, 5 Richard II. [Two seals are attached, the first having a good impression of "cross keys."]

In the year 1383 [6 Richard II.] the King, by Letters Patent, recited and confirmed the rights of the respective Burgesses of Launceston and Dunheved, as found by the Justices of Assize in the year 1302. (See page 82.)

In 1384 Wycliffe finished the first English translation of the Bible, and died.

In 1384 Thomas Smyth, of the New Street of Lanceton, granted to Alan Craneforde all the grantor's right in 8d. yearly issuing out of the tenement of John Digard, which was situate in the free borough of Downhevyd, in a street which is called Bastehaye, between the tenement lately of Luke le Donker on the one part, and a tenement lately of Ivo on the other part. The witnesses are John Page, Mayor, Henry Box and Robert Peyk. Dated on the day of March next before the feast of St. Catherine the Virgin and Martyr, 7 Rich. II.

At the same time (*viz.*, March, in the Vigil of St. Catherine the Virgin, 7 Rich. II.), John Page being mayor, Richard Cobbethorn and Warine Cresa, the stewards, rendered their account of receipts and payments for the borough of Dunheved. This account substantially deals with the same matters as did the account of 1381. The Hillond, the Blessed Mary, the Hillyall and Pilarie, the Mill, the services of the Blessed Mary, the Pix, the Fish Stalls, the Quarries, the Store, Rents lately of Thomas Gibba and others, and fees on entry to the Guild, are severally mentioned as sources of income, and the respective collectors are named. One receipt is recorded which subsequent accounts may tend to explain, *viz.*, "Also from divers sales of various things in the Church at the time of the Assizes, 2s. 4d." In this account is a recommendation to distrain the occupiers of Scrydon [*Scarne*] for 2s. rent in arrear. The Keepers of the Northgate were John Choke and Walter Tolla; of the Southgate, Richard Grovyshend and Richard Cork; and of the Westgate, Walter Skynner and Richard Gatir. Folded within this account was a narrow strip of parchment, intituled (in Latin), "Tax of a 15th part levied on the Burgesses of the Borough of Dounheved granted in the seventh year of the reign of King Richard II. after the Conquest." Then follows a list of 173 names, with a sum varying from 16d., the highest, to 1½d., the lowest, set against each name. Although these persons

are scheduled under the common title "burgess," there are specified in the list several females, two servants, one wife, one person taxed for himself and his daughter, and another for himself and his father-in-law.

Portions of a roll for 1385 are defaced by damp, but the roll, which was in the mayoralty of John Fernhill, clearly embraces the same subjects as those immediately preceding it. In this account are credited receipts for 1000 stones, 2d., 500 stones, 1d., and other quantities from the "quarry of *Tremayl*;" and the sum of 12d. from William Tharrap for damages in Bodyer's quarry. The Keepers of the Northgate were John Choke and William Coulyng; of the Southgate, Richard Grovysshend and John Wynd [the name Thomas Bilker being added in different ink]; and of the Westgate, William Skynner and Richard Gatir. A small piece of parchment tied to this roll is intituled "Places for sitting [seats] in *Bysmerebynch* in the eighth year of the reign of Richard." There are twenty-one persons named on it: thus, Walter Galla, for three feet, 6d.; Richard Basly, for six feet, 12d., &c. Stephen Phylip is entered for a place in the west part of the door of the *Schyr-Halle*, 12d; Thomas Robyn, for the north place, 8d.; William Dawe, for the same place, 8d. Henry Body is charged for one little workshop, 5s.; Thomas Bilkere, for ditto, 5s., and two or three others are also charged for small shops there.

The site of Bysmerebynch will be shewn hereafter to be now (1884) partly occupied by the houses of Messrs. Cater and Symons in Church Street. This scrap of parchment leads to an inference that the peculiar entry "mur: sutor," [shoemaker's wall], mentioned in former pages, related to the place known in 1385 as the *Twicemerry* (or Blessed Mary) *Bench*, corrupted in later centuries into "Besmary Bench."

1386. We, John Colyn, Mayor of the borough of Dounheved, and the Commonalty of the same borough, grant and demise to William Couling and Alice his wife, the pasture in our quarry, and above the quarry, of Bodyer, in our borough aforesaid, [now known as Mr. Burt's quarry, under Horse Lane]. We will and grant that the aforesaid William and Alice shall make a path in the garden above the quarry aforesaid, for the use and convenience of the Commonalty, So nevertheless that we may, at our pleasure, and that every Burgess of the borough aforesaid may, at his pleasure, break the soil of the aforesaid garden for stones, to be drawn whensoever it shall please us, without leave or contradiction of the said William and Alice, or any person in their name: To have and to hold to the said William and Alice, and their heirs, for the term of forty years next following the date of these presents, Paying therefor to us and our successors 12d. sterling, at the feast of St. Michael, for all services and demands. And if it happen that the said rent shall be in arrear for one month, then the usual power of distress is given. In testimony, &c., the said parties interchangeably set their seals, these being the witnesses: Henry Fox, Peter Piyk, John Landyar, William Twynco, and Warin Cresa. Given, &c. on the Friday next after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle, 9 Ric. II. [Impression of a stag on one of the seals attached.]

The account for 1386, [9 Rich. II.], in the mayoralty of John Colyn, resembles in general outline its predecessors. We shall extract from this account, and those which succeed it, only such parts as may throw light upon the contemporary history of the borough. The account for 1386 gives credit for 4d. received for one stone called in English "a rag," and 4d. for 2000 stones drawn from Tremayl quarry. Under the heading "New Perquisites," 28s. are credited as received in "the *Chapel* of the *Blessed Mary Magdalene*." Keepers of the gates are named. Total receipts, £39 15s. 1d. Total expenses, £39 8s. 3½d.

On a narrow strip of parchment, accompanying the roll, are entries of seven names under the heading "Sitting-places at Bysemerebynych, and in the places under it;"

four names "at la Gildhall," and "at la Pylarye," four names.

Another strip of parchment contains a list of two hundred and seven "burgesses" of the borough of Dounheved, taxed in 1387 for one moiety of a 15th part. The amounts range from 6d. to 1d. Total tax 35s. 7d.

In 1388 John Moyle the younger, of Bodmalgan, releases and quits claim to William Forn, of Lydewylle, in the parish of Stoke, his heirs, &c., all his right in one tenement in the town of Launceston, situate between the tenement of John Cresa on the west part, and the tenement of the heirs of Thomas Molys on the east part. Witnesses: Robert Pek, Mayor of the town of Launceston, Henry Body, Provost of the same town, John Page, Alan Craneford, and Johanna Cblyn. Given at Launceston on the day of March next after the feast of St. Thomas the Martyr, 2 Rich. II.

In the account for 1388, during the mayoralty of Robert Pyk, is the entry, "Thomas Peverel purchased from Robert Bodmam all the messuages, lands, and tenements, situate in Bodmam, with their appurtenances, to hold to him his heirs and assigns for ever: wherefore he did fealty to the Mayor and Commonalty of the borough of Dounheved, and gave for an acknowledgment to the Mayor, &c., 100s. sterling, which the aforesaid Mayor, &c. released to him the said Thomas." The names of the various collectors, and of some of the gate keepers, appear on the roll, which is torn. "Alan Craneford for ——— of Roger Russell for a certain fee with the seal of the Commonalty," is the last entry on an arrear roll attached.

Charter of Richard II., 16th October, 1389 [translation]:

Richard, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to his Archbishops, Bishops, Priors, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Provosts, Ministers, and all his Bailiffs, and faithful people, greeting. Our beloved Burgesses of our Town of Launceston, in the County of Cornwall, have shewn to us that, whereas they from time beyond memory, have had this liberty to the said Town belonging (that is to say) that, as well the Justices of our Predecessors, formerly Kings of England, as our Justices assigned to take assizes, and deliver the gaols in the

County aforesaid, have held their Sessions in the said Town of Launceston, and not elsewhere within the County aforesaid, which liberty our said Burgesses, and their Predecessors, always hitherto have had, and been accustomed to have, until now of late, at the last Sessions, they were held at Lostwithiel, and our aforesaid Burgesses have besought us that, whereas it is for our advantage, and the ease and quiet of our People of those parts, that the aforesaid sessions, and deliveries, may be held in the aforesaid Town of Launceston, as before these times they have been accustomed, We are willing to grant to the same Burgesses the said Liberty from henceforward, by the strength of this our Charter: We, favourably inclining to the Prayers of our same Burgesses in this behalf, of our special grace have granted, and by this our Charter confirmed, for us and our Heirs, to our said Burgesses, and their successors, the Liberty aforesaid (that is to say) that the Justices, of us and our heirs, to take Assizes, and deliver the gaols in the County aforesaid, assigned and henceforth to be assigned, shall hold their Sessions and Gaol Deliveries in our Town of Launceston, and not elsewhere in the County aforesaid: To have and to hold to our same Burgesses, and their successors, Burgesses of the aforesaid Town of Launceston, for ever, &c., These being witnesses: The Venerable Father the Archbishop of Canterbury, Edmund Duke of York, and Thomas Duke of Gloucester, our most dear Uncles, Robert Duke of Ireland and Earl of Oxford, Chamberlain of England, Thomas de Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham, Marshal of England, Michael de Pole, Earl of Suffolk, our Chancellor, John de Montacute, Steward of our Household, and others. Given by our Hand at Westminster the 16th day of October, in the 12th year of our Reign.

1389. In the borough account for this year, Henry Fox being mayor, is the entry, "Received of several merchants in the Church at the Assizes, 24s.," and, in the arrear roll attached, are four entries of arrears of rent of the Blessed Mary. Parts of these are remitted in each year to the Prior and Convent of Launceston, and, in two of the cases, it is stated that the residue cannot be levied.

The account for 1390 discloses no new feature.

In the account for 1391, mayoralty of John Page, St. Augustine is called the Apostle of the English. At the end of the roll, fifteen occupiers of the seats in Bisemerebynych, the Gyldhall, and the Pilary are named.* New entries include a *Windmill*, which produced rent 3s. 4d.

In 1393, mayoralty of William Twynco, the *water-mill* and the *windmill* are distinguished. At the end of this account, the stewards are charged with 40s. received from a gift of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, for repairing a highway near Bodmam. Also with 4s. 9d. received from divers merchants in the Church at the time of the visit of the Justices of Assize. Other entries correspond with those in former accounts. An arrear roll is attached.

In 1394, mayoralty of Alan Cranford, the total receipts including the arrears are said to have been £37 17s. 3d., and the payments £30 19s. 11½d. This account debits Walter Tolla with a fine of 6s. 8d. on his election to the office of provost. In 1395 this fine is credited as having been paid.

By deed, dated 1395, Alan Craneforde, Mayor, and the whole Commonalty, demised to John Cokeworthy "all their land of 'Penhol' within their borough, with one croft adjoining thereto, and with all other its appurtenances:" To hold to the said John, his heirs and assigns, for the term of fifty years; rendering therefor yearly 20s. sterling, in equal moieties, at the feasts of the Purification, and of St. Peter in Bonds. The witnesses are Henry Fox, John Page, John Colyn, John Cory, and Richard Tolla. Given on Sunday next before the feast of St. Peter in Bonds, 18 Rich. II.

A much defaced deed (1399), but having the corporate seal in red wax well preserved, is a grant in perpetuity from John Page, Mayor, and the Commonalty of the free borough of Dounheved, to Walter Combe and Isabella his wife, of a tenement, with a

* In later accounts it becomes apparent that "Pillory" was a district within the Borough. "Pillory Row" occupied much of the site between the modern Exeter Inn and the Little White Hart Inn, having Castle Dyke in its rear.

garden adjacent thereto, situate in the street which is called "Castelstret," between the tenement of Richard Tryst on the north part, and a tenement lately of Henry Tanurs on the south, and the King's street, which leads from the same town towards the Castle there, on the west part; yearly rent of 7s. reserved. Witnesses: William Mustard, — Prust, — William — 22 Rich. II.

1399. Perpetual grant from John Colyn to Henry Colyn, his brother, and Johanna the wife of Henry Colyn, of a tenement with a garden adjoining, situate in a street called Blyndehole, between the tenements of William Mustard and Julyan Penquyt: Yearly rent of 4d. in silver reserved. Witnesses: John Page, Mayor, William Mustard and Richard Palmer, Provosts, John Cory, Walter Skyner and Walter Robyn. Given on the Sabbath day next after the feast of the close of Easter, 22 Rich. II.

On a long parchment roll, 1 Henry IV. (1399-1400), is a note that the farm of the windmill had produced annually in former years 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s. and, in the first year of King Henry, 42s. 3d. Another note states that John Lygha was released from the office of the prepositure on payment of 6s. 8d.

On the 18th September, 1400, Henry IV., by Letters Patent, confirmed the before-mentioned Charter of 2nd May, 6 Richard II. Both the deed and the seal are in good condition.

In the borough account for 1400-1, under the head "Bodmam," are entries of payments, amongst others, to Alice Gibba for one pound of pepper, and for an easement of a well called Chepmanwille.

On the 25th January, 1401, Henry pardoned all supposed offences committed against the Crown by the Mayor, Provosts, and Commonalty of the borough of Dounheved, otherwise called the Mayor, Provosts, and Commonalty of the vill of Launceston, in the County of Cornwall, prior to the 8th December then last.

In 1402, John Page granted to Radla Cayl a tenement

in Dounhed, called Ceternyspark [query, Catherine's Park], with the appurtenances, viz., "a barne and couhous," and one tenement, in which John Holeman dwelt, which was the cot of Richard Page; "also all the rent and service with the reversion, when it shall happen, of John Pognerylle and Johanna his wife, which they hold of me for a term of life:" To hold to the said Radla, and her assigns, "for the term of the life of Lititia, my wife." The witnesses are William Tynyow, Mayor of the ville aforesaid, Thomas Ranfray, William Belker, Richard Copetorn, and John Colyn. Given at Dounhed on the day of March next after the feast of St. Mauri, Abbot, 3 Henry IV.

The following extracts are from the Borough Accounts for 4th Henry IV. (1403):

Received from William Carmynow, by the hands of Richard Palmer, in aid of one priest to celebrate for the souls of all the dead and living, for the sustenance of such priest in future, 40s.

Received from Thomas Peverel, in aid of one priest newly appointed to celebrate for the souls of all our benefactors, as well living as dead, ten marks.

William Short is named as the farmer of *Parkmill*. The Wyndmill is also mentioned. The Keepers of the Gates are named. Other matters appear as in former accounts. On the back of the roll are the usual entrances to the Guild, on payments of money, and for bikes. Among the payments is one to John Cory and John Colyn, for their expenses at Bodmyn before the Justices of the Peace.

On a mutilated roll, in the early part of this reign, we discover that the stewards were Henry Page and John Chobe, and one entry on it is, "Received from collections in church at a sermon last year at the Blessed Mary, 17d."

On one of six little strips of parchment tied together, and bearing the general date of 6 Henry IV. (1405), are entered [translation]:

Costs of repairs of the Church in the winter: for 1400 covering stones bought in the quarry, 2s. 4d.; for carriage of the same, and for carriage of sand, 20d.; for 1000 of lath nails, 20d.; for one hundred of laths, 7d.; for wages to William Huly, for $8\frac{1}{2}$ days at the batill stones, and at roofing the Church. Repairs to the Church in the summer: for 2000 covering-stones; for four quarters of lime, and the carriage thereof, 5s. 4d.; for speknails, 6d.; for carriage of water to dissolve the lime, 2d.; for thirty-two feet of crest (crease), 2s. 8d.

On the back of this strip is the entry:—Costs incurred about the West Well in the sixth year: for wages of John Davy, three days, 1s. 6d.; ditto, Henry Paulyn, one day, 4d.; [ten or twelve names follow with the sum paid to each.] Entries succeed for drawing stones from the quarry, 10d.; wages of one man and one horse—for two and a half days about the stones, 13d.; for five bottles of ale given to divers men for their labor in removing “scoll” [rubbish], $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for pipes; for wages in laying pipes; for one ragge bought, 2d., &c. Total, 24s. 11d.

On another of these strips, under the heading “At Tavy-stoke for the night,” appears, For attendants [query, jesters] at dinner, 2d.; for wine and ale, 3d.; for hay and provender, 7d.; for shoeing one horse, 2d.; for wine, 7d.; for gifts, 2d. “At Plympton:” for breakfast, 6d.; for the horses, 8d.; for a copy of the process, 2d. “At Tavystoke returning:” for dinner, 6d.; for the horses, 6d.; for bread and wine at the entertainment, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for wine given at home to the mayor, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for two capons, 4d. Total, 5s. “On the second journey:” for one capon, 2d.; for veal, 2d.; for dinner, at Tavystoke, 15d.; for the horses, 16d.; for the attendants, 4d.; for refreshments in the morning, 3d. “At Plympton:” for breakfast, $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for the horses, 16d.; for dinner at the house, with one capon, $18\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for wine drank out of doors, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for five capons, $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for wine given to Robert Heye by the mayor on account of his being a good friend in Court at Tremeton, 5d. Total, 8s. 10d. “The third turn:” For gifts, 2d.; for wine, 12d.; for the horse, 19d.

Another slip is intituled—Expenses incurred about the Justices at the time of the Assize of the 15ths [probably of assessing the inhabitants at one fifteenth of their incomes]: For white bread,

12d.; for wine, 6s. 2d.; for bread for the peahens, 12d.; for hay, 2s.; for oats, 2s. 3½d. Donations to the suite of the Justices: To the esquire Brenthesle, 20d.; to the esquire Colpeper, 12d.; to the crier, 12d.; for food given to several servants who carried the exemptions to the Justices, 2d.; for valets of the chamber, 12d.

“Expenses incurred at the coming of the Council of the Lord the Prince:” For wine presented to them at Clymeslond, 2s. 3d.; for wine given to the Deputy (?) and the burgesses of the vill when they came home, 8d.; for bread, 2s. 5½d.; for ale, fourteen bottles, 21d.; for seven bottles and three quarts of Rochelle wine, 5s. 2d.; for one potell of red wine, 5d.; for sweet wine at the table of R. Wotton, 6d.; for fruits, 3s. 8½d.; for one strayner, 2d.; for flour, 6d.; for candles and oil; for fish bought; for wages of the cooks; for fuel, 4d.; for rewards given to four men fishing in the water of Kensey, 4d.; for wine given to them on their return, 10d., &c. Total, 31s. 3½d.

On another slip are entries for repairing the stairs, windows, and other parts of the church; and on another are particulars of the refreshment to Walter Talbot, viz., bread, ale, salt, white wine, red wine, meat, &c.

1409. It will hereafter appear probable that in or about this year John Colyn and others purchased land called Bodmam, and gave it to the Mayor for charitable uses.

In 1411 Walter Skynner, Mayor of the free borough of Dounheved, and the eight Aldermen, with the unanimous assent of all the Commonalty, leased for ten years to Stephen Vyncent “all that our tenement, except a certain shop (shopa) under a chamber of the same tenement, which Richard Palmer” held of the lessors in the borough aforesaid, situate opposite the fish-stall, between the tenement of Robert Cory on the one part, and the tenement lately of Peter Quiter on the other part. Yearly rent of 10s. sterling reserved. The witnesses are William Tharap, Henry Fox, Richard Cobethorn, John Cork, and William Body. Given at the borough aforesaid on Friday next after the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr 12 Henry IV. [Seal of lessee appended.]

Extracted from a Court Roll of William Tharrapp, Mayor [translation]:

Dounheved Burgh: The Court of William Tharrapp, Mayor, held there on Thursday in the vigil of St. Catherine the Virgin, 14 Henry IV. (November, 1413.) Clemens Grigga and fifty-six others are fined for infractions of the assize of ale, the fines ranging from 6d. to 4d. Some others cast themselves on the mercy of the Mayor, and appear to have been excused. John Worleyend is fined 3d. for his false charge against S. Vyncent. William Stotyt is fined for impeding the collector of the fish-stalls in levying the rent of those stalls. The bailiff presented that Thomas Huwet, a burgess, had vexed [sued] Walter Skynner, a burgess, in the Court of the Marshal of Aysse [Saltash] before the chief "mimic" of that Liberty, concerning a contract arising here within the borough, against the custom and liberties of the borough, to the great scandal and detriment of this borough, wherefore he deserves to lose his liberties, &c. Walter Guyn complains of William Goldsmyth and S. Gorecote, lately Provosts, in a plea of debt for 4s. 4d. of 'ex' received of William Hawkuden. Another similar entry follows. The collectors of money for the bells complain of the same late Provosts in a plea of debt 12d. received of Henry Caru and 4d. of Alice Skyne, &c. The executors of the will of R. Cobethorn complain of the same late Provosts in a plea of debt, 10s. 8d. received of John Wortherdon, &c. The collectors of bell-money complain of the present Provosts in a plea of debt. The bailiff presents that John Worleyende received 4d. more than he placed in the pix. Robert Steda stood for judgment concerning the terms made in regard to his proceedings with his pigs under the wall of the town, and for soiling the well. Godefrey Mile is fined 2d. for not proceeding against William Roos and S. Coulyng and Juliana his wife in pleas of debt, and the said William is fined 2d. for two defaults in the same pleas. John Coleman is presented for judgment to prosecute, and for default made in the court of W. Skynner held in the vigil of St. Laurence, and is to be attached. John Joce made restitution to the servant of the Mayor: Thereupon the said servant wished to arrest John Coleman because he impeded the aforesaid servant in the house of Alice Colyn with all his strength. John Trenallek and eight others are presented to pay their bicas.

A Court held there on the Friday next before the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul 14 Henry IV. (January, 1413 O.S.) Walter Skynner and fourteen others are amerced 2d. each for default of suit to the Court. Ralph Cokeworthy is amerced 2d. for his false charge against Henry Goilek, and Walter Goylek for his false charge against William Dyre and Allan Proute in a plea of debt. John Stevyn and others are fined for breaking the assize of ale. Walter Proute received judgment for obstructing the way between two streets.

A Court held there on Friday after the feast of St. David the Bishop 14 Henry IV. (March, 1413 O.S.) John Stephen and John Wotton were amerced 3d. each because that with their "funeral" they occupied the highway near their "orins" in Bodmam Lane, to the annoyance of others. Stephen Tokyngmylle received judgment for taking turves in the land of the Commonalty, and obstructing the "gapp" in the bed of the mill of the Lord Bishop. Several persons pay money for breaking the assize of ale. John Grovesyende was fined 6s. 8d. for that he, in the presence of the Mayor, used force against Alan Proute, and made an affray upon him. Alan Proute was fined 6s. 8d. for that he, immediately after he was arrested by the Mayor to preserve the peace, made an attack with one mattock [or pickaxe] upon John Grovesyende, and therewith almost killed him. Henry Body and many others were fined for default of attendance in court on that day. William Goldsmyth and Stephen Gordecote, the late Provosts, were fined for not levying moneys upon several persons. John Coleman was presented for judgment for that he had jeered W. Skynner in the Court held in the preceding vigil of St. Laurence.

A Court held 2nd June, 1 Henry V. (1413.) Richard Pentyr and many others were fined 2d. each for not coming to the Mayor's Court. John Wotton and others were fined for making default and breaking the assize of ale. Inquiry was directed against William Dire and others whether they had taken soil. Nicholas Fernhulle throws himself on the mercy of the Mayor, and pays a fine of 20s. for that he, on the Monday next before the feast of St. Gregory then last, wickedly with one fist struck William Tharrapp, the Mayor of this town.

Continuation on another roll of the Courts of the same Mayor : Court held on Monday next before the feast of Bartholomew the

Apostle, 1 Henry V. (24th August, 1413.) Robert Dendyman and others are charged with daily trampling the ditch of the wall of the town with their pigs. The Provosts are again charged with not levying certain moneys. Infractions of the assize of ale are numerous. Other entries refer to similar matters with those in the preceding accounts.

Court held on Monday next before the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle 1 Henry V. (21st September, 1413.) Thomas Huwett is presented for vexing Walter Skynner, a burgess, in the Court of the Marshal of Aysshe (see November Court, p. 116). Several persons threw themselves on the Mayor's mercy, and were fined, for trampling the ditch of the town with pigs. John Worleyend is stated to be at law with the Mayor and Commonalty, for that he has not certified that one free stone has been carried away from the barbican [watch-tower] worth 12d., as the bailiff presents. Robert Robyn and John Atte-ford, the Provosts, were amerced because they had not levied certain sums. John Hoghe of Holdesworthy, tanner, was fined 20d. because he, on a certain day, entered the market and forestalled all the hides of animals and took the first—[illegible] before the burgesses of this town, contrary to the custom, &c. John Colman was fined 12d. for that he used violence against Walter Skynner, the late Mayor, while in his office, and called him a false traitor and a lazar; vilely disparaging him, to the great scandal of the office of Mayor aforesaid.

These fortunately-preserved Rolls of Tharapp's mayoralty show that six at least of the eight yearly Courts authorized by the Charter of Richard, King of the Romans, (page 73) were then held, and that the powers of such Courts were jealously exercised.

An Indenture dated 1413 witnessed that William Tharap, Mayor of the free borough of Dounheved, and the eight Aldermen, with the unanimous assent of the Commonalty, had let to farm to John Cory one garden and one parcel of land belonging to the Lessors, lying between the land called Cargyntellond in the borough aforesaid, between the garden of the Prior and Convent of Launceston on the west part, and the land of John Hoigge on the east part, and the Royal highway which leads from the borough towards Bodmam on the south part, and a certain croft



SEAL APPENDED TO THE LETTERS PATENT OF HENRY V.

which William Cresa held there of the Commonalty on the north part: To hold to the said Cory for forty-seven years, under the yearly rent of 8s. sterling. The witnesses are Walter Skynner, Richard Palmer, Henry Colyn, William Crese, and William Mustard. Given on Monday next after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 1 Hen. V.

On the 12th May, 1414, Hen. V., by Letters Patent, recited and confirmed to the "vill of Launceston" the before-mentioned Charters of Hen. III., Rich. II., Hen. IV., and Edward the Black Prince. We give an engraving of the seal of Henry V. appended to these Letters.

In 1414 Henry Colyn, Mayor of Dounheved, and all the Commonalty, granted to William Nottehull and Rosea his wife, and the heirs of the body of the said William "one place of land in the borough aforesaid *near our quarry of Bodyer*, containing in itself seventy-two feet, leading from the angle of the garden of Joanna, the relict of John Landyar, towards our quarry aforesaid by the way leading to the quarry aforesaid, on the one part, and the land of the heirs of John Short on the other part," subject to the yearly rent of 4d. sterling, and doing suit and service as other our burgesses do. The witnesses are Richard Ferror and Stephen Cowlyng, Provosts, William Tharrapp, Walter Skynner, and Richard Palmer. Given on Wednesday in the vigil of All Saints (31st October) 2 Henry V. Seal of the Mayor and Commonalty affixed to one part of this indenture, and the Seals of William and Rosea Nottehull to the counterpart.

St. John's Chapel.

1414. [*Full translation.*] To all faithful Christians to whom these present letters shall come Henry Colyn, Mayor of the town of Launceston, and all the Commonalty of the same town, Greeting in the Lord. Know ye that we have given and granted to John Crese, the founder and guardian of a certain Chapel, devoted to the honour of St. John the Baptist, which he has determined to build at *Trecarn Forde*, in the territory of our Commonalty, a place, foundation, and land sufficient for the

aforesaid Chapel, where it may be more commodiously lawfully erected : To have and to hold to the said John and his successors, of us and our successors, in pure and perpetual alms for ever : In testimony whereof to one part of this writing, indented, remaining with the said John and his successors, the seal of the whole Town aforesaid is appended, and the other part, remaining with the Mayor and Commonalty and their successors, is sealed with the seal of the said John, These being the witnesses, Richard Respren, then steward of the aforesaid town, John Wysa, Esquire, Richard Trevaga, John Trelowny, Willm. Langedon, and others. Given at Launceston on Monday next after the feast of St. Katherine the Virgin [November] in the 2nd year of the reign of Henry V. after the Conquest of England. [A perfect and well-cut armorial seal is appended.]

We infer that the John Trelowny who witnessed this charter was the famous knight commemorated by Mrs. Gibbons (*née* Trelawny) in her interesting *Itinerary of Launceston*. Sir John fought with Henry V. at Agincourt on the 25th October following the date of this deed (1415). Mrs. Gibbons mentions the tradition that, over the south gate of Dunheved, under the King's own portrait, was the distich—

“ He that will do aught for mee
Let him love well Sir John Tirlawnee.”

This Sir John Trelawny married Agnes, the daughter of Robert Tregodack [Treguddick, in Southpetherwin] and was, at that time, owner of the mansion and estate of Trelawny in Altarnun.

We very much regret that we have no record of local transactions during the years 1415–17.

The site of St. John's Chapel is still known, but the fabric has disappeared. It stood near the fording-place over Harper's Lake (page 14), about a furlong south-west of the Castle, by the side of the king's highway which led from the Westgate of the town towards Landreyne, Pennygillam Cross (not the modern Pennygillam Cross-

ways), Tresmarrow [query, Rosmaryt], and Bodmin. Tre-carn Forde became *Carford* in 1460, *Carforde* in 1479-80, and *Carborth* in 1555. The place is now simply designated "Chapple." The pretty modern residence of Christopher Lethbridge Cowlard, Esquire, "St. John's," looks down upon the fine elms growing within this "*territory*" once set apart for sacred purposes.

At the feast of the Purification in 1418, an indenture was made at Launceston between Henry Colyn on the one part, and William Foygnor, chaplain, on the other part, whereby the said Henry granted to the said William, his heirs, &c., the grantor's toft with its appurtenances which lay outside the Southgate of the aforesaid town, and extended itself unto the way which led towards Lawhitton, even to the land of the said Henry Colyn behind it. Perpetual yearly rent of 12d. sterling reserved. Witnesses: Walter Skynner, Richard Palmer, and Richard Brackyssh.

Dounheved Burgh: At a court of William Tharrapp, Mayor, held on Friday next after the feast of the Conception, 5 Henry V. (1418) William Mustard and many others are amerced on the assize of ale. One receipt of rent is for the land of Bodaysshe [Badash.] The bailiff presents that Robert Pedeler fouled the wells of the town by washings.

At a Court in the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul 5 Henry V. the bailiff was fined because he had not distrained Oliver Wyse and others for going into the free borough to take possession of their tenements, and failing to satisfy fines and reliefs according to the custom of the borough.

Court held on Friday next after the feasts of the Apostles Peter and Paul 6 Henry V. Persons are again fined for fouling the wells by washings, and others for trampling with pigs "Le Casteldyche."

On narrow slips of parchment, "Bodmam and Gybbe 5th and 6th Hen. V." (1418-19) are entered summaries of receipts and payments. One of these slips is as follows [trans.]: Scardon: Assessment of the acres there, anno 5th and 6th Hen. V. John Cork, for two acres and half and a quarter, 3s. 8d. Richard Clowter, for one acre fifteen perches, 17½d.; Walter Proute, 1020 perches, 1s. 6d. [and so on, mentioning twenty-nine other

occupiers and the sum paid by each.] Total acreage, 72a. 1r. 24½p. Total of the money, 72s. 9½d. *Bodmam agistment*, in the winter of the fifth year: John Paynter, for one horse, 7d.; Lawrence Martyn, for one horse, 7d., [and seven other persons.] Total, 6s. 3d.

On another slip: Bodmam agistment, arrears 6th Henry V. William Tharrapp, for five bullocks, 4s. 2d.; the same William, for three small bullocks, 4d.; cows, &c.

On another strip: Total rents of the Mayor and Commonalty 5 and 6 Henry V. Bodmam and Gybba, £16 10s. 10½d. and one pound of pepper; also for winter agistment, 6s. 3d., and for summer agistment, 21s. 10d.

On another very small strip: Cost of the houses. For one lath [probably split pole]; for one day repairing the wall and broken window of the dovecote, 4d.; for one man covering the same for fifteen days and at the roof of the Knight's chamber and garner, 6s. 1d.; for one carpenter, for one day about the boarding of the reading-desk in the chamber. On the back of this slip is, "Sum total of the cost of the prepositures per annum, £16 16s. 2d.

Court roll of Richard Palmer, Mayor [November, 1420.] Court held on Thursday next before the feast of St. Clement, 7 Henry V. William Degher puts himself on the mercy of the Commonalty for taking stones from Bodyer's quarry, and carrying away the profits of the borough there. He paid 12d. Many persons are amerced for breaking the assize of ale. William Mustard and other burgesses are fined for default of suit at court; others are fined for defaults in pleading, &c. Alan Proute is amerced 12d. for that he occupied the street with a — [uncer.] near Bisemere Benche, whereby the butchers, tenants of the Commonalty, are incommoded, and he was ordered to remove the same. The bailiff presents that Thomas Edward dug one well in the quarry of Bodyere without licence, and contrary to the order of the Mayor.

Court held on Friday in the feast of St. Thomas the Martyr, 7 Henry V. Persons are fined for default of suit at court and for breach of the assize of ale. The bailiff is fined for not distraining Olyver Wyse and several others to compel fealty to the Mayor and Commonalty.

Court held on Thursday in the Supper of the Lord, 8 Henry V.

(1421), William Tharrapp and many others are fined for not doing suit at court, and others for not doing fealty.

Court held 18th March, 8 Henry V. The entries of this account resemble those which precede it.

Court held Friday, 6th September, 8 Henry V. The entries here also relate to default of suit at court, neglect of fealty, omissions to plead to actions, &c. Stephen Body received judgment for that he washed sheepskins and other filth at the West Well.

At the accession of Henry VI., on the 31st August, 1422, England was at war with France. It will be remembered how, a few years later, the celebrated Maid of Orleans (Joan d'Arc) turned the tide of affairs in favour of France. Her extraordinary career, commencing in 1428, terminated in May, 1430, when she was taken prisoner. She was burnt at the stake on the 14th June, 1431.

5th February, 1430. Margery Hoigge, by deed, recites her prior gift of all her messuages, lands, and tenements in Dunheved burgh to her son and heir, Philip Hoigge, to hold the same for her life by the payment of a certain sum expressed in her deed of gift, and then confirms the possession of that property to the said Philip, his heirs, and assigns for ever, charging the same with a life annuity to herself of 24s., in lieu of all services and demands. Witnesses: William Crese, Mayor, William Tharrapp and William Drew, Provosts, John Scott, John Panston and Henry Calew.

Dunheved Burgh: At a Law Court held on Monday next before the feast of St. Valentine, 8 Henry VI. (February, 1430), Walter Carmynow sued John Somerpote, who had made default, and was attached by one horse, then in the custody of the Provosts. Entries relating to many suits, some of trespass, others of debt, follow. Among the latter, Thomas Wallyng, vicar of Lawanek, complained of Thos. Waigge, who had made one default. John Worlyende and John Cotell complain of Thomas Smyth, of Colyngton [Callington], who had made a similar default.

At a Court held on Monday next after the feast of St. Gregory, 8 Henry VI., numerous entries of a like character appear.

From the account of Henry Calowe and William Drewe, stewards of the Commonalty, from the 10th to the 11th Henry VI.

(1432-33), we note the following payments by the *Keepers of the Church* (Churchwardens): For wax and candelabra; for the little bell in the guild of St. Mary; for three ropes for the bells bought from Pederwyn of Bodmyn; for repairing the bell "ropis" twice; for the purchase of a silver cup for the new cross, £6 2s. Earnest money given to three priests, 3d.; for cord for "le layntcloth" (a coloured cloth, for covering pictures, &c.); for carriage of water for "le vant" (font) at Easter, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; ditto, at Pentecost, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for one "coler" for the great bell, 10d.; for wire for "le klok" bell; for "le lichin" (benches) to place about the church; for one silver censer, £5 10s. 4d.; for repairing the mirrors in the church; to Alice Doignuell for repairing of "le surpell," and the albs, and doing divers other "jobs" in the church. Total payments, £15 10s. 4d.

Celebration of Obits: For the obit of Henry Tawer, 18d.; of Mr. Thomas Ghibbe, 2s. 2d.; of Thomas Peverell, 4s.; for a general obit for the benefactors of Mayors and the Commonalty, 2s. 7d.; for an obit of Peter Burdet, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for all the obits of the benefactors of Mayors and Commonalties contained in the Kalendar, &c., 18s.; paid for an indulgence of St. John, for the souls of the benefactors of the Commonalty, 2s.

Salaries to the Priests: To John Cork, chaplain, £4 13s. 4d. To John Nodecote, chaplain, £4 13s. 4d.

Salaries of Officers: To John Palmer, Mayor, 20s.; to the Mayor's stewards, 13s. 4d.; to the stewards' clerk, 4d.; to Edward Borneby, for his advice had this year, 10s.; salary of Hedon, the Mayor's bailiff, 6s. 8d.; to John Nevhalle, sacristan, and the keeper of "le klok," 5s.; to Walter Parys, for making wax for the year, 6s. 8d.; salaries of the tailors, for repairing the cloths and vestments of the church, 16d.

Among the *Necessary Expenses* are: Wages to John Thorn, smyth, for making of "twixte, hokys, and neall" for the house in which John Paulyn will dwell, 12d.; for making of "one cole, and for hopyng of the vate," 9d.; for "one lokke and naill," for cleaning "le deche" at Penhole, in the field which John Hove holds there; for the wages of John Mortyn and of Henry Teper, for "hewyng of three stokks," and for sawing the same for tables, 2s. 3d.; for cleansing the West Well at the feast of Pentecost, 5d.; for expenses about "le May" (the Maypole), 11s. 7d.; for earnest money given to Nicholas Aisscheton, 1d.

(to secure his services as member of parliament for Dunheved); for bread and ale given to the same Nicholas, 3d.; for wages to John Mortyn, for making of "one dresser," 5d.; for two "millstonis" bought of John Kena, 9s.; for repairing one table which stands at the door of the Guildhall, 3d.; for parchment for roll and indentures, 12d. *Rents Paid*: Rent paid to the co-heirs of Landew for the field late Pontons; to John Colman for a field at the "barbiganne;" to the heirs of William Colyn, for a field of the Blessed Mary; to Walter Paris, for a tenement in Castilstrete, 4½d.; to John Cokeworthi, for Choghewall, 8d.; for a garden of William Tarep, in Baststrete, 4d.; to Roger Menewynnek and Robert Horn, Provosts, for fee farm, with rent of the mill, 50s.; for rent paid to the same for Wynna tenement, 6d. *Extra Expenses*: For hay bought for the Justices at the Lent Assizes, 20d.; for one quarter of oats, 2s. 1d.; for "one dosyn" of white bread, 12d.; for "one dosyn" of horse bread, 12d.; for lodgings for the Justices at the same time, 2s. 10d.; for wages to William Smayke's son, for being upon the bell [tower] to see the Judges when they came to the town on two occasions, 1d.; for the taxation of the lord the King, a 3rd part of a 15th, 18s. 11d.; for hay bought for the Justices in the feast of St. Peter [Summer Assizes], &c. Paid John Palmer and Nicholas Aisscheton, burgesses in parliament, 13s. 4d.

On the back of the same parchment, among other entries, are the following, *Expended for wine*: For one flagon of white wine given to the Prior of Launceston, and Thomas Carmynow, when they came among the burgesses, 8d.; one potel of red wine given to the same men, 3d.; one flagon of wine which the Mayor and his companion drank when the "goldsmyth of Bodmyn" brought home the silver cup, 8d.; for three potels of wine given to the Prior of Launceston, &c. One potel of wine was given to Edward Borneby when his mother was buried, 3d.; for wine given to the lord of Botreaux when he was here in Lent, 1d.; for one flagon of wine given to the Justices when they came from Botrius Castell to this town, 6d. The total expenditure for the year is £37 10s. 2½d. At the foot of the endorsement on the roll are noted, Arrears for the *Hillond*, the *Gilhalle and Pillory*, for *Bodmam and Gybbe rents*, for the *Pix*, for the *farm of the Mill*, and for *entrances of burgesses*.

Deed dated 1436: We, Walter Page, Mayor of the free borough

of Dounheved, and the eight Aldermen, with the unanimous consent of our Commonalty, have granted to John Mayowe, of Smalehill, and the heirs of his body, six feet of land in breadth, and thirteen feet of land in length, lying in the High Street of the borough, next adjoining the tenement of John Mayowe, as newly bounded there, under the yearly rent of sixpence sterling, and doing suit at our Court; and if the aforesaid John Mayowe die without heirs of his body, then the premises to revert to the Mayor and Commonalty. Witnesses: William Myleton, John Palmer, Robert Cork, John Stevyn, and Thomas Cade. Given on Friday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, 14 Henry VI. Corporate seal, in red wax, attached.

In 1437, William Bylker, son and heir of Thomas Bylker, granted to Robert Pydler, and Anicia his wife, all messuages, lands, tenements, rents, and services belonging to him in the borough of Dounheved, together with the reversion of the jointure which Christina, the grantor's mother, had there when the same should accrue: To hold to the said Robert and Anice, and their heirs, for ever, of the chief lord of the fee of the same, by the rents and services therefor due, &c. Witnesses: William Myleton, Mayor, John Stevyn, Thomas Cade, Nicholas Hornebroke, and John Burnebury. Given at "Kyngsbrydge" on the Sunday before the feast of Philip and James, 15 Henry VI.

1440. I, John Wondry, grant to Serle Wondry, my son, one yearly rent of 12d., to be levied at the feast of St. Michael, issuing out of a tenement situated in the free borough of Dounheved, in a certain street there called Bastestret, held by the heirs of Thomas Calle, on the one part, and a tenement of John Berball on the other part. Witnesses: John Mayow, Mayor, Henry Basely and William Reynward, Provosts; Walter Page and John Stevyn the elder. Given at the borough on the 10th January, 18 Henry VI.

1442. Warrant: Henry, by the grace of God King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all his bailiffs and faithful people to whom these present letters shall come, greeting. Know ye, that whereas Baldewine Foleford, lately in our court before our Justices of the Bench, by our writ impleaded Henry Bray, of the parish of Altarnon, in the county of Cornwall, "yoman," and John Papham, of Treskeynek, in the county of Cornwall, "husbondman," of a certain trespass to the said Baldewine by

the aforesaid Henry and John committed, as it is said; and the said Henry, because he did not come before the aforesaid Justices to the said Baldwine, according to the law and custom of our kingdom of England, to answer for the same, &c. Then follows a mandate to arrest him in Devon, and take him before the Chief Justice of the Bench. Tested at Westminster, 12th February, 20 Henry VI. Signed, Faukes.

1445. To all faithful Christians, &c. We, Roger Hawkedon, and Johanna my wife, greeting. Whereas we hold of the Mayor and Commonalty of the borough of Dounheved, in the right of the said Johanna, and the heirs of her body, five tenements in the aforesaid borough, situate between a tenement of the heirs of William Crese on the north part, and a tenement of the heirs of Roger Mayow on the south part, the reversion whereof belongs to the Mayor and Commonalty of the borough aforesaid, and their successors,—Know ye that we, the aforesaid Roger and Johanna, have surrendered the aforesaid tenements, with their appurtenances, to Thomas Cade, now Mayor of the borough, and the Commonalty, and their successors, for ever, releasing also and quitting claim to the said Mayor, &c., all our right and claim, present and future, in the tenements aforesaid. The witnesses named are William Mileton, John Mayow, William Mayow, Robert Horn, and Peter Peke. Given on the Sunday next before the feast of St. George the Martyr, 22 Henry VI.

1445. Two small deeds, attached to each other, both much defaced. The first is as follows: Know all men by these presents that I, *John Trecarell*, the cousin and heir of Robert Trecarell, have for myself and my heirs wholly remised, and for ever released and quitted claim, to John Mayowe and his assigns all my right, and claim of right, which I have of and in all those two tenements, one courtlage, and one garden to the same tenement belonging, situate in West Drocombe, and in one garden called Brodehay, with the appurtenances, being in the borough of Dounheved, which tenement, close, and garden, the said John Mayowe now holds. The names of the witnesses, except John Skeynok, are illegible. Dated 23 Henry VI. The other is from John Wedurdon to Robert Trecarell of all the grantor's messuages, lands, tenements, rents, services, and reversions in the borough of Dounheved, and in Newport: To have and to hold to the said Robert his heirs and assigns for ever.

Witnesses: Richard Cobethorn, Mayor, Henry Colyn, John Colyn, and John Cory. Dated at the borough, Henry VI.

1446. Know all men that I, Richard Wedurdon, the cousin and heir of John Wedurdon, have seen a writing indented, which the aforesaid John Wedurdon made to John Mayowe, of Smalhill, in these words: Know, present and future, that I, John Wedurdon, have given, &c., to John Mayowe, of Smalhill, all those my two tenements, with two gardens belonging to the same tenements, in the borough of Dounheved, south and west of a tenement of Henry Bodi, together with a close called West Drocomb, with their appurtenances, to hold, &c., [still citing from the inspected deed]; Witnesses: John Palmer, Mayor, Roger Menwenyk, and Robert Horn, Provosts, Robert Facy, and Richard Garnon. Given at the feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, 10 Henry VI. (1432.) The said Richard Wedurdon then confirms the tenure and possession of the said John Mayowe in the tenements and gardens aforesaid, and also grants to him all his (the grantor's) right in a certain unoccupied garden there, called Brodhaye, for ever. Witnesses: William Myleton, John Trecarle, and John Palmer. Given on Thursday next before the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 24 Henry VI.

A draft account, on paper, is intituled, Concerning the receipts of Rents, with arrears and casualties, in the 24th year of the reign of King Henry VI. (1446.) Among the arrears and casualties are 16d., for the *Guildhall and Pillory*; several sums for the *Hillond*; 3s. 2d. from John Dawe, "bocher," for his entrance; 6s. 8d. from John Yurll for Scardon; 8s. 4d. from Robert Horn, for a high cross bought; 18s. from the Prior and Convent, for the priest. Then follow receipts at various times, from divers persons, in respect of Hillond. Total, £12 8s. 6d. The receipts for the *Guildhall and Pillory* amount to £8 3s. 8d.; for *Bodmam and Gibbe*, £14 9s. 2d. Payments for rent, chiefly as in the account *ante*, 10th and 11th Henry VI., one item however being rent paid to John Parkman for a tenement in Castelstrete, anciently called "le Dryhows," of which Solbear has made a new house, 4d.; and another for "Fee farm of the town, with the rent of the mill in the park, paid to John Tredydan and Thos. Hobbe, Provosts of the town this year, 50s." Among the *miscellaneous expenditure* are wages to Henry Poghelep for covering the Guildhall; for 100 of 'latthis' for the Guildhall; laythnaill for ditto;

for cleaning the Guildhall, and "le Spechehowse;" for earnest money given to John Bocarn, 1d.; for plankys for fish stalls; for making a fish stall, and repairing old stalls; repairing the shop of William Attehamme; for a table and nails for his shop; for making five "trestells;" for earnest money to Martin Henry, and others; for two dozen of sand, 18d.; for cleansing of "le hosspole," 12d.; for a payment to the Provosts [overseers] of Temple, for the house of Slog, 12d.; for repairing the Latin cross, 6d.; for "wir" for the bell; for cleansing the South Gate; wages of Richard Squyer, for covering the Church and the Guildhall, five days, 2s.; for 400 and $\frac{1}{2}$ and a $\frac{1}{4}$ and 25lbs. of lead, and for carriage thereof; for wages to the plumber and others, and for tin and "sauder" about the gate. Total for the gate, 68s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Also payments to the plumber, &c., on the Church of the Blessed Mary; for making the high cross, with a picture, 8os.; for repairing the weights; for removing St. George, 12d.; for repairing the end of the alms-house; the beater [of the bell], for the obits for the whole year, 16d.; for repairing two locks [bars] for the Southgate; white bread, horse bread, oats, hay, &c., given to the Justices; for carriage of bread, oats, and hay to the Castle at the same time; for "vessells" for the Justices; for silver paid to John Lowys, one burgess of parliament, 13s. 4d.; for silver paid to John Bale, one burgess of parliament, 6s. 8d.; "for half of a 15th for the Lord the King, 21s. 8d., and there is 6s. 8d. more to be condoned;" for the acquittance, 6d.; for reward given to the clerk of the Exchequer for the Privy (secreto) Seal, 6s. 8d.; for silver paid for a fine for the constable of the town, before the Justices of the Lord the King for peace, 4s. 10d. *Expended for Wine.* Among these are the following: For one flagon of wine expended among the priests; four flagons given to John Chambernon, Sheriff of Cornwall; four flagons and one quart to the Archdeacon of Cornwall; three quarts given to John Denbande and Robert Parys, chaplains; one flagon given to Walter Tolle, chaplain on Mary Magdalene's day; for three flagons and a quart expended by the Mayor and his companions in Mary Magdalene's night; for bread at the same time; for three flagons and a potel given to the servant of the Lord Botreaux; for three quarts given to the same Lord in the Castle; and for two flagons given to his auditor; for two flagons to Nicholas Aysscheton, and ditto to John Arundell; one flagon which the Mayor and his

companions drank when they came from the Castle in the time of the Justices; one ditto given to the Prior of St. Germans.

1448. Deed. We, Robert Cork, Mayor of the free borough of Dounheved, and the eight Aldermen, with the consent of all our Commonalty, have given, &c., to Robert Rouell and Felicia his wife, one place of land in the borough aforesaid, near our quarry of Bodyer, situate from the angle of the garden of the Prior and Convent of Lanceston, and the garden of the heirs of John Landyer, even to the Royal way leading into the quarry aforesaid on the west and north, and the land of the heirs of John Short on the south part, together with a parcel of the land of the quarry aforesaid, viz. from the thorn which stands in the garden of the aforesaid Robert Rouell, tending lineally to the garden lately of William Nothill on the east part, as far as by the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty is there newly limited and bounded: To hold the aforesaid vacant (*sic*) place, with the parcel of land and the quarry, and their appurtenances, to the said Rouell and wife, and the heirs of their body for ever; Excepting to us and our successors free entrance and egress, and a reasonable road with all and singular our carriages to the quarry, &c.; Rendering therefor yearly, to us and our successors, 2s. sterling, and doing suit and service at our court, as our burgesses do there. Witnesses: William Myletoun, John Mayow, John Stevyn the elder, Thomas Lannoye, and Thos. Cade. Given on the Monday next before the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, 26 Henry VI. Corporate seal attached.

1450. An account, on paper, through nearly all the entries on which an ink line has been drawn, indicating apparently that a copy thereof had been made on the usual parchment roll. It commences with "Dounheved burgh," and gives names of the stewards and date of the account. First are entered, under the title "Custos Ecclie," several sums paid: For wax candles; a pound of lard for the bells; cleaning the candlesticks; bokeram for the capis; cord for the launt-cloth; for small cord for the bell; for twice filling the Baptistry, 1d.; for repairing the Latin cross, and three clasps of books, and one covering of a book, 4d.; for repairing three chesepells, four serpellis, five rochetts, and one alb. This is followed by a list of *obits* celebrated, and by pensions, or *salaries*, to four priests, at each of the four quarters of

the year. Rents paid to the co-heirs of Landew and others, as in a former account, including the fee farm and rent of the Park Mill, the Provosts being now Robert Skelton and John Alyn.

Pensions to Officers. To Edward Aysscheton for advice, 20s.; to Thomas Lannoy, Mayor, 40s.; to John Stevyn, senior clerk of the Mayor, [sum obliterated]; to Laurence Martyn, Mayor's bailiff, 6s. 8d.; to John Dawe, sexton, for keeping "le klokke," 6s. 8d.; to the keeper of the clothes of the Church, and for reparation of the vestments, &c. Other general expenses are, Tax to the King, 28s. 4d.; for carriage of the same money to Leskyryd, 11d.; for bread, hay, lodgings, &c., for the Justices, as in former accounts; for money paid to Lymbery, one of the burgesses of parliament, 20s.; and for money paid to William Mounce, one of the burgesses of parliament, 20s. &c. Charges for covering the Church; for two skins of parchment bought by the Mayor for writing down the knights' fees of our town; paid to the Dean for his office, 1d.; for beating the bell for a year, 14d.; for repairing the almshouse; for cleansing the west well, &c. Then follow expenses for wine and bread; among these is, for the Mayor and Commonalty, when they made "le bondar" of the Pillory; to the wife of Earl Somersede; to costs of bread and ale about Michael Power and John Trelauny; wine to Thomas Wyse, Esq.; wine expended between the Mayor and Commonalty upon the fishing which they made at Lawhitton; wine given to Roger Champernon; wine expended in the night of Mary Magdalene between the Mayor and the minstrels; expended in wine on the day when they were put in seisin of the field of John Page, at Carnforde; one quart of wine to Lymbury; one bottle of ale given to Walter Colle, chaplain, and other singers on the day of St. Giles; wine given to Nicholas Aysscheton, Justice; to Hugh Cortenay, chr.; to Barron Carrew; to Edward Aysscheton, at Kalyngton, &c. &c.

The usual sources of Income of the Corporation follow. Under the various heads, are: 1st, *The Pillory*: Sums paid to a carpenter and other persons for erecting and covering the Pillory; for lath nails; for laythys; lime and sand; scapulating of eleven Polifant bodyr stones, 22d.; and of six bodyr Polifant stones, like to "le bodyr;" for the purchase of Polifant stones, 22d.; for carriage of same, 3d.; for raising the timber at the Pillory; for two clavils and the carriage thereof; for 4000 covering stones; for six blakys,

&c. The sum expended about the Pillory in this year appears to have been, £24 8s. 6d.

2nd. *Arrears and Casualties.* Rents of Bodmam and Gybbe; of Hillond; of the Mill; of the Guildhall; for posts sold; for an obit, &c.

3rd. *Hillond.* The Collectors were Richard Alyn and John Wanefork, £9 6s. 8d.

4th. *Bodmam and Gybbe.* Collectors, Stephen Hokkyn and William Mylle, £12 17s. 2d.

5th. *Guildhall and Pillory.* Collectors, John Aysscheford and Stephen White, 108s. 4d.

6th. *Rents of the Blessed Mary.* Receivers, John More and Richard Mayow, 22s. 7d.

7th. *Issues of the Ale-box.* Receiver, John Dawe, 42s.

8th. *Issue of the Fish-stall box,* the Provosts being Stephen Qvavill and John Walter; amount, 27s. 4d.

9th. *Page's Rents.* Receivers, Roger Dwelya and John Manning, 3s. 8d. The sum of the receipts, £49 9s. 2½d.

Parchment Roll, 29 Henry VI. (1451.) [Torn at the top.] John Palmer, Mayor, — Weneforke, Provosts, John Comine and John Gooderyn, stewards. In this account the arrears of Gybbe, of the Hillond, of the Guildhall and Pillory, of the Blessed Mary, profits of the Fish-stalls, of the Ale-box, and of the farm of the Mill, are summarily entered in succession. On the back of the parchment is written, "Entrance of a burgess, John Hardecote, came within the borough for 6s. 8d., and he paid the sum of 6s. 8d." Further endorsement: "Total sum received, £43 3s. 4d., and total expended, as appears in the roll of expenditure, £39 4s. 3d."

The expenditure for this year, 29 Henry VI., is entered on another roll, the earlier portions of which are so injured by damp as to be illegible. It, however, contained entries for obits, for salaries of the priests, for the "rents resolute" to the heirs of Landew, &c., as in a former account, with the introduction of "for rent paid to John Page, £2, which remains in the hands of the feoffees for the use of the Mayor and Commonalty." This entry is

followed by "for fee-farm of the Guild, with rent of the park-mill," &c. Then succeed the pensions to the Mayor and his stewards, and other persons, as in previous accounts; and next "necessary expenses," among which are the following:

Wages to Henry Poghelyp, for $5\frac{1}{2}$ days, about the house of John Page, at the back of the Church, 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.; to him and others about the Guildhall; for 6 zeams of sand, 5d.; for expenses about the walls of the town, 20d.; for timber bought of Robert Ronald, for the Northgate; for wages for repairing the Northgate; for repairing de harnys, 14d.; for expenses about the same, 2d.; for wages to Wm. Carglyden, for making of the barrys of the Northgate, 14d.; wages to Richard Mayow for making of barrys there, 10d.; wages for making of pitts at Northgate, 2d.; wages to William Hennewode for making pitts at Southgate, 3d.; for 5 quarters of lime, 8s. 4d.; carriage thereof, 3s. 6d.; for iron bought of John Hykke for le gunnys, 5s. 10d.; iron bought of John Stovysdon for le gunnys, 6s.; wages of John Wolff for making of timber for le gunnys, 8d.; for nine bussell de coal for le gunnys, 4s. 6d.; for making of le gonnys, with the repairs, 8s. 8d.; money paid to John Thomas Smyth for his shop for making of le gunnys there, 2s. 6d.; for cleansing of le horse pole and the west well, 1s. 4d.; wages for repairing the wall of the horse pole; for 200 latthys; for half a thousand of laytth naylls; for repairing of two lokkys for the house near John Trelawny; for roofing the church and some houses, &c.; for the pulsator [bell-ringer] for the whole year, 1s. 2d.; for expenses of the Mayor and his companions on Mary Magdalene's night, 7d.; for three gonnys bought of Richard Kelly, 5s. 4d.; for wages to William Hennewode about le gonnys; to Richard Blyghe do.; for parchment for the roll, 12d.; for two new gunnys bought, with eight chambers, and other expenses, 27s. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for wages in covering the Church and a house; for crest for the same; for spearrs for a house, &c.; for money paid to the Provosts of Temple for the house of John Slog, 12d., &c.; for money paid about the sawdiers on John and James' day by the Mayor and his fellows, $17\frac{1}{2}$ d.; expended by the Mayor and his fellows, in the Guildhall, for bread and ale and for wine on the day of the Invention of the Cross; expenses about the sawdiers on

the Wednesday next after the feast last named; paid John Assaidford for riding to Plymouth to carry one letter of le herbynger of sawdiers, 1s. 4d.; paid John Aysschford for gonpowder, 7d.; expenses about le sawdiers on the Thursday next after the feast of St. Augustine, 13d.; paid to le herbynger of Lord Ryvers, 3s. 4d.; paid to a doctor for attending a sawdier who was wounded, 8d.; paid the Dean for his office in the time of the Visitation, 8d.; expenses of the Mayor, &c., on two occasions; expenses about the men of Northyll, 2s. 2½d.; ditto, about their horses, 3d.; ale to them, 1d.; wages to John Dawe for — at Graystone to inquire after the sawdiers there, 1d.; expended upon Wm. Porter, captain of the sawdiers, 6d.; for white bread; food for horses, &c.; lodgings, &c., for the Justices; expenses for Wm. Goyding and John Sadeler for riding to Tavystok for the — of the priest there; expenses of Wm. Ayssheton's horses, 6d.; for 3 doz. jints for the armour of the men on St. George's Day, 4d.; for one fourth of the tax of the Lord the King, 14s. 2d.; reward given to the servant of the Lord Duke of Exeter, 12d.; reward given to the crier of the Justices of Assize, 8d.; paid Wm. Thomas, a sawdier, 1s. 2d.; paid Borlace and William Menwynek, burgesses of parliament, 13s. 4d., &c.

Expended for wine. Among these items are, for wine given to William Aysscheton, to Richard Kelly, to John Arundell, Esq., to Hugh Cortenay, to the receiver of the Lord the King; bread and wine to the wife of Nicholas Aysscheton, to the Justiciars, to John Copeston, to the Mayor and his fellows, to the wife of Hugh Cortenay, to the Baron of Carew, to the receiver of the Lord Hungerford, to the escheator of Cornwall and Devon, to Master John Weryng, to the servant of John Arundell, and to John Cokworthy.

The hundred years' war of England with France had now just terminated—disastrously for England. Henry VI. was a weak prince, whose affairs had been mainly directed by rival noblemen throughout the country. Men of unquiet spirits, no longer employed in foreign contention, began to excite disorders at home. The Duke of Suffolk, whose name appeared a few pages back, had been impeached and slain. The Duke of Somerset had suc-

ceeded to Suffolk's position in the ministry, and Somerset's wife had "taken wine" at Dunheved. The populace were clamouring for reforms, and more particularly for the restoration of freedom of election, which had long been interrupted both by the Crown and the great landowners. In 1450 the memorable rebellion of Jack Cade arose. Cade was a native of Ireland, who had been in the French wars. A Thomas Cade had, in 1445, been Mayor of Dunheved, and others of the name dwelt there.

We are now on the very threshold of the *Wars of the Roses*. The general disturbed state of public feeling may well account for the preparations manifestly made at Dunheved, in 1450-51, for strengthening the gates, and providing guns, the then comparatively new instrument of destruction and defence.

1458. Parchment roll, in good condition, but having several blanks therein: "John Trelauny, Mayor. Dounheved burgh." This account commences on the day of March next after the feast of St. Katherine the Virgin, 36 Henry VI. Henry Basely and Serl Howe, stewards of the preceding year, rendered an account of all the profits, &c., of the Commonalty. The Collectors of the *Hillond*, of the *Gildhall*, of *Gybbe and Bodmam*, of the *Rents of the Blessed Mary*, of *Page's Rent*, of the *Profits of the Pix*, of the *Fish-stalls*, of *Casualties*, of *Wax for Candles*, and of the *farm of the Mill*, are named in succession. On the back of the roll, under the title *Entrances of Burgesses*, is the entry, Thomas Hawkyn of Hurdyn came within and paid for his entrance, 6s. 8d. Three other names follow. The total receipts, £49 13s. 6d.

1459. Margery Pydeler, by deed, gave to Johanna Attecourt, the wife of John Attecourte, all the donor's messuages, lands, and tenements in the Borough of Dounheved which she lately had of the gift and feoffment of the said John Attecourt: To hold to the said Johanna for the term of her life, rendering therefor yearly to the said Margery during her life *one rose* [the lady prudently omitted the colour, white or red], at the feast of the

Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and, to the chief lords of the fee the accustomed rents and services. Witnesses: John Wytte, chaplain, John Stevyn, Peter Pyke, John Body, and Thomas Bassell. Given on the day of March next after the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, 37 Henry VI.

Margery Pedeler [probably the same Margery, but now describing herself as], of Launston, in her pure virginity, gave to Simon Tredidon all her messuages, lands, and tenements, rents, and services, with all their appurtenances, which she had within the borough of Douneheved, and which she lately had of the gift and feoffment of John Attecourt of Launston aforesaid, mercer: To hold to the said Simon for his life, of the chief lords of the fee, &c. Witnesses named Thomas Wyndesore, John Stevyn, Thomas Cork, Henry Basely, and John Body. Given on the Sabbath-day in the feast of St. Luke, 39 Henry VI.

The Borough Expenses of the year 1460 are entered on a roll headed "Douneheved Burgh:" John Page, Mayor, Thomas Dassell and Stephen Enabill, stewards, from the feast of St. Katherine 38 Hen. VI. to the same feast 39 Hen. VI.

The Churchwardens charge, among other things, for "papur" bought on which to enter expenses, for painting one "pax," [query symbol of peace] and the tabernacle on the altar of St. Thomas.

The Celebration of the Obits, of Peter Burdet, Master Thomas Gybbe, Susan Tharrap, Thomas Peverell, a general obit for the souls of all the benefactors of the whole Commonalty of the borough, and for Henry Tawer: Also "paid to the clerk of St. John for the souls of John Page and his friends this year, and for continuing the obits in the Kalendar, and for the souls of all the benefactors of the Commonalty yearly celebrated by — and the parishioners."

Pensions of the Priests. Four at 106s. 8d. each.

Rents paid to the coheirs of Landew and some others, as before, to Sir William the Prior of Launson for lands of one John Page (3½d.), to Matilda Sondercok for lands in Peneyglvyn (15d.), to Roger Mayow, to John Page for a tenement outside Westgate, and to the Provosts of Temple. Total, £4 2s. 8d.

Pensions of Officers. To the Mayor, 40s.; to Edward Aysshetoun, Recorder of the Mayor and Commonalty, 20s.; to Thomas Cork, Mayor's steward, and for his services about this year's

account, 13s. 4d.; to John Mannyng, "sargent" of the Mayor, 3s. 4d.; to the sexton of the Church, the washers of ornaments of the Church, the sewers for repairing vestments of the Church, &c.

Extrinsic Expenses. Usual payments to the Justices of Assize in Lent; expenses of the Mayor when he rode towards Leskerd for "le moustier," [probably muster-roll of troops]; six beds to accommodate the Sheriff for the Justices at the time of the Assizes; to Richard Blyghe for a close of meadow called Comynmede; for mending one "cer" [query] for the house called "le Pyllary House;" for carrying two pieces of wood from the house of Simon Skeyner towards "le Shere hall;" to Richard Helyer for repairing "le beere hos;" bread given to the Justices in the Castle; to Thomas Lymbery, one of the burgesses to the parliament of the Lord the King, held at Coventrie, 6s. 8d.; to William Menwyn^e, another burgess of our vill, at the same time, 6s. 8d.; rent to William Myleton for a portion [dote] near Besemerebynche, 1s. 4d.; Reward to a servant of the Lord de Haryngtoun; for expenses and money paid to John Claydoun and John Mannyng when they rode to London on the mandate of certain Justices of the Peace, directed to them by virtue of a commission of the Lord the King, 24s.; to John Page, the late Mayor, when he rode to London for the safety and preservation of the right [jus] and franchise of our borough, 49s.; to a servant of the Lord the Earl of Devon coming in to the Mayor, and for a horse had towards the West, 1s. 7d.; reward to the servant of the said Earl Devon, 12d.; wages to four Readers when the Justices of the Lord the King were in the Castle at the assizes, 12d.; cleansing the "horse pole," 9d.; reward to John Page for the matter of Richard Holman, for labour and costage on riding to London, 20s.; also on the same matter in expenses in London, £3 16s.

Necessary Expenses. Payments for roofing the Church; for ML of "helyng pynnis" for the Church, 3d.; for 650 "bourd-nayle," 3s. 9½d.; for "laytthenayle;" for carriage of covering stone; for spears bought; for a quarter of "bokeram" for repairing the vestments, 1½d.; for cleansing the west well and for "le lake;" for covering "le Sherehall and Almyshos" and the house of "Castellrow;" for mending "le copell" of the Sherehall; for two trusses of furze for "le vyre bykyn," 4d. [the "fire-beacon" erected on the summit of Windmill Hill, the site of which was for centuries afterwards distinguished as the Beacon Piece]; for

"makyng" of the same "bekyn," 2d. ; for carrying timber to the same "bekyn," 1d. ; for making the deeds of certain houses to the Mayor and his successors ; for repairing "le Dyevell," 1½d. ; for repairing all the window mirrors in the Church ; for taking down and hanging bells ; to Walter Robyn for setting "le klokke" with the time ; to the ringers for all the obits celebrated in the Church, during the year ; reward to Walter Colle, chaplain, 6s. 8d. ; paid Nicholas J. for praying for the souls of the Dean of Exeter, and Robert Fuller, and others ; paid for repairing glass near "le vant" [the font] ; also for a certain book bought of Sir Walter Colle, called "Antyffenall" [*Antiphonal*] in the time of Thomas Wyndsore, £5.

On the back of the same parchment are details of the *Expenses of the New House in the Highway near le Almehouse*. Among these are for carriage of timber from the house of Simon Skynek, to "le Yeldhalle," 8d. ; to Stephen Tynke for 800 feet of "bourdes," for carriage of the same boards to Launston ; carriage of four waggonloads of timber from the field of John Stevyn to the Guildhall ; for two two-horse carriages with timber from Trecareford ; paid several men for carrying timber from the Guildhall to the new house ; paid for "barres" of iron, weighing 14 lbs. (14d.) ; paid two "zaiers" for three days, 2s. 3d. ; for "settyng uppe" of "tymber" in the new house ; for lime ; for covering stone ; for 39 feet of creestes ; for two clavells and two somers ; for eight "par of twysts" for the windows, and one pair for the door ; for carrying boards from "la Pilare" to the new house ; paid three men for painting the skull about the doorposts ; for ochre for the posts and windows to make them red ; for three waggon-loads of timber from Bodmam for the same house. Total payments, £8 13s. 5½d.

Expenses of the New House in le Castell Streett. Carriage of timber from Carford to the town ; for "scaffelyn ;" for two ropes for the "scaffelyn ;" for covering the new house ; for painting the house and for "teryng le flore ;" carriage of timber from Tregale ; "grete" for making "le teryng ;" for sawing timber at Bodmam ; for "scapelyng" of the same timber ; wages of three men for teryng of the new house, 12d. ; for a carpenter ten days sawing tables, 4s. 2d. ; for hay for the "teryng." Total payments, £6 19s. 3d.

Expenses for Wine throughout the whole year. Among the

entries under this head are, wine given to Hugh Courtenay, Knight, 8d. ; one potell given to William Menwyn^{ck} ; one lagen given to the Bishop's Chancellor ; for wine when the Mayor was at the quarry, with his companions and the Prior ; one flagon of white and red wine given to the Justices in Lent ; wine to the under-sheriff by the Mayor ; wine to one man for overlooking the way when the Justices came to the town to inspect ; to John Bekett when he carried the bill of the mowster [muster] ; expended in wine when the Mayor and his companions showed the arms in the Guildhall ; ditto when the Justices went to the town to hear and determine ; also for one "cake," and one quart of red wine at the same time ; one quart of wine given to a stranger from Plymouth, when he brought rumors [news] ; wine to the Mayor and his fellows when they made proclamation, by letter, of the lord Ryse ; one potell of wine to the same on "Whitemonndaye ;" ditto when they made the contract between themselves and Philip Hoygge ; wine when the Mayor was at the measuring of the new house ; wine given to Ayssheton, Clemens, and others when they came here, at the feast of St. Peter-in-bonds, as guards at the assizes ; wine and bread to Ayssheton when he rode on horseback.

For the same year (1460) is an account on paper. This appears to be a draft of the account on parchment, from which we have just given lengthened translations, but it differs in a few particulars. One of the variations is, that it credits an arrear of 3d. received from John How, for a tenement lately of John Colyn, in Blyndehole ; others are, arrears for a garden in Casteldyche, and for a tenement of Nicholas Ayssheton. Further entries occur, in Latin blended with English, for "hote lyme," for "helyngstone," for "helyng zand," &c. There was an apparent omission from the wine account of expenses of the Mayor and others at "Leskyrd for le mousteryng," 2s. 2d. This entry immediately precedes the payment for carrying the bill of the muster. Richard Blygh for "frethyng" of Comynmede, 1d. ; paid to Cotsale "for redyng the lake, and kyttyng" and cleansing the well ; for one "irepanne" for the church ; for Trelauny hay-hous, 4d. ; for one box, and wax for sealing the indenture between Philip Hoigge and the Mayor, 2d. ; for 2 lbs. of wykeyarn, 2d. ; expenses incurred by the men in taking the bells from the bell-tower to the ground ; for hanging

the bells in the campanile, and irework for hanging them; and paid a paynter for paynting the tabernacle of Synt Thomas.

1460. Douneheved Burgh: Account commencing Monday next after the feast of St. Katherine the Virgin, 39 Hen. VI. This account refers to arrears, names the collectors for the *Hillond*, and their specific receipts at the several feasts. Total, £14 os. 4d. It names, also, the receivers of the *Gyldhall and Pillar*, and their receipts at feasts, one of such feasts being on the Monday next after the feast of the *Dedication of the Church*. Total, £10 14s. 4d. *Bodmam and Gibbe* rents, £15 17s. 2½d. *Rents of the Blessed Mary*, 47s. 1d. *Page's Rents*, £5 os. 5d. *Rents received from Butchers; Farmer of the Mill*, John Uyett, who paid 10s., and was distrained for 3s. 4d. Issues of the Pix, collected at the Mayor's Court, 40s. *Fish-stalls*—collected at ditto, 38s. The roll is not filled up as to "*Casualia*," the receipts for *Wax*, &c. Indorsed are entrances of burgesses in this form: "William Pydeler came within, and was sworn burgess, 6s. 8d., paid." Seven other entries succeed. Total receipts therefrom, 39s. Total receipts for the year, including arrearages, £43 15s. 7d. Total payments, £37 19s. 1½d.

Extracts from a paper, 39 Henry VI. Several payments are made for repairing the priests' chamber, and for covering the house of Trelauny. On the back of the paper are entered receipts of rents from Huntford, for four terms, 6s.; from John Trelauny, two terms, 13s. 4d.; and from nine other persons, with the following among other memoranda at the foot, "Walter Robyn took one 'celar' under the priest, 16d."

1461-62. The following are extracts from a roll, fifty-eight inches long, and nine inches broad, entirely covered on one side, and almost covered on the other, with abbreviated Latin. It is of the date 1 Edward IV., and is an account of the expenditure of John Whyte Page, and John Mannyng, the stewards of the Commonalty of Douneheved Burgh.

From the *Church Account*: For 48½ lbs. of wax; wages to William Godyng for binding of one book, called Antiphonall, in the Church, 8d.; for one sheepskin bought of Robert Rounell for the same book, 3d.; to John Coulyng for mending one claper

for the great bell, 12d.; for cord bought of John Isaak for hanging cloths over the high cross, 1s. 3d.; for one missal, and for mending "one Emanuell;" for wages of R., klok maker; for ironwork for le Canape, 2½d.; for one cord for hanging the body of Christ [Corpus Christi], 1d.; for six cruets for the presbytery, 2s. 4d.; for mending the silver candlestick, 10d.; lard for the bells; for mending of le organnes, 7d.; for making a new rochet, and mending one serpellis; for making one keye of latyn for le schryne, 4d.; for beating (ringing) *le Curffye* (Curfew); for mending the brygge of the lamps; for one iron ryingge, and one stapell for the door of the house of the priest.

Celebration of Obits. The payments for obits resemble those of former years, among them being silver paid to the clerk of St. John, for the souls of all the benefactors of the Commonalty, 3s.; money paid to William Merchande, parish priest, to pray for all the obits contained in the common kalendar of the Church there, and also for all the benefactors of the Commonalty celebrated by the chaplain of the Church, and also for all the gifts of wax in the Chapel of the Blessed Mary Magdalene, 18s.

Pensions to the Priests. One at 26s. 8d., and three at 106s. 8d. each.

Pensions to the Officers. To Thomas Burnaby, Mayor of the borough town, 40s.; to Edward Ayscheton, Recorder of the town, 20s.; to Thomas Corke, steward of the Mayor, 6s. 8d.; to Benjamin Hygowe, clerk, steward of the town, 6s. 8d.; to the mayor's sergeant, to the washer, the tailor, and the sexton.

Rents Resolute. Paid, among others: To the farmers of the borough in this year, C s. (100s.); for the park in Berbygan; the park of the Blessed Mary; the barn of William Tharrapp; for lands in Pennegylman; to the lord of Trevynnyell for a garden; to the Prior of Launceston for land lately of John Page, near the chapel of St. John, 3½d.; to John Hoigge for lands near le Westwyll for the term of his life.

Extrinsic Expenses. Rewards given to several servants of Hugh Courtenaye when he rode towards Opentem (Okehampton) with the Earl Warwic [afterwards named The Kingmaker,] and his servants, in the reign of Henry VI.; reward given by the Mayor to "le bere hurde" (bear herd) of the Earl Warwic, 20d.; to Thomas Stulton, servant of the Earl Warwic, 16d.; to Benedict Burnarde, clerk of the Sheriff, for writing an indenture of par-

liament at Lostwithiell, 6d. Usual payments: For Walter Moyle and Thomas Younge, the Justices of Assize; to Mathew White, a servant of Hugh Courtenaye, for riding on business for King Henry VI., 8d.; for horse-hire same time, 4d.; for money paid to John Mory, and others, for riding with Hugh Courtenaye, £3; for money expended by the stewards for riding to the visitation at Seynt Cleder, 6d.; paid to John Manning for riding to Exeter on matters of the town, 16d.; expenses of the Mayor and his companions attending for the keepers of the peace on Monday in the morrow of Pentecost; reward to a servant of Henry Bodrugan who brought the proclamation of our King Edward to the Mayor and constable of the borough, 12d.; bread, wine, &c., to Richard Chokke, justice of the Lord the King; reward to Peter Gottaker for riding to Exeter to confer with Hugh Courtenaye, by command of the whole Commonalty, openly given in the Guildhall, 2s.; to Thomas Burneby, for ditto, when he was one of the burgesses of parliament, in the time of Henry VI., 43s. 4d.; to William Menwynnek, another of the burgesses in parliament, at the same time, 6s. 8d.; to William Adam for the expenses of Edward Ayscheton, Recorder of the town, on the election of the Mayor, 10d.; to Robert Walker, a servant of George Duke of Clarence, called "le berehurde," 20d.; expenses of the Mayor and his companions, and of the whole Commonalty, in the house of Stephen Enabill, when they made an agreement within the borough, 2s. 3d.; to William Pethek, servant of John Fortescu, sheriff of Cornwall, 20d.; to William Merchande, parish priest, to pray for the soul of Mr. John Cobthorn in this year, 4d.

Expended in Wine. (Extracts.) To le bere hurde of the Earl Warwic, 6d., and for bread at the same time, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; to the Mayor and his fellows for le searchyng of the bell; to the servant R. of the Earl Warwic, called Thomas le Stultis (fool); to Thomas Bere, one of the Justices of the Peace; to Ben. Burnard, clerk of the Sheriff of Cornwall; to the Mayor and his fellows, when they watched over the Justices at the Assize in Lent; to John Pascowe, the official of Cornwall; a potell of wine called le Ossey given to the Sheriff of Cornwall and Thomas Wysa; ditto to John Colshull, Knight; to William Cary, Knight; to John Tremayell, and Christopher Cook, Proctors at Law; to John Penlyn, undersheriff of Cornwall; to Walter Courtenaye, Esquire, and others; for food and drink to a servant of John Arundell, Knight, at the

time of a Prince, the son of Henry VI., being at Exeter; ditto to a servant of the Lord Fitzwaryn, and others, servants of Henry Bodrugan; to the Justices at the summer assize; to the Mayor and his fellows, and le mynstrall, in the vigil of St. Mary Magdalene. To — Croght, and —, (blanks in original), Commissioners of the Lord the King, at the same time; to William Parker, and John Davy, clerk, and other singers in the feast of Mary Magdalene; to le precher at the same time; to Mr. John Hynde, rector of Schevyok, for solemnizing at the same time; to a servant of Halnagh Mawleverer, then sheriff of Cornwall; to the Mayor and his fellows, and their followers, when they made an agreement within the borough, at the Law Court; to ditto when William Pethek, a servant of John Forfescu, made delivery of the goods of Walter Colle, the chaplain of the Blessed Mary, in the feast of All Saints; to Edward Ayscheton; to Halnathea Maulyverer, and others; to Thomas Calewodelegh, escheator of the Lord the Prince; to John Robyn, and Philip Trethewy, servants of the lord King Edward; to John Arundell, Knight, and for expenses when he came from London; for the Mayor and his fellows at the altar of St. Thomas; for Robert Wylle, chaplain, to have the services of the Prior; to servants of Hugh Courtenaye; to Thomas Bawdyn, and others, servants of Jasper, Earlof Pembroke, bearing the commission of the said Earl; to John Carmynow; expenses to the Mayor, &c., at the friendship made between the Mayor and the Provosts concerning the election of Benedict Hygowe, clerk, Provost; to Thomas Baker, chaplain, one of the servants of the Lord the Prince, son of Henry VI., on his entrance in fact, and not of right, into the Castell; to the Mayor and his fellows, when James Menwynnek brought the proclamation from the Lord Henry, the late King of England in fact, and of right; to Thomas Lyby, one of the justices; to John Stonforde, when he was counsellor with the borough at the court of the Provosts, against Mr. Simon Scolemayester.

For building a new house lately of Thomas Browne. Carriage of timber from Bodmam to the house; payments for building materials generally; 100 "speke nayles;" 100 "hatche nayles," &c.; expenses about "le hevyng uppe" of "le jostes," and other necessary "jobs;" to masons for building the walls at 5d. per day; for carriage of four waggon-loads of timber from Cargentoll; carriage of stone called "freeston" from Dounterton to Launces-

ton ; for one "clavell" bought for "le chemeny ;" for carriage of "le grute" and "le robell" outside the house ; for "le pekenyng" of "le myddel flore ;" for "le heghyng" of "le jostes," and "le pekenys" for "le underflore."

Necessary Expenses. For making the pugnion of the Guildhall ; for six halters for binding le staffelys ; wages for covering the Chapel of the Blessed Mary ; for one quarter of lime, and two buschells, bought at Cutenbeek (in St. Germans) ; for lathe nayle, bought of Smyth of Kylkehampton ; masons' wages about the house called "le quadrangell ;" for carriage of stone to "le quadrangell ;" for timber lifted and carried to the Guildhall from a vacant place of land near the Church ; for "pytchyng le flore," and for "le wallyng" of the house lately of H. Smethe ; for doors and windows for "le quadrangell" house, and for the shop of John Hobba, "bocher ;" for covering the house at "le quadrangell ;" for four tables for the stall at ditto ; for mending the ironwork and making two staples for ditto ; for two locks, bought at Brydstowe, for ditto ; for the carriage and "le wenyng" of one tree from the park of H. Basselegh to the town ; for one "dreye," and two "berowes," to carry stones ; for one bushell and half-peck of oats to sow the land lately of John Lenn ; to one man, with two horses and one "harwa" for "le harwyng," of the same land ; for hire of one horse, obtained from John Peris, for the service of a man of the Prince, the son of King Henry VI. (12d.) ; for one dozen of "guyschenys clothes," [query cushion cloths,] bought of one tayellor, for the honor of the toun, one "guyschyn" 5d., together 5s. ; for mending one lock for "le Westyeat ;" for fallowing one piece of land at Heye, lately of Thomas Rarfy ; for saving the hay of the same, and for carriage thereof ; for "le rypynge" oats in the field lately of John Lenn ; for mending two keys for "le convenience" for keeping horses ; for mending "one pykes" for the Commonalty ; wages for "le ledyryng" of half a dozen "guyschenys," (2s.) ; for "rydyng" of the pole, and cleansing "le Westwyll ;" for making of "le beers" [biers] for the church.

A frightful battle occurred at St. Albans on the Shrove-Tuesday of 1461 between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians. Warwick was on the losing side, and the presumption is that he visited Cornwall immediately after his defeat.

On a piece of paper, of the 1st Edw. IV., are entered receipts for rent from twenty-five persons, four of whom are William Denham, of Wortham, 5s.; John Badelham, for Drenyk, 2s. 8d.; John Swelyscome, for Badery Hay, 2d., and Great Park, 10s.; John Hokkyn, for Coppysdon Park, 3s. 4d.

1462. Deed. We John Palmer, Thomas Wyndesore, John Carwithen, and William More, have granted to John Trelauny the elder, Robert Cork, John Page, John Stevyn, Stephen Ysaak, Henry Braye, Peter Pyke, Henry Basely, John Colbear, Thomas Cotell, Stephen Enabell, Thomas Barsett, and Philip Hoigge, all those our two tenements, with the two gardens to the same belonging, lying in the borough of Dounheved on the south and west part of the tenement of Henry Body, which he lately had of the gift and feoffment of John Mayo, of Launceston: To hold to the said Trelauny, and the others, and their heirs for ever: To be held of the chief lord by the rents and services therefor due, and of right accustomed. Witnesses: Thos. Uppetoun, Esq^{re}, Thos. Cork, John Body, William Kynge, William Harry, then Provosts there. Given 1st May, 2 Edw. IV.

1462. We John Trelauny the elder, Robert Cork, John Page, John Stevyn, Henry Basely, John Colebear, Philip Hoigge [and others whose names are illegible], have granted to Alice Mayow, late the wife of William Mayow, all those two tenements, with the two gardens of the same tenements, lying in the borough of Dounheved, on the south and west of the tenement of John Body, with all their appurtenances: To hold to the said Alice for her life, yielding therefor to the grantors *one rose* at the feast, &c. 2 Edw. IV. Several small seals are appended.

In this year (1462), on the 1st of September, Edward IV., by Letters Patent, confirmed to his "Burgesses of the Town of Launceston" all the charters which we have previously given in this work.

Account on parchment, 5 Ed. IV. (1466). Thomas Cork, Mayor; William Storya and Stephen Rysedoun, Provosts; Thos. Dassall and Thomas Hame, stewards of the Commonalty. *Receipts*: The *Hillond*, £14 os. 4d.; *Gildhall and Pyllorie*, £6 5s. 8d.;

Bodmam and Gybbe, £14 10s. 10d.; *rents of the Blessed Mary*, 42s. 10d.; *Page's Rents*, £5 8s. 6½d.; *Butchers' Rents*, £3 5s. 6d.; *Farm of the Mill*, 12s. 11d.; *Fish-stalls*, 28s.; *Profits of the Ale box*, 28s. 8d.; *the Sexton and services of the Blessed Mary*. After this heading are the entries: "For oblations of divers men at the feast of the purification of the Blessed Mary, and by the hands of Thomas Stoteryche, for putting and holding the obits of Thomas Rouell and Margery his wife, and for general obits held by the Mayor and Commonalty yearly," 8s. 8d. Total receipts for the year, £50 4s. 0½d., whereof the stewards expended £42 4s. 0¾d.

Particulars of the expenditure are on another roll, from which we make the following extracts. *Costs of the Church*. For two "trussing gurdellys;" for repairing two "collers" for two bells; for one "payr remys" for the Church chest; for two "zones" for the priests of the Church; for one cross of "Latyn;" to William Wovyng for mending eight books of the Church; for one sheepskin for the books of the Church; to a "clockmaker" for making of "le klok" anew; for one "torche" for the feast of Mary Magdalene; for making "le froppes;" for "plenichyng of le vestre;" for making one window in "le vestre." [Parts of this roll are so torn, and defaced by damp, as to be utterly illegible.]

1467. Parchment roll. Thomas Cork, Mayor; Benedict Hygow and Thomas Smyth, Provosts. Account of receipts beginning on the Monday next after the feast of St. Katherine the Virgin, 6 Edw. IV. First are entered arrears and gifts to the Guilds amounting to £10 10s. 11¼d., among the latter being 23s. 7d. from John Page, late Mayor, for a new table at the Great Altar, by the Guild of St. Mary Magdalene; 6s. 8d. from John Mannyng, given for the same table by the Guild of St. George; 6s. 8d. from the same John, given by the Guild of the Holy Cross; 6s. from the same John, given by the Guild of St. Christopher; and 8s. from John Stevyn, mercer, given by the Guild of the Assumption of the Blessed Mary. Then follow the receipts from *Hillond*, sworn amount, £13 8s. 1d.; *Guildhall*, sworn, £7 8s. 8d.; *Bodmam and Gibbe*, ditto, £13 10s. 10d.; *Page's Rents*, ditto, £5 11s. 7d.; *Rents of the Blessed Mary*, ditto, 46s. 1d.; *Butchers' Rents*, ditto, £3 9s. 10d.; *Profits of the Pix*, ditto,

25s. 3d.; *Fish-stalls*, 28s.; *the Sexton from the services of the Blessed Mary*, ditto, 5d.

Among the "*Casual receipts*" are 8d. for a silver cross given to the Church and Chapel of the Blessed Mary by Joanna Tremar; 6d. for a shop under the Pillory (*collistrigio*), at the time of the quadrangell; 4d. for pasturage and herbs from the garden lately of Slugge; 20s. by the hands of Thomas Smyth for putting John Thomas and Joanna his wife into the Common Kalendar, so that their obits may be held among the general obits in the general obit which is yearly held by the Mayor and Commonalty; 8d. rent for Easthaye, from Thomas Burneby; 4s. of John Manning, collector for the pasturage of Bytwenewayes. Total, 26s. 10d. *Receipts for wax*, sworn, £22 0s. 0¼d.; *Colyn Rents*, 25s. 2d. *Entrances to the Guilds*: John Cokeworthy, son and heir of John Cokeworthy, entered for his bika on the Mayor's court day, for 16d., which he paid in full court; Edward Aysshettoun, son and heir of Nicholas Aysshettoun, entered for his bika, viz., for 16d., which he paid; William Symons, one of the Lepers of St. Leonard, &c. [Here follow the entries printed at p. 43 *ante*.] William Coulecote entered into the Guild, and was sworn of the burgesses, for 6s. 8d., which he paid; John More, blacksmith, of Okehamp-toun, on the pledge of John Ysaac, was entered for 6s. 8d.: Total from the burgesses, 36s. Sum of the receipts for the year, £63 7s. 8¼d.; and of the expenses, £49 10s. 5¾d., leaving a balance of £13 17s. 2½d., of which balance £13 6s. 8d. were assigned for certain debtors, for whom the Mayor and Commonalty undertook, beforehand, to pay Sir Hugh Courtenaye, Knt., for lands and tenements lately of Alice Cade, which the said Hugh acquired for the use and accommodation of the chapel of the Blessed Mary Magdalene, as may from time to time be needed: And thus the stewards had in their hands, clear, 10s. 6½d., and they afterwards received 3s. 4d. for the rent of the mill, which they paid to the sexton of the Conventual Church of the Prior of Launceston, the same being a debt for the tithes of the mill afore-said in this year; and then the stewards paid to John Page, at that time Mayor, and to his successor, Thomas Cork, Mayor, the 10s. 6½d.

Another parchment, much defaced and torn, contains entries of payments made in the same year, 6 Edward IV. We extract the

following : Paid the Prior of Launceston for lands of John Page, 4½d.; rent to the lord of Trevynnyell for a garden which John Manning holds, 3d.; to Thos. Corke for lands in Pennegilman; *Wine* given to Hugh Courtenaye, Knight; a "potell" of red wine called "Gascoyen" to the same Courtenaye; wine to the Abbot of "Tavystok;" to Aluered Cornburgh, sheriff of Cornwall, at the Lent Assizes; to Thos. Trethewy, under-seneschal of Cornwall; to John Arundell, Knight; to the Mayor and his companions when they were appointed to confer with the Prior on a matter between the Commonalty and the Prior; ale and bread to the Mayor and his companions when they made "sarche" in the Church for evidence of the Commonalty; wine to the Suffragan of the Bishop; to Thomas Wysa, Esq., on a matter of the Mayor and Commonalty, and concerning some iron in the Castle; for bread, and three flagons, and one quart of wine expended by the Mayor and his companions and the "mynstrelles" in the vigil of the Blessed Mary Magdalene.

Among the *Necessary Expenses* are: For one new key for the shop of John Heddon, "bocher;" for rongges for "le Park Myll," and for "papur" for the book of the stewards in this year.

1467-68. Parchment roll, much torn at the top, 6th and 7th Edward IV. John Page, Mayor; William Cowlecote and Simon Tredidan, Provosts; Thomas Dassell and Stephen Enabyll, stewards. In this account 30s. are credited for arrears of John Palmer, Mayor in the first and second years of King Edward IV. The *Hillond*, *Gylldhall*, and other sources of income, and the names of the respective collectors are mentioned. Among the *Casualia*, 13s. are credited to John Whyte for lands in "Bytwyne-ways," and 12d. to John Colbear for hay sold, and 10s. for divers broken tin candlesticks and cruets sold to Robert Pewterer.

The payments for the same year, 25th November, 6th Edward IV. to 25th November, 7th Edward IV., are entered on a parchment roll, in good condition, 3 ft. 7 in. long by 11 in. wide. The following are extracts from it:

Cost of the Church: For the purchase of one plate for hanging "le matche" in "le lampe" of William Lauerauns, against the feast of the Nativity; for 73lbs. of wax bought by Thomas Dassell;

for all the books, 38s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; for 4 lbs. of "talwe candel" for the Church; paid Thomas Legha for the exchange of two chalices, with making of the same, 30s.; for one silver hook for the same chalices; for twelve rods of linen cloth; for one rod of ditto for "le fraunge" of the same; one rod of "blewe-bokeram" for the "layentclothe;" for "threde;" for making of "le Easter taper," and for "le peyntyng;" for soap bought for washing the body of the church; for two cords for the bell; for three cases of "leder" for "le chaleces;" for calves' skins for making of two seats in the Church, 10d.; for "ryde ledder" from John Steffyn for repairing of "le Pyxe" in the church; for oil bought for "le noyentyng" of the aforesaid two skins for the seats; oyle for "le clensyng" the images; for washing one cover, and "le layenclothe," when required at the visitation in the chapel of the Blessed Mary Magdalene; wages to William Martyn for making five bosses for "le quyrtens;" for cleaning two silver censers; for two rods of "crestclothe;" for "culeryng" of the tabernacle at the principal altar; for making three "towells" and one linen cloth for the tabernacle at the high altar; for ringing for the whole year (16d.); for the blessing of four bodies for the Church [the words are "iiii^{or} corpus pro ecclesia"], 4d.; for blessing two "towells" at the same time, 2d.; for the binding of one book for the Church, called a "processionall," 9d. Total expenses, £5 10s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Celebration of Obits. Nearly as in preceding years. Total, 33s. 1d.

Priests' Pensions. To three chaplains. 106s. 8d. each; and to one, 100s. Total, £21.

Officers' Pensions. As in former years. Total, £4 14s. 8d.

Extra Expenses. Among these are, Rent of land at Bytweneways; paid Serlo Wandr for land purchased from him in Baste-haye, 6s. 8d.; Ralph Tredennek, for the constable of the borough of Douneheved, 2s. 4d.; paid the clerk of the Bishop of Exeter for writing one foregift [predonat] for the bridge called "Poulston Brygge;" for writing one bull to make proclamation of peace between the Lord Edward, King of England, and the King of France, 1d. [presumably on the alliance of Edward IV. with Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who afterwards married Margaret, the sister of Edward]; paid Thos. Braye for a chest for the custody of the deeds of the Commonalty, 4d.; paid the clerk of the green-wax for the constable of the borough, 3s. 6d.; John

White Page for carrying letters to Lostwythiell at the audit of the Lord the King, £2; wages to John Manning for riding to Lostwythiell, £2; for hire of one horse for the servant of the lord of Southwyke to ride to Bodrugan, 16d.; to the Dean for his fee, 1d.; to the clerk of the Bishop of Exeter for writing the foregift of the Guild of Mary Magdalene, and for the confirmation of the two tables which hang in the Church, 2s. 8d.; reward to Sir Walter Coll, chaplain, to pray for the soul of Mr. John Cobthorn in this year, 4d.; to William Marchaund, chaplain, for taking charge of the chapel of the Blessed Mary the Virgin in this year, 6s. 8d.

Resolute Rents: To Thomas Cork for Pennegylman, 12d.; to ditto for the park of the Blessed Mary; to the heirs of Landew, &c., as in former years; fee farm of the town paid to the Provosts of the borough, 6os.

Wine Expenses: One "potell" of white wine, called Campelyne, bought of Simon Tredydan and given to the Justices of Assize; one "peynt" of white wine expended at the accounting of the Mayor, 1d.; wine to Simon Glyn and other servants of the Lord Humfrey of Stafford; to Henry Howlewaye and other men from Lydeforde, 4d.; to the Mayor and his fellows when they rode to London, 5d.; for bread given to the Bishop of Exeter when he came to the visitation within the county of Cornwall, at the feast of Corpus Christi; for red wine at the same time, and for spices for the bread, and a flagon of "pyement;" for wine to Mr. William Elyot; for wages to a man carrying wine and bread to "Newbyrgges," 1d.; for three potells of wine given to Doctor Awan (Alban), Chancellor of the Bishop of Exeter, 9d.

Among the necessary Expenses are: For removing hay out of the Pillory house to another place, 1d.; wages for making "le stayre" for the house lately of Thomas Cade; for carriage of stone for ditto, and for carriage of twenty "semys of grute" for the same, from "le Wyndemyll;" for making "le hurthe ston" for "le chemny" in the house of the Pillory; for paper for writing the bull for collection of the rents, and for other necessities in this year; for 102 lbs of lead for "le guttor" for the house of John Coulyng; for making "le shelves" and "le wode beme" of the same house; for carriage of stones from Trebursy quarry to the town; for "scapellynge" of stones at Trebursy, half a day, 2d.; for five tables bought of Stephen Ennabell for the chapel of the

Blessed Mary; for "one unce" and $\frac{3}{4}$ of silver for the staff of one mase of the Commonalty, to be made by "le workman," and for making the same new, 2s.; for one "burs" bought by the stewards, for holding the money which they received by the collection of rents; wages about the house called quadrangell; for making a ditch between Scardon lands and Heye, 6d.; for two "payre" of iron "gevys," bought by the bailiffs of the Commonalty, 2s. 2d.; for two "semes" and one "kniycche" of "spearrs;" for cc and half and half a quarter of straw; for bread expended upon the *Election of a Burgess in Parliament at Le Gildehall*, one halfpenny; expenses incurred at the Guildhall concerning the deliberation on distraining when there were arrears, and also as to selling the distress; for making a covenant for land of the priests in this year; for washing the Church Gild of the Blessed Mary; for carriage of timber, by ten wains, from Huntene-ford to Launceston, at 8d. each waggon; expenses of twenty men about the same, 1s. 8d.; wages to Richard Clokmaker for one lokke to the chest in the sun-dial before the Cross, 1s. 8d.; for carriage of timber from Berbygan to the Guildhall, 3d.; for "sarraring" timber, and for "plaunchyngg" the house of John Coulecote; to a mason for "playesteryng;" wages and materials for covering the Church and almshouse, and repairing houses of specified persons; for 2 qrs. 3 "bushells" of "lyme," called "le Brugge Lyme," and carriage of same to the town; wages for "le fruthynge" of "le ditch" of the piece lately of Thomas Cade, and "le Comenmede;" for carriage of nineteen semes of helyngston from Bastehaye to the Church; for "thatchyng" of a hay house one day, 4d.; expenses of the Mayor, and of Thomas Cork, when they rode to London on matters of the Commonalty in this year, £6 13s. 4d.; for expenses of the Mayor when he rode to Exeter towards the parliament at another time, 3s. 4d.; ditto of the Mayor and Commonalty when they were at Hey to overlook the bounds between the lands of Blygh, and the land of Champyon, and the lands of the Mayor and Commonalty, 2d.; for candles expended about "le masynnes" and "le capenterys" in the house of John Colecote, 1d.; for two "semes of clotts" from Scardon, 1d. Total expenditure for the year, £51 2s. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

1468. The following are entries taken from an account, on paper, headed Magister Nicholas Crese, date, 7 Edward IV.

Wages to a "helyer" for nine days at the house of Trelauny, 3s. 9d.; ditto one day for the priests' chamber, 5d.; for two "twysts" and "shedelys," for the park of the priests' garden; for doing suit of Court at Lawhitton, 6d.; for customary entrance of the fact, 1d.; for doing suit of Court at the Borough of Dounheved, 4d. [An ink line is drawn through these three last entries.] The same paper is indorsed with receipts of rent from ten persons whose tenements are not specified. Then follow tenements of William Dawe, viz., Nyderwode, le Downe, and le Wode. His rent for the year is 22s. 2d. William Maynard's rent of 6d. is for a garden near the Castle Gate.

A mutilated roll of the year 1469, or 1470. Many of its parts are quite illegible, but it appears that the Mayor was John Page, and the Provosts who received the fee farm rent for the year were William Rous and John Parke.

Among the *Expenditure for Wine* is 13d. to the Mayor and his companions at Lyfton concerning some affair at Lydeforde, and of 4d. to a servant of Lord Stafforde.

Among the *Extra Expenses* there is entered a payment to John Page for riding to London at the parliament. [This would apparently be a different journey from that recorded in a previous account.] In the *Costs for Repairs* are: For cleaning of le horspole; for cleaning the west well, and the "guter" there; for helyng stone brought from Trevalga; spryngwarde for le clokk; iron for the windows in the Chapel of the Blessed —; for two hurthestones bought for 14d.; and timber for the shops of le bochers.

1470. Deed. John Carwythen, the cousin and heir of William Mayow, deceased, to John Stevyn, Thomas Cork, John Page, Thomas Wyndesore, Peter Pyke, Henry Basely, Thomas Dassell, Benedict Hygow, Simon Tredydan, Stephen Hopkyn, and Peter Gotaker. Release of claims in all that tenement, with the garden adjoining, situate in the borough of Dounheved, between the land and toft of John Page and Stephen Rysedoun, on the west, and the tenement of John Body on the east, and the royal highway on the north, and Le Castelwall on the south: To hold to said Page and others their heirs and assigns for ever. Witnesses: Oliver — [obliterated] — Trecarell, John Body, Philip

Hoigge and John Colbear. Given on Thursday in the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, 9 Edward IV.

12 Edward IV. (1473). A small account, on paper, principally in English. Among the entries are the following: Makying the yate by the Castell pound; by rent for Penq^te, xii d. ob.; fin for sute to the court of Lawhitton, 6d.; in sylver payyd to the Mayer and Comynatie for Gybbe-pole park, vs.; in sylver payyd to the sextyn yn the Priory of Launceston for the hous of Stephen Hokkyn, xvd.; for the fin of sute of Court in the burgh of Dunheved to the Portrevys, iiij d.; in hy rent y payyd to the Priore of Launceston for Nyderwode, 1s.; in fyn to sue to the Court there, vjd., and enter yng the fyn, 1d.

In 1474 William Caxton, the earliest English printer, set up a press at Westminster.

1477-8. A parchment roll, in good condition, fifty-five inches long, by eight inches wide, contains the account of expenses for Douneheved Burgh from the feast of St. Katherine the Virgin, 16 Edward IV., to the same feast 17 Edward IV. Henry Bassele was Mayor, and John Mannyng and William Jane were the stewards. Among the *Costs of the Church* the stewards seek to be allowed for 112lbs. of wax, 46s. 8d., and for carriage thereof from Stratton to Launceston, 2d.; fifteen rods and a half and half a quarter of linen cloth called "bokeram clothe" for making towells; for mending two chalices and one box of gold at Tavystok, 13d.; for making of "le sepulchre," 2d.; nails and expenses about the same, 1½d.; for one "newe pax" for the Church, 4d.; for mending the tabernacle beyond the high altar; for mending "le belropes" and "le Crossestaffe," 3½d.; for filling "le vaunte" for the whole year, 1d. Total, £5 9s. 3d.

Obits. As in preceding years, mentioning the payments for the souls of John Page and — Cade, as made to the clerk of St. John of Trebiggha.

The fee-farm rent of 100s. is paid to John Umfray and Richard Gorge, Provosts; rent is also paid to T. Cork for Seint Mare park, and Pontonysbarn, and for lands in Penegilman; to John Lanne for a close lately of John Page near the chapel of St. John; and to other persons as in former accounts. Total, 105s. 7½d.

The Official Pensions include Henry Bassele, 40s.; E. Ayscheton, Recorder of the town, for good advice in this year, 20s.; Thos. Cork, Mayor's steward, 13s. 4d.; B. Higowe, clerk of the Mayor, 10s.; and William Adam for the office of "le Sargeant," 10s.

The Extrinsic Expenses show payments for John Catysby and another, Justices of the Lord the King, at the Lent Assizes; to the Dean for closing the Church door when Mr. John Pascowe came to the visitation within the Town, 1d.; to John Page and Thomas Burneby, at the Summer Assizes, on matters between the town and John Wolgarn, 9d.; to the servant of the Lord the Prince, called "le Berehurd," at the Assizes, 20d.; to the three "mynstralls" of the Lord "Chaunceler," 12d.; and to Will^m Merchaund, chaplain, for keeping the mass of the Blessed Mary daily in this year, 10s.

Wine is given to the under-sheriff of Cornwall at the Law Commission held at Launston after the feast of Hilary; to Catesby and another; the King's Justices; to John Fortescu, Esq., for the body (corpore) of the King [as representing the King in person?]; to the Mayor and his fellows when the disagreement was between the inhabitants of the town and John Wolgarn; to Tresawell, under-steward of Cornwall, and the Justices at the Assizes; to E. Courtenay, Esq., when the Commissioners were at Launston, and to the under-sheriff, and under-steward at the same time. Total, 7s. 9½d.

The Necessary Expenses include one "walsheboorde," bought of Elie Crokker, for covering of one book in the Church, 2½d.; for one sheep-skin of Stephen Hopkyn for the same book, called "le Porteys" [a breviary], 1d.; to Ric. Nicollyn for "le ffrethyng" outside "le Southyeat," 1d.; for "yernest" given to Nich. Trerys, John Gelly, John Sadeler, and William Mennynnek, chaplains, for their services next year, 4d.; costs of the Mayor and his fellows when Thomas Bonde surrendered himself to the Provosts in the town; ditto when they made proclamation at the feast of Pentecost; for "nayles;" for mending "le fflesscheawmell" [flesh-shambles]; expenses, when the Mayor walked to inspect the land between the Mayor and the Prior, concerning lands in Codman [Goodmansleigh, near St. Leonards]; for one hundred "latthes" for the Church called "fforest latthes;" to John Lawraunce for "le heawyng" and for "le setting uppe" of "le cusston" in the angle (corner) of the chapel of the Blessed Mary; for roofing the "gild-aule;" for making "le heyeyeate;" to John Vytter for "le fflyng" one

tree at "Dokkeaker;" and for "le saemys" of two images which are in the windows next the altar of Mary Magdalene, 2½d.; and also for mending "le fflescheshamell;" for setting one piece of wood in "le Specheshous dore;" for covering one book in the church, called "le Antiphinall," 2d.; for "scapelynge" and "fillyng" a tree which the Lord Bishop gave to the Commonalty; for "ffirethyng" a "yeate" at Penhole; for making a shop in "Sherehall strete," 12d.; for parchment bought for writing a "copie" of the confirmation of the Lord E., the Prince, which was sent to E. Ayscheton at London to obtain his good counsel, 1½d.; also to E. H. for writing the same copie, 3s. 4d.; also for writing four "complayments," which he delivered to the Lord Prince Edward, 12d.; also for writing one letter to John Robyns, for delivery by W. Maynard to the servant of Richard Coulecote, who was waiting at Brentorr, 4d.; also for the costs of the constable at Aysche for taking [here seems an omission] before the council of the Lord E. the Prince, and before the Justices, 12d.

Expenses incurred by the Mayor and his companions, concerning the attendance of the Commissioners of the Lord Edward the Prince in this year, viz., upon Mr. Alyngton, chauncellor of the said Lord the Prince; and the Commissioner, Mr. Hawte, keeper of the Rolls; and the Commissioner, Mr. Tyneowe, receiver and attorney-general of the said Lord the Prince; and the Commissioners Mr. Fogge and Mr. Bykkenell; and — Courte, one of the auditors of the said Lord the Prince, on the 14th day of October, in the 17th year of the reign of King Edward IV.: That is to say, Imprimis expended on Monday, 14th October, 17th Edward IV., when the Commissioners of the Lord the Prince were at Launceston, 5d.; for cleaning the Guildhall, with the purchase of le russes at the same time, 2d.; also on Tuesday then next following, 2s. 7½d.; also on Wednesday then next following, 2s. 11½d.; also for papir bought same time, 1d.; also £3 6s. 8d. for a release paid for the Lord Edward the Prince to the receiver, by the hands of Mr. Tyneowe, attorney-general of the said Lord the Prince, and the receiver of the said Lord the Prince in the chapel of St. Gabriel in the Priory by the hands of John Mannyng, one of the stewards, and of Benjamin Hygowe, clerk of the Mayor of the town; also for a fee given to Thomas Burneby for his good counsel at the same time, 3s. 4d.;

for silver paid to the clerk of Mr. Tyneowe for writing the acquittance of the payment, under the seal of the said Mr. Tyneowe, receiver-general of the said Lord the Prince, 4d.; also for expenses incurred at Tavystok, 4½d. Total, £3 16s. 11½d.

The following is a copy of the release [translation]: Know all men that I John Twynyho, attorney-general of the Lord Edward, the first son of Edward IV., illustrious King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Earl of Chester, have received and had, on the day of the granting of these presents, of Henry Bassele, Mayor of the borough of Dunheved in the county of Cornwall, and of the Burgesses of the same borough, for their recognition of the said Lord the Prince, a debt of five marks, which five marks I confess myself to have received for the use of the said Lord the Prince, of which debt the Mayor and Burgesses are acquitted by these presents. In witness whereof I have to these presents set my seal. Given on the 15th October, 17 Edward IV.

King Edward IV. was heir of the Black Prince, but was not the heir of the last created Duke of Cornwall. Edward of Lancaster, descended from King Henry IV., was born in 1453, and was invested with the Duchy when two years old. He was slain at Tewkesbury on the 4th May, 1471. Edward IV. was of the line of York, and thought it safer to grant the duchy to his own son Edward, by a new creation. He did so, reciting in his grant that Henry IV. was "indede, and not in ryght, Kyng of Englund." "The Lord Edward the Prince," mentioned in the above-cited Roll and Release, was born on the 4th November, 1470, and was the poor boy-king, afterwards (1483) murdered in the Tower by Richard III. The reader will have observed how marvellously our manuscripts correspond with, and confirm, general history.

The *Receipts*, during the same mayoralty of Henry Basely, are entered on a separate roll "began on Monday next after the feast of St. Catherine the Virgin, 17 Edward IV." These receipts include the *Arrears*, and usual sources of income, adding to the

latter "*Cade's Rents*," which amounted to £3 8s. 8d. [These probably arose from the land purchased through Sir Hugh Courtenaye, in 1467, from Alice Cade.] Among the *Casualties* credited are, 12d. from the man [husband] of Johanna Clyker, at the time of her obit, for adorning the church, and 3d. from the same man, at the same time, for wax; and 2d. received of William Uppetoun for the obit of Elinor Palmer; and 2d. from the obit of the wife of William Smyth; with several small sums for hay sold. Total, 15s. 1d. This roll is indorsed, "Entrances of Burgeses in this year, the names of whom follow." John Northecote, of St. Leonard, (see page 43 *ante*). Thomas Colecombe, of Chepyngtoryton, and Matilda his wife, on the suretyship of John Perys, 6s. 8d.; William Vyell, of Chepyngtoryton (surety, John Perys); Thomas Vela came into the Guild by his heirship, and paid for his turn, 16d.; Mr. John de Leche came into the Guild, (surety, John Estecote), 6s. 8d.; Richard Maunsell, cordwainer, was sworn a burgess, and paid for his admission 6s. 8d.; Thomas Berman of Bodmyn, on the suretyship of Thomas Lawmbs, came into the Guild, and paid for his entrance 6s. 8d.; Walter Lewes of Holdesworthy, tanner, on the suretyship of Peter Gotaker, and paid for his entrance, 40d.; due, 40d.; Stephen Chapelyn, berker, paid for his entrance, and was sworn a burgess, 6s. 8d.; T. Clemens of Lawannek came into the Guild, and paid for his entrance 6s. 8d. Total receipts for the year, £54 3s. 10d.; and total expenses, £47 15s. 10d.

We have a copy, on paper, of Interrogatories, which were manifestly administered under authority of the King, or of the Duke of Cornwall, to the mayor and burgesses of Dunheved, and of the answers thereto. It is without date, but the handwriting resembles the writing of the period Edward IV. The copy is in English, and we print it. We believe that the Commissioners named on the above-cited roll of 1478 held the enquiry referred to in this document. Commissions were often issued to ascertain the nature and extent of Royal possessions, and the then recent investiture of the young Prince Edward with the Duchy of Cornwall was an extremely probable occasion for the exercise of such a proceeding.

Interrogatories.

[14th, 15th, 16th October, 1478.] The fyrst Inter-gatory ys, Yf ye know any lands geven to the Meyr & Comaltie of Launceston & to theyr Succesurs?

To the fyrst Int'ogatory, sworne & examyned, sayeth that he know'th no gyft of anye lands to the Meyore & Comynaltye other then that whych ys certyfyed by the Comysسیونrs of the Chauntrye londs to the Kyng's honorable Court of Augmentaçon, whereoff the Kyng's Majestye ys seasyd accordyng to the statute, ner-thesse he sayth that the Meyr & Comaltie, by tyme whereof no mynde of man ys to the co'try, have had certn lands & tenementts callyd the Towne land, whych be the Aunceant possessions of the sayd Towne, whych lands they and theyr pdecessors er[ever] had and injoyed accordyng to the custome of the Towne, that ys to saye, to the burgess & to theyr heyres & assyngs for er, paying to the Meyr, at every xii yeris end, one englyshe peny, and yerely th' accustomed rent & s'vys of the burgh, certen of whych possessyon of lands hath byn, befor thys tym, inclosed & sett to rent, to beare the y^{rl}y necessary charge of the Towne; and a nother pcell of thys sayd possessyons, called the open Comens, lyethe yn quellytts & folangs, wheruppon th' ynhabytants do maynteyne theyr tylage, and have grasse to make haye for theyr catell the wynt [winter] tyme, and upon this comens evry inhabytant dothe frely pasture w^t his beasts, accordyng to the customary stent of the towne, aft^r that the corne & haye ys caryed awaye, and thys ys the accustomed stent:—The Meyr for the tyme beyng to pasture w^t xii beasts, evy Aldeman w^t x beasts, evy burgess that hath byn comen steward w^t viii beasts, evy burgess that hath byn Portreve w^t vi beasts, evy other burgess w^t iiii beasts, and evy inhabytant w^t ii beasts, *w^t out paying any thing for theyr pasture.** Also theyr ys a nother pcell of the sayd comens, of fursse & hethe, called Skardon, whereuppon evy inhabytant, as well the ryche as the poore, may freely pasture onely w^t ii beasts duryng the tyme that the said queletts are in tyllage, hayned & lopte: And uppon this Comens evy inhabytant of the Towne may, w^t hoke & sythe, cut & carye awaye uppon his backe as muche fursse brake & hethe as hys nede shall requere, w^tout paying any thyng for hyt, so that he cary none w^t any carte or horse.

* Lined through in original.

The second Int'gatory ys, Yf ye know by whom the said lands were given.

To that the sayd Meyr & burgess's saye that theye know nott by whom yt was geven, nor who made it to be customary lande, nor who beulded the Towne fyrst, nor who made it a free burgh, but they saye that they hold the sayd burgh, w^t th'appances, of the Kyng's Ma^{tie} yn cheff, to fee farme, as pcell of the Dukedome of Cornewall; and ferd^r say that they ner herd but all the sayd lands dyd p'tayne, from the begynnyng, to the sayd Towne for the coforte and use of th'inhabytants throff, whych they have er had & enjoyed accordingly, w^tout inte'uptyon of any man: And that the said lands be of the yerely value of fyfthe pounds, or theyrabout, besyde the pftyts of the mketts, feyrs, and courts, & casualetees.

The third Int'gatory ys, to what uses the lands were given.

To that the said Meyr & Burgesses saye that the sayd land, as they have herd old men report, was appoynted to be used as above ys mencyoned, but for the wellfer of the inhabytants of the sayd towne, as the rulers thereof thought most co'venyent by theyr dyscrecon.

The fourth Inte'gatory ys, to what uses the pfts of the sayd lands hath been employed.

To that the sayd Meyr & Burgesses do say that they & theyr p'dcessors have imployed the pfts of theyr possessyons as here followethe, that is to saye, uppon the repacon of theyr chourche, townes' men's howses, pavyng of strats, mending of bryggs & hyeways to the Towne adjoynyng, to the fyndyng of men & gonys [guns] when the Kyng's grace doth requere yt: Also to pay the 'decem & quodecem' [tenths and fifteenths of State taxes] when ther is any granted, to pay the Fee farme of the Towne, to the necessary furneture of the Meyr's Fee, the Recorder's Fee, and the fees of the other offycers of the Towne: To the mayntenaunce of the Gyldhall & M-kethowses, to the mayntenance of the Almyshowse, wherein be vi poure peopell, towards the fyndyng of the psons yn the Kyng's Gayle, and to dyves other goddely & necessary pposes, as by the Meyr for the tyme beyng hath thought most mete and covenyent.

[There is a fifth Interrogatory, which will appear in our paper on the Church of St. Mary Magdalene.]

1479-80. Extracts from the account of expenses of John Mannyng and William Jaan, stewards of Dounheved Burgh, from the feast of St. Katherine the Virgin 18th Edw. IV. to the same feast 19 Edw. IV. *Church Costs*—122 lbs. of wax, 6os. 1d.; 100 lbs. of "rasyng," 4s. 2d.; 16 lbs. of wekeyerne, 2s. 3d.; for making 5 "torchys," 2s. 5d.; for morde, 2d.; for making of a sepulchre, 2d.; for fellyng of the fant ij tymes; for repairing one book called a Legger, 8d.; for repairing "le selar" outside the altar with 3 walsshebords, 7½d.; for repairing "le vestre," 4d.; paid the Dean of the manor of Trygge for shutting the door of the Church, at the time of the Bishop's visitation, 1d.; wekeyerne for measuring the Church, 4d.; paid the Dean for shutting the door of the Church, at the time of the Archbishop's visitation, 1d.; for parchment for "le organis," 1d.; for cord bought for "le day masse belle," 3d.; for mending the organs, 10d.; for 2 sacrynbells; for half a sheep's bladder for le organ, 1d. Total, £6 4s. 1d. *Celebration of Obits* [nearly as in former years, including a payment to pray for the soul of Mr. John Cobthorn]. Total, 31s. *Priests' Pensions*, as before. Total, £21. *Officers' Pensions*, as before. Total, 100s. 6d.

Extrinsic Expenses. Reward to a jester for playing before the Mayor and his companions, 8d.; charity to a wanderer, 2d.; reward to a Justice of the Lord the King for his good advice to us, viz., against Cork, 3s. 4d.; reward to Huddefyld against Cork, 6s. 8d.; to Thos. Tremayll, ditto, 6s. 8d.; expenses of the Mayor with his fellows on inspecting the muniments and evidence against Cork, in William Jaan's house, 19d.; for the entertainment of a man riding to Exeter for our benefit, 16d.; to John Mannyng for riding to Exeter, 12d.; for confirming the indulgence of the foregift of Poulstonbrygge, 3s. 4d.; fee to John Glasyer to obtain his Charter from William Wytt of land in Clatternwallys, 3s. 4d.; for shoeing of one horse, and for hire of the same to Exeter, 6d.

Among the *Resolute Rents* are—Paid William Jaan, collector of St. John, of Temple, 12d.; paid the Prior of Launceston for the park near Carforde, 3½d.; reward to William Marchunt, clerk, for assisting at the mass of the blessed Mary, 10s.

Wine. To the Sheriff of Cornwall; to John Symes, the superior of the lord Bishop; wine and bread at the coming of the lord Bishop, and at his departure, and in the time of his visitation, being in the chapel of the Blessed Mary Magdalene, 17s. 10d.;

to John Carrow, the official of the Archdeacon of Cornwall at the time of his visitation, 10d.

Among the *Necessary expenses* are those of the Mayor and Commonalty at divers times on their inspection of the lands and tenements, and the defects of the same, 3s.; for carriage of wax from Stratton to Launceston, 2d.; dinner to the Justices at the time of the Sessions of the Peace, 2s. 5d.; wages for making 2 gates—viz., at Wyndmyll and Dounheved—3s. 8d.; for “rede wax” bought for sealing the Charter of John Knewbon, 1d.; expenses of the twelve [Jury] on examining the defects of all the messuages, &c., belonging to the Mayor and Commonalty, 14d.; expenses incurred by the Prior and the Mayor on scrutinizing their Charters at divers times, 12½d.; expenses of the Mayor and others for keeping the peace in the market, 2s.; expenses of the Mayor at Holdysworthy, to deliberate with the burgesses of that town, upon showing the Charters of the Lord the King to John Culme, then steward there, 16d.; repairing “le shamelis,” 12½d.; paid Walter Bodygood, for a deed written between the Mayor and Commonalty, and Thomas Cork, 20d. The Mayor and Commonalty forgive the rent of Elie Crokker, and Thomasine his wife, in this year, on account of their gift of lands and tenements, as well in the borough, as in Wyllysworthy, to the said Mayor and Commonalty and their successors for ever.

1485. By deed John Roche, of Landew, and Katerine his wife, release to Alice Woforde and Simon Tredidan all the right which Henry Hunns-the-elder theretofore had in a close of land near Bodmam Lane, then lately of Philip Hoig, and in a tenement lying in Bastestrete, near the tenement of Johanna Seynell, and in a toft lying in Le Castell Strete, near the tenement which Nicholas Trerys, chaplain, now holds there, together with one tenement outside the Northgate. The witnesses are, Thomas Dassell, John Mannyng, William Coulecote, John Vele, and Peter Mershe. Given at the borough of Dounheved on the day of March next before the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, 3 Richard III.

Attached to this deed is a grant from the same John Roche and Katerine his wife to the same Alice Woforde and Simon Tredidan of all *their* right in the same property. The witnesses are also the same.

Fragment of the account of John Mannyng and John Vele, stewards of Douneheved burgh, Thomas Cork being Mayor, from the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle [30th November, 1484], 2 Richard III., to Monday next before the feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop [6th December, 1485], in the 1st Henry VII. The entries for *Obits* resemble those in other recent accounts, with the variation "money delivered to Sir William Marchunt to pray, on every Sunday, for the names which are contained in the Kalendar of the Commonalty, 18s." The pensions to four priests, and to the Mayor, to Richard Eggecombe, knight, Recorder, and other officers, are also of the usual type.

On the 22nd August, 1485, Richard III. was slain at the battle of Bosworth.

1487. 10th February, 2 Henry VII. Confirmation of previous Charters, except portions of Earl Richard's Charter, by Letters Patent of the King.

1492. Parchment roll, in good condition: William Jane, Mayor, Edmund Syme and Richard Gattescombe, Provosts. The account begins on the Monday before the feast of St. Nicholas the Bishop, 7 Henry VII. [The stewards of the preceding year are stated to have rendered their account in the Guildhall, before Thomas Skelton, then Mayor, and the Commonalty of the borough.] Among the Arrears are 3s. 4d. received by distraining one pot, of the goods of Richard Mauncels; 11s. 4d. ditto one horse and a calf, of the goods of Thomas-at-Comb; 2s. 2d. by distress of the goods of John Spycer, viz., a piece of woollen cloth. Other distresses are named, ending with 3s. 4d. of William Spedygow for his arrears upon his burgess-ship. Receipts are credited from the *Hillond, Gylldhall and Pyllory, Bodmam and Gybbe, Rents of the Blessed Mary and Lyon, Rents of Page, Butchers' Rents, Rents of Courtenay, Issues of the Ale-box* [granted for a term of 60 years], *Farm of the Fish-stalls, Issues of the Mill* [granted for the term of 60 years], and *Sexton of the Church. Casualties*: Among these, "40s. received this year from John Wagge, of North-hyll, of the gift of the said John, held by the chief men of the Church. Receipts of *Wax; the Keepers of the Keys* [John Peers, keeper of the keys of the Treasury-box, and Richard Mawer, keeper of the Seal-box.] *Keeper of the Quarry*, Richard Gourge. The roll is

indorsed, "Entrances of burgesses into the brotherhood of the borough of Douneheved, in the time of William Jane, Mayor." Thomas Berewude enters into the brotherhood of the burgesses, and pays 6s. 8d.; John Wattes, wulmonger, ditto; John Horewylle, skynner, of Luffyncote, ditto; Elinora Greston, of St. Leonard, ditto [see page 43, *ante*]; Stephen Hykke, draper and others. Total receipts this year, £63 7s. 4½d.; and expenses, £58 9s. 10½d.

1493. A roll, on which there is not one complete line, and on which the true date does not appear, seems, nevertheless, to have contained the account for the 8th Henry VII. William Uppetoun was Mayor, and the sources of income are the same as in the last account. Under the heading *Farm of the Mill*, there is legible, "2s. received for the farm of the Mill under the Castle;" and under *Casuals*, "3s. 4d. received of the lord Prior for a trumpeter for a death." On the back of the roll are the words, "Entries of burgesses into the Fraternity of the borough," viz., "William Hopkyn, Prior of Launceston, John Gurde of Saint Leonard," and three others.

In 1496 Thomas Flammock (or Flamank) excited rebellion in Cornwall, in favour of the House of York, and is reputed to have marched with about 6,000 men from Bodmin through Launceston to Exeter.

In 1497 the celebrated counterfeit, Perkin Warbeck, landed from Ireland in Cornwall. Pretending to be the head of the House of York, he collected a large number of men at St. Michael's Mount, and at Bodmin. Henry VII., hearing of this insurrection, ordered Sir Peter Edgcombe, knt., then sheriff of Cornwall (and son of Sir Richard Edgcombe, whose name appears on the previous page as Recorder of Dunheved), to raise the county, and give battle to Warbeck. Sir Peter was not successful, and Warbeck marched into Devon and besieged Exeter. On the 5th October, 1497, he surrendered himself to the king.

1497. Deed. We, Lawrence Dotson, chaplain, William Jaan, John Peers, merchant, and John Peers, tailor, grant and to farm demise to John Cowlyng all our tenement, with the garden ad-

joining between le Casteldecche on the west, the Royal highway on the east, and the land of the heirs of Cars on the north, and the lands of the heirs of Clynek on the south, which we have lately of the gift and feoffment of the said John Cowlyng, within the borough of Dounehevett. To hold, &c., to the said John Cowlyng, and Isabell, his wife, for the term of their lives, and the term of the longest liver of them, under the yearly rent of 1 grain of — at Michaelmas, if demanded. The witnesses named are John Cork, Mayor, William Uppetton, and Thomas Skelton. Given at the borough on Monday next before the feast of Dominica in the branch of Palms [Palm Sunday] 12 Henry VII. Seal attached with the impression of a pair of scissors.

1498. Part of the account of Robert Howke and Richard Mylle, stewards of Dounheved Burgh, of all receipts and expenses from the day next before the feast of St. Andrew, 13 Henry VII., John Corke being Mayor. "*Keeper of the Church*. For 1 potell of oyle, 6d., I boght at Tawstocke; also for a baryll of oyle y boght at Tawstocke, 19s.; also for carage of the same, wyt mete and drynge, 9d." The remainder of this roll has been cut off and is lost.

During the mayoralty of the same John Corke, in the 14th Henry VII. (1499), a jury of 24 burgesses revived and recorded certain ancient customs and ordinances of the Borough. These ordinances were, substantially, as follow:

1. That no inhabitant of the burgh should permit any hog, goose, duck, or sheep, to go at large within the borough, on pain, after warning, of paying 3d. for each hog, 2d. for every goose and sheep, and 1d. for every duck.

2. That the common-grounds of the borough should be occupied in the void season as follows: Each alderman with ten beasts, each common steward with eight beasts, each portreeve with six beasts, and every commoner with two beasts, and no more respectively: And, as to Scardon, each alderman, burgess, and commoner might occupy with two kinds of beasts, so that sheep were none of them. The penalty for infringing these rules is 4d. for each beast.

3. That the clerks [chaplains] who were waged for the year by the mayor and his brethren to serve God in the church should,

for every default to come to the church to the common service, pay 4d. to the church, if they had not reasonable excuse.

4. That the mayor's sergeants should make true attachments, and levy all executions, or in default that the mayor should make execution against the sergeants.

5. That if the defendant in any action pending in the borough court failed to appear by the 3rd or 4th court to answer the plaintiff, the portreeves were to distrain the defendant by his goods, if he dwelt within the borough, and if he were a stranger to distrain his sureties; and if the defendant did not appear by the 5th court he was to be condemned, and the portreeves were to make execution.

6. No freeman, burgess, or other person or commoner within the borough, was to disobey the mayor, or any alderman, in railing or rebuking them while sitting on the bench, on pain of 10s., and his body to prison.

7. No alderman, burgess, freeholder, or commoner inhabiting within the borough should sue in a foreign court any man who was a dweller within the borough, on pain of 20s., and the loss of his privilege as a freeman: The penalty to be distrained for by the mayor's officers to the use of the commonalty.

8. Any person obstructing an officer in the execution of his duty was to pay, to the town's use, 6s. 8d.

9. All persons who had been portreeves were to plead no man for their account, but bring their books before the mayor and his fellows, on pain of 20s.

10. Every mayor should truly levy all the common rents before the feast of the Purification next after his departure from office, on pain of forfeiting his annual pension.

11. Every mayor on departing from his office was to pay over the balance of his account to his successor.

12. When the mayor for the time being had any business for the town he might call his brethren to him, and if any burgess or other person inhabiting within the burgh would not come, each person so disobeying was to pay 10s., and his body to prison, unless there were reasonable excuse.

13. If any person, sworn on a jury within the burgh, utter or disclose the counsel of others, he should pay to the town 10s., and his body to prison for six days.

14. No person must presume to wash at any well or conduit

within the burgh, on pain of 4d. for each offence, and to be distrained by the clothes there washed.

15. No person was to winnow any corn within the gates of the burgh, neither in the High Street nor Market Place, on pain of 4d.

16. No man shall sue a writ, warrant of peace, nor citation, within the burgh against alderman, burgess, commoner, or stranger, without license of the mayor, on pain of 20s., and his body to prison.

17. No tenant to the town should underlet to any person, except a dweller within the town, without license of the mayor and aldermen, on pain of forfeiture.

And it was enacted, by the advice of Mr. Recorder and the assent of the town, that the mayor for the time being should convene his fellows of the bench in ordering and observing the old good customs to be kept, and, where doubtful matters arose, it was ordained that the mayor and bench should call to them twelve men, of the ripest of the town, to agree in their verdict thereon: Also that from thenceforth every person holding lands of the town should pay to the mayor, or his rent-gatherers, their rent and duties quarterly, if payable quarterly, and the mayor and rent-gatherers were to enforce such quarterly payment, or to forfeit 10s. for each default.

12th February, 1504. Confirmation by the King of the portions of Earl Richard's Charter, which had been omitted, possibly from inadvertence, in the Charter of 2 Henry VII.

Account of Thomas Row and Thomas Bannock, stewards of Dunheved Burgh, dating from Monday next after the feast of St. Katherine the Virgin, 19 Henry VII. (1504), John Wolgarn, being Mayor, and William Lenn and Henry Deuystow, Provosts.

The usual sources of income are recorded, with the names of the collectors, and the total sums received. Among those for *Mare Lyon* are, "6s. 8d., the price of divers goods, entered in the steward's quarto [quaterno]; 2s. 8d. for oil; 10d. for certain goods of John à Gaunt; 12d. for one "chandler;" and 6d. for two virgates of woolen cloth. Then follow allowances for certain "tofts." In *Page's Rents* are, 3s., the price of one dish; 7s. 4d., for certain goods and chattels; and allowances are made for repairs to one close near "Wyndemill yat," and 3d. for one

cowhouse outside the Southgate. Under *Rents of Curtenay* are, 3s. 4d. for one horse, and 8d. for twelve lamb skins. *Casualties*. 3s. 4d. of William Carpenter for "his discharge of rent" [in English]; 18d. for 3lbs. of wax for two "torchis" burning over John Lenna; 6d. for the bell for father John Martyn; 16d. for two burning "torchis" at the funeral of John Hauke, vicar of Lamerton; 2s., of Oliver Calwodde, given to the Church for beating the bell, and "torchis" for funerals; 5s. 1½d. of Stephen Yeme, to provide bread to be placed near the High Cross on every Sabbath-day in the year. The *Rent for the Alms-house* was 4s. Three chaplains and seven other persons enter the brotherhood of the borough. Total receipts for the year, £67 19s. 0½d.; and expenses, £44 10s. 4½d.

1506. Deed. We, John Perys, mayor of the free borough of Dounehevyd, and the eight Aldermen, with the assent of all our Commonalty, grant to Henry Spedygowe, blacksmith, all our tenement, with the adjacent garden, situate within the borough, between the tenement of John Burneby on the south, and a tenement of the Mayor and Commonalty on the north, and the Royal highway on the west, and the Mayor's garden on the east: To hold to the said Henry and Johanna his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, for ever, Rendering therefor yearly 6s. sterling, in four quarterly payments, and doing suit at our Court, and performing all services belonging to the same. Powers of distress are reserved for defaults. Usual warranty of title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty. Witnesses: John Meryfyld, Thomas Susan, and Walter Jaan. Given at the borough 12th November, 21 Henry VII. Spedygowe's seal (an anchor) attached.

1509, 21st June, 1 Henry VIII. Comprehensive Royal Charter, pardoning all offences against the State committed by the Mayor and Commonalty of Dounhevedburgh to the 23rd April then last.

1st March (1512), 3rd Henry VIII. Thys Indenture made the fyrste daye off Marche, the yere & reyne off Kyng Henry the vijth the Third yere, as bytwene John Bonaventure, esquier, mayr off lanston, Henry Trecarell, John Roche, Wyllm Susan, John Pers, Robert Hawke, John Lauerans, aldermen off the same towne, and Nychus Adm, off low, Wytnyssyth that the sayd mayr

& aldermen have covevantyde & bergenyde w^t the sayd Nychus Adam, & the sayd Nychus yn lekewyse w^t the sayd mayr & aldermen, yn man & fforme as folowyth, upon makyng off *conduts off water*, that ys to saye, that ye sayd Nychus schall ffynde lydde, sauder, & cast, laye, & sande the pypys & systernys off ledde, & evy thyng do that longyth to conduts cosnyng the ledde, havyng off the mayr & aldermen foresayde ffor evy hundreth off lede to the conduts belongyng, sevyng schelyngs : & the sayd Nychus schall have mete & drynck duryng the laying off the lede, to the towne ys coste, or vjs-viiid. And ouer thys the mayre & aldermen schall paye, or cause to be payd, on to the sayd Nychus, att the sealyng off thys Indenture, viij li. off ynglysse mony, and, att the layng off the ledde, the halfe the mony that restys, after the rat, &, att y end off the worke, the hole mony ; & thys worke to be fynysht wtyn a quarter aft that the mayre & aldermen have made the worke aredy ffor hym to laye ; & the sayde mayre & aldermen schall cary the ledde, yff hytt be brought wtyn xij mylys off lanston. This covenant to be p^rformed evy pty unto other have putt to ther sealys thys p^rsent Indenture, beryng wytnesse, the dat & yere above wrytyn. [Six seals in black wax are appended, four of them being tolerably perfect. The first (probably that of the Mayor) is a fleur-de-lis ; the second of Tre-carell, similar to his coat of arms, sculptured on the Church of St. Mary Magdalene. The indenture is in duplicate. The Corporate seal has been removed from the copy which bore it.]

1512. A Latin *rental* on paper, quarto size, is of the date 3 Hen. VIII., John Bonaventur being Mayor.

On this rental the names, first, of 28 Butchers are entered. Their rents appear to have been paid, as to some, "for a stone," "half a stone," &c., probably stone benches. One is charged for a shop and a "stondyng" before it, and two others are charged each for a "stole" [stall]. The total of the Butchers' rents is £5 12s. 8d.

Following these is a list of tenants, arranged under the initial letter of their *Christian* names, and not in alphabetical order, with the description and situation of the tenements held by each, thus :

Stephen Goldsmyth for a barn in Whyte Lane, 2s. 8d.; for a little shop under his tenement in Courtenay, 3s. 4d.; for one

piece in Wyndmyll, 20d. ; for parke mille in Hyllond, 2s. Total, 9s. 8d.

Stephen Eme for a close near Heygate, &c. ; and, next, another *Stephen*.

Richard Clotworthy for a close in Blessed Mary, 20s. ; for two others there, 41s. 8d. ; for two closes lately S. Trededan's, 13s. 4d. Total, £3 15s.

Richard Adam, and 15 other Richards, and Roberts, and a Roger and Ralph succeed. Then come numerous Williams, and more numerous Johns, followed by the series Nicholas, Thomas, &c. The total number of tenants named is 114, besides the butchers, and the occupiers of the "Schamelers' Schoppa."

Analyzing the rental for other purposes, it discloses that the Corporation were receiving rent in respect of 101 tenements in what was called *Blessed Mary*, 51 tenements in *Pelery*, 23 tenements in *Courtenay*, 25 tenements in *Page*, 26 pieces in *Hey*, 13 pieces in *Hillond*, 12 pieces in *Longland*, 23 pieces in *Windmill*, 9 tenements in *Lyon*, 4 in *Whyte Lane*, 2 closes near *Carforde*, tenements in Southyate Strete, and outside Sowthyate, 6 Lyme Pytts, le But piece, Sturyscomb, (rent, one lb. of pepper) Bomham, Drokeham, gardens at the Almyshowse, a shop and chamber in Bocher, and gardens near le Horsepool.

The tenements in *Blessed Mary* appear to have been situated against and east of the Church, next and outside the walls of the town, at and outside Westgate, Comynmede, Whyte Lane, near the Castle gate, at the back and west of the Church, at and outside Southgate, Herparke, Lerkshyll parke called Clompytts, Her Lane, Blyndhole, Hey Strete, within Northgate, Baststret, Basthay, in Castell Strete, Underdoun parke, Mary parke, Kechysham, Hilstech, Gibbe pole parke outside the lymehows, near the Almyshows, and in the King's road.

Those in *Pelery*, outside the walls of the town, and Northgate, near Southgate, near Westgate, Pypery's walls, Chekets walls, in Bast Stret, near the quarry, near the Church, in Blyndhole, Willysworthy, and the Schamelers' Schoppa.

Those in *Corteni* [Courtenay], near Heygate, in Blyndhole, Hendra, Hey, Brandyse parke, near and at Westgate, outside Southgate, the Bekyn parke, in Basthay, le Tynworke, the Schutyng [shooting ?] parke, against the Scher-Hall, near Syperyes will, and near Northgate.

Those in *Page*, in Hendra, Osmysdown, near Ryggrovemyllane, Rackke gardyn, Brandyse close next Penygillam, at Windmill gate, near Carforde, close called Hilstech, Barbigan, near Windmill lane, Baststret, meadow near Ferey's mede, and outside Northgate.

Those in *Hyllond*, park-mill, half of Penygillam, Clateryn walls, Charkeferthyng, Ryalton, Dowhevyd, Est Hey, John's Close, and Penhole.

In *Lyon*, Baststret, and Wyndmyll hed, and a tenement near the Quarry. John Trelauny, rector, and the Prior of "Synt Lenard" are two of the tenants.

At the end of the Rental, among the "Free Rents," are, "The Prior of Lonsceston for Underdoun parke in B. [Blessed Mary], 11b. comyn; for the tenement of William Dewystawe in B., 12d.; for the same tenement 1d.; for the tenement of John Lauerans, senior, with a garden in B^l M^e, 3d.; for a garden in Hilstech in B^l M^e 1d.; for a garden in Baststret in B^l M^e, 1d. Total, 18d.

Grand total of all receipts, £62 15s. 4d.

1514. *Further disputes as to Bamham.* We complayne of wrongs don by my lorde bysschypp ys tenants, of lawytton, on to the ffree burgh of Downhevyd, and to the Inhabitants of the same. Itm. The 31st day of Januare, the yere of Kynge henre the viijth, the v yere. Johes Scher, Johes Doynge, Jeffer Toker, Johes hautyn, Raff Corecote, Will. Waglond, Johes Owen, Johes Mathe, Thoms Wylmet, Wat payne, Willm. Nobyll, w^t other, came w^t yn the kyng's lyberte of Dowhevyd burgh, called bodmam, and y^t w^t forse, w^tout any lafull cause, toke & dreve xx bests out of the kyng's leberte, to the vaylo of xx marks, And brorth the bests unto my lorde bysschypp's ys pownd at lawytton, and unlafull powndytt the best that dyed yn the pownde, and all the wother wer ever the worse. Also we complayne of 15s. 6d. of a rent payde by the tethyngman of lawhitton, at the fest of Wytsonday, erely payde to ye portrevys, and by the sayde tethyngman gaderyd of the inhabitants of the lordchypp of lawytton, ffor the wiche rent the sayde inhabitat have and be *custm ffre*, as any man dwellyng wⁱⁿ the sayde burgh, beyng no burghs, the wiche rent the sayd tethyng mā dothe denye to pay, contry to o^r old custm & rygth. Itm. Also thay be nott only custm fre in o^r burgh, but yn every place els-where, thurgh all

Engelond, And a-lawyd of olde tyme, And late provyd at Hamton by a marchant deloveryd tything, the wiche marchant dwellyng at leskert [Liskeard], wiche was a-lowyd by a rent payde to the portrevys of Downhevyd out of leskert. Itm. Also for a rent of 2s. 6d. of the manor of Codymbeke, the wych the portrevys of Dowhevyd burgh of late wer, w^t the Tethyng man of the same manor to fatche y^e kyng's duty, as thay have don in tymys past, and the tethyng mā, w^t wothe^r of my lorde ys tennts, w^t forse denyed the payment, and dreve them out of the lordschypp, a-yens ryght and good man^r. Itm. Also, for the levy of thes rents, and all wother rents pertaynyng to the Kyng, ys, and have bene before thys tyme, atachment to be made upon the tethyng-ma' of every lordschypp wher rent of old tyme have byn payde, yf the sayde tethyng-ma com w^tyn the lyberte of Downhevyd burgh, And yf nott, at the audytte tyme at Lostwthyall, ther the bayle arrant, w^t a warant fro' the audytors, to fache such tethyngmē as pay not ye duty.

On the 16th March, 6 Henry VIII. (1515), the King inspected, and by Letters Patent confirmed, to Dunheved all its preceding Royal Charters.

1518. Bond, in Latin, from John Hawton, of Lawhytton, hooper, and John Dynghyll, of Lawhytton, husbandman, to John Peyrs, of Launceston, draper, and Thomas Dodson, of Launceston, gentleman, in £40, dated 23rd April, 9 Henry VIII. The condition of the bond is in English, and is for the observance by the said Hawton and Dynghyll, and all other persons and inhabitants of Lawhytton, of the award of Roger Graynefeld, John Chamond, William Lower, and Robert Vyvean, esquires, arbitrators.

Copy of the Draft of the Arbitrators' Award: This endent, made at Launceston the 27 day of August, the 9th yer of the reigne of our sovagn lorde Kyng Henr the viij, Witteniseth as wher varians, debate, and discorde was hadde and moved by twene the tennts and inhitannts of the right revent ffader in God, Hene Bisshop of Exceter, of the manors of Lawhitton and Cuttynbeke, and pisheners of Lawhitton, of the oon ptie, and the mayer, porterevys, and burgesses, w^t other the inhitannce of the burgh of Downhevet, of the other ptie, of and upon the

right, title, and possession of a certayn dutye called the *Chepgales*, and joyned onto and paiable by the inhitanncce and tennts of the aforsaid manor of lawhitton and Cuttynbeke, and all so well as for the 15ths and 10ths in Bomham: Wheruppon A. B. & C. D., in name and for all the inhitants and pishners of the pishe of lawhitton, as the manor of lawhitton and Cuttynbeke. And R. T. and P. R., in name of the mayer, porterevys and burgeses, w^t other inhitants of the aforesaid burgh of Dounehevett, the ptyes a bovesaid ben bounden, by sevall obligatons bearyng date the 19th [*sic* in the draft] day of April, the yere of the Kynge above wten, either to other, in £40 sterling, to abyde the warde, ordynans, and jugemet of Rog. Greynfild, esquyer, John Chamond, esquyer, Willm Lowre, esquyer, and Robt. Vyvyan, arbitrators, by the pties abovesaid, of and uppon the pmisses, sevally chosen, and aswell uppon all other accons, quarells, & debats, and demands had and moved by twene the pties above seid for the same, by fore the date of this psent indentur: *We* the seid Arbitrators have called be fore us the foreseid pties, heryng their declaracons, answers, and replicacons to the same: Takyng uppon us the charge of arbitremet, by the assent and grement of bothe the seid pties; In so moche as we have seen, by evidencs and other proves, that the very right title of the said Chepgale goyng oute of the a foreseid manors, and payabyll by the sayd inh abitats and tenats, by the yer, hathe ben in the possession of the aforesaid mayer, porterevys, and ther pdecessors oute of tyme of mynde, by the seid inhitants and their pdecessors alwayes used to be payde,—And also the seid xv^{ths} and x^{ths} for the land and tents in Bomham to be taxed w^tyn the aforesaid burgh, and no wher els: Wheruppon we the seid arbitrators ffyrst a warde, ordeyn, and juge the seid pties to be lovers, and from hensforthe the seid inhitants, and their successors, to *pay the seid Chepgale for the manor of Lawhitton*, and 15 shillings and sixpence by the yere, at the day and place of old tyme accustomed, that ys to say, att Downhevvd foresayyd, a Monday yn the Whytsonday weke: And also *the Chepgale of the manor of Cuttynbeke* yn lyke wise to be payde to the seid mayer, porterevys, and to their successo^{rs}, w^t the arrerages beyng now behynde: And that the pishen^{rs} of lawhitton, and their successors from hensforthe, shall not cesse nor tax no pson occupying or holdyng any land w^tyn the aforesaid town of Bomham from hensforthe for to pay to the seid 15^{ths} &

10^{ths}, w'yn the pish of lawhitton, but to suffer allways the sayyd lands to be cessed and taxed w'yn the aforeseid burgh of Dounehevet, as of old tyme hyt hathe be used and costomyd: And, for costs and charge expendyd of and about the prmises, euy pte to ber their awn pte, accept a cow w^t a calf of John Roch y^t dyed in y^e pownde. In wittenes wherof we the seid arbitrators to this pset endentur of our agrement and abitrement have putte our sealls the day and yer a bove wten.

The following is added to this draft in a different hand: All so we awarde, by the assent off the hys and burgysys off Douneheved, y^t from hensforthe all suche landys off y^e for sayd bouro. lying w'yn y^e prshe off Lawhytton, to be chargyd to y^e reperacon of y^e chorche off Lawhytton, ás far forthe as adjustement ground ys chargyd w'yn ye prysh for sayyd: All so all matters brought w'yn cort of Lawytton to be dyschargyd by y^e Inhab^{ts} of Lawhitton, And, yn leke wyes, att lonston, odrways callyd Downehevdyd, to be discharged by the Inhab^{ts} off the same town.

A practice had arisen at Dunheved of appointing fourteen or sixteen persons of the poor commoners to collect the borough rents, and it appears that some of these collectors occasionally "went away with the money." For reformation of this evil it was therefore ordained, in the mayoralty of William Rawland (*circa* 1518), that such rents should thenceforth be levied by "four collectors, having a reasonable fee for their labour." In the 11th Henry VIII. (1520) this ordinance was confirmed by "John Perys, Mayor, and his brethren, the twenty-four, with the assent of the whole Commons." And it was enacted that the four collectors were to be inhabitants of the burgh, alway to be chosen by the Mayor for the time being, of such persons as had been, or then were, sergeants, or freemen, or of any other inhabitant who had not previously gathered the rent. Each collector was to receive 6s. 8d. yearly for his labour, and was to continue in office for two years. If the person chosen a collector refused to act, he was to forfeit 10s. At the end of each year the

collectors were to account before the Mayor and the auditors, and to pay the balance due from them.

In the same year, 11 Henry VIII., the Mayor and his brethren, with the assent of the Commons, enacted, with reference to the letting of the borough lands, that, at the end of every twelve years, a General Sessions should be kept, at which the Mayor, with the advice and assent of his brethren, should, in open Hall, set and let to such tenants as dwelt *out of* the liberties of the burgh all such lands as they before held, the Sessions making the best advantage they could in fines, heriots, and entries of rent. From the tenants dwelling *within* the burgh, nothing was to be taken but a *penny*, as of old time had been used and accustomed, and each of them was to hold, occupy, and enjoy all such lands and tenements as he before held as tenant, admitted by due order and old customs. However, none of them was to depart from the worst holdings, and keep the best, and no ground or tenement was to be given up by an old tenant to a new tenant, unless the latter were sufficient, and so admitted by the Mayor and his fellows in open Court. If any ground were yielded up at the twelve years' end, at the sessions-time, and no sufficient tenant for the same were then to be had, in that case twelve men, sworn at the Sessions to enquire into the waste, and the neglects to repair houses, and hedges, and any other trespasses, were to view the tenements of the aforesaid occupiers, and to assess the damages and fines to be levied by the Mayor for defaults of the tenants. It was further enacted that no tenant should underlet, without leave of the Mayor, on pain of forfeiture of his tenement. Also that no tenant, not inhabiting in the burgh, should at any time stock the common ground with his beasts. It was, moreover, enacted with reference to tenants holding any lands or tenements of the Town by deed, that such persons should, at every twelve years' end, at the sessions, or at any other time

when required by the Mayor and his brethren, show their deeds, and how their fines pass and end, with a view to the further ordering of such lands and tenements.

It seems to have been the duty of the portreeves to levy executions, and pay over the proceeds. In the year 11 Henry VIII. the portreeves were charged with negligence, "to the injury of the King's poor subjects." The Mayor, therefore, with the advice and assent aforesaid, ordained that the portreeves should thenceforth levy all executions adjudged by the Court between party and party, before the third Court next ensuing the judgment, on pain of forfeiting 6s. 8d. to the use of the common fund, to be levied by the Mayor before the fourth Court; and with reference to the Mayor's account of office, it was ordered that he should alway finish the same, and discharge the balance found against him, by the day that the twelve men annually went about, in the Christmas holidays, before the feast of the Epiphany. This balance was to be laid up in the Treasury, on pain of forfeiting £4, being twice the Mayor's fee; such £4 to be levied to the use of the Commons by the twelve sworn men.

1521-2. Dounhevet. Account, on a parchment roll 4 feet and 1 inch long, 10 inches wide, Richard Mylle, Mayor, from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 12 Henry VIII., to the same feast 13 Henry VIII. Among the receipts for rent are 1 lb. of pepper, 1 lb. of comyn, and 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of "wex." There also appear, for the first time, in this account, credits for rent received for tenements in the village of St. Stephen, Duston, and under Kestell Woode. A total of 23s. 4d. is credited from divers men for their entries as burgesses, and 30s. in part payment for other such entries. The payments for rents are to the same general purport as in former accounts, and include a chief rent for Wyllesworthy, with a fine of 3s. for suit of Court there. Among the pensions to priests and other ministers of the Church, John Mayster, clerk, and the parish priests, received 18s. for reading their names in the common kalendar, with 4d. added, to pray for

the soul of Walter Colle, clerk. Henry Peter, clerk, was paid 16s. 8d. for superintending the organ for the year, and three other clerks received, by way of reward, 12s. among them, for serving the cure of one priest in his absence for a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a year. The water-carrier was paid 20s. for his wages, and for taking care of the 'horilagium' [clock] for the year. Priatta, a Carmelite brother, was paid 3s. 4d. at the feast of the Nativity. The obits were for Robert Willughby, knight, late lord of Broke; for Henry Tawer, John Mayowe, Thomas Gybbe, Susan Tharappe, and several others. The fees to the Mayor, to Peter Eddggecombe, knight, the Recorder, to Henry Trecarell, Esq., the chief-steward of the borough, to the clerk accountant, and the Mayor's sergeant, are as usual. Then follow the payments of 6s. 8d. each to the four collectors of rent. Wine was given in this year, viz., clarett and Rompney, to the King's Justices; other wine to John Chamond, Esq., on his coming here on a commission of the Lord the King concerning "le gran" [query, corn]; to the same Chamond and other Justices when they came to the Sessions; to lord Broke; to John Rawe, sergeant-at-law; to a servant of the King, a "jogelar" coming there; to Henry Trecarell, Esq.; and to the Mayor and others about the affairs of the Town on divers occasions. The *Necessary Expenses* include a payment of 4s. to the twelve men for going out to inspect dilapidations in houses and ditches; of 13d. expended upon the Mayor and his fellows after the proclamation made, on the morrow of Pentecost, for the weekly exercises [query, of trained bands]; also, paid John Seymor for riding to John Rawe, sergeant-at-law, for a writing to be made between us and the Prior of Launceston, 6s. 8d.; to John Croutte for riding to John Chamond, Esq., on affairs of the Town, 6d.; and to a man for carrying letters to Henry Trecarell, Esq., on two occasions, 2d. Fees of 6s. 8d. to Rawe, and 3s. 4d. to Chamond are also charged. [The communications with the learned Sergeant, with Mr. Chamond, and Mr. Trecarell, manifestly refer to the grant by Prior John Baker of the Polholme gardyn at the east end of our beautiful parish Chapel (Church) of St. Mary Magdalene, then in course of erection. See under head.] The *Extrinsic Expenses* disclose rewards to the keeper of the She-bears of the Lord the King, coming here this year, 3s. 4d.; to the above-mentioned Jogeler, 3s. 4d.; to the person in charge of the bears of the Duke of Southfolke coming here, 8d.; and to the

person in charge of one bestie called a camele, 16d.; also expenses of the Mayor in riding to Lostwythyell to the session of the peace, on affairs of the Town, 2s. 8d.; and reward to divers players of Plymouth and Launceston, 2s. Among the *costs of the Church* are, For four hammers for the bells; for mord for the bells, and repairing the old colers; paid the Dean for closing the Church door, 1d.; paid for cord for le sanctus belle; paid for one iron vase called a panne to carry coals of fire, 4d. The large purchase of stores in this year points to the probability that some of them were being applied to the covering of the Church, *e.g.* paid for 34,000 of covering stone, bought of John Person and John Gybbe, with the carriage thereof, at the price of 2s. 7d. per 1000; total, £4 7s. 10d. Paid John Polmargh for 500 of helyng stone, 14d.; Richard Lorde, for twenty-one quarters and two bushels of lime, with the carriage thereof, and with one penny paid for le yernest, 54s. 5d.; for 100 bushels of sand, with the carriage thereof, 8s. 4d.; for 3,500 of latthes, with the carriage, 18s.; for 42,000 helyng pynnes, bought at divers prices, 10s. 3½d.; for 9,200 lathe nayls, 7s. 8d.; and for 96 feet of crests, bought at divers prices, 13s. 2½d. There are also the following entries: Paid John Polmargh for roofing houses and the Church, 61½ days, and for meats and drinks, 32s. 7½d.; paid helyers; paid John Lauerans for manufacturing and polishing stones called tyle in the Church; paid a plumber for repairing the Church, and a man for attending him, and meat and drink, and for cleaning "le leds."

Many tenements are recorded as unoccupied, and, among them, "one tinwork at Redemore;" one piece of land called "le butte pece," because it ran entirely for the use of the Guild of St. George; 1 toft called Chiketysewallys in decaye, &c.

1531. A parchment roll, of which one half, from top to bottom, through the writing, has been destroyed by damp, is indorsed, in modern handwriting, 23 Henry VIII. (1531.) The account evidently embraces all usual matters. Among the borough officers we can discover Eggecomb as Recorder, and Trecarell, Esq., as chief-steward. A "player of the lord the King" received a present, and the words "Queen of Gall." appear in an unfinished sentence. There is a payment for "4 le Bucks skynnes for the books," and the stannary work or tin work in Radmore is again in arrear for its rent.

1531-2. At the head of a parchment roll. 4ft 6ins. long by 11½ inches wide. principally written in the English of the period stands the name "Jesus." This document contains the earliest complete schedule which we have found of the lands to which it relates. Downhevet Burgh: [Translation] A Session of the lands and tenements belonging to the said Burgh, with the rental thereof renewed at the Court held in the Guildhall there, before John Peers, then mayor, and his companions, namely, in the feast of the finding of the Holy Cross [14th Sept.] A.D. 1532, and in the 24th year of the reign of King Henry VIII., Defender of the Faith, for a term of 12 years from the feast of St. Michael the Archangel thence next following; and of their rents to be paid by ancient use and custom.

Gildehall and Pilery: Free Tenants. John Uppetton holdith freeli a tenemente and a garden in Beastehaye, and berith bi the yere, w^t sutes to the Courte, 1d. The same John holdith a tenemente called Piperiswalls, and berith 3d. Five other free tenants follow, who hold tenements, respectively, 1 in Northstreate, 1 Newporte, 1 called Chikettiswalls, 1 in Castelstreate, and 1 in the Highstreate. Total, 11s. 3d.

Conventiounary Tenants. [37 in number, and 42 tenements.] John Uppetton holdith a tenemente ayenste the High Crosse bi dede, w^t repacon, and berith bi the yere 3s. 4d. Thomas Hicks holdith a tenemente, w^t a shoppe, ayenste the High Crosse, w^t the repacon, and berith 8s. John Horwill and Peter Coole held shops under the same house; 8 tenants of "shoppes under the Pillory House" follow. Then one for a tenemente over the shops, and 3 others "ayenst the Pillory," of whom Henry Courtenaye, marquis of Exeter, was one. Other tenements are "without the Westyeate, in the Castelstreate, a wiste wall bi the Southyeate, a shoppe w^t in the Southyeate, a tenemente in Blyndhole, in Highstreate, w^t a shop under; a chamber called Tryangell, a tenemente att the Church ynde, 2 gardens beside Hilsteche, a Salt shoppe, a tenemente in Willesworthi in the parish of North tamerton, and a garden in Backstreate." Total, £11 6s. 11d.

Hillond. Thomas Comer holdeth a close in Estehay, and berith bi the yere 13s. 4d. The wardens of the Store of Jesus holden a close there called Jesus Park, and beren, 13s. 4d. Then follow 6 peces of londe in Heye, beside and adioynyng Jesus Park,—25 peces nexte bi,—4 peces in the More, and "More

meadow," and their several tenants. "William Piper, gentilman, holdith a mill bi the Castell Parke, bi dede, and berith 2s. Stephen Benett a pere of walles bi the Barbigan,—Robert Mille a lyme pitte att Querray, and William Pipar the Parkmyll, bi dede." Total, £4 12s.

Penhole and Langelond. William Eustace and 2 other tenants hold 3 closes in Penhoole. "Thos. Arnoll holdith in Langelond 3 closes, w^t a pece of londe; John Umffraye holdith a pece beside the South style; Thos. Raw a pece bi the Northstyle," and 5 others hold other pieces there. Total, 59s. 5½d.

Wyndmyll. Richard holdith a pece in Wyndmylle nexte to Langelonde, and berith 20d.; John Vougeler and 8 others are named as holding "oder peces" there; a widow held a "pece called the Beknpece, w^t anoder under the quarry;" 4 other tenants hold 4 other pieces next bi. John Oke is said to hold a pece bi the westside of the Mill [the Windmill], and anoder pece there, w^t a garden in Downehevet. 4 other tenants hold 4 peces there. William Kynner holdith a pece called the Butte pece, and the Mill pece. John Gardyner holdith 2 closes under the Wyndmyll foote. Total, 60s. 11d.

Rialton.—John Seymor holdith in Rialton and Charkeferthing, and berith bi the yere 28s. 8d. Thos. Row and William Augner holdith a tenemente in Pennagellam, and berith 58s. 2d. Another [name illegible] holdith in Claterdonwalls, and berith 12s. Total, £4 18s. 10d.

Butchers' Rents. Rental of the Carnifices; viz., Bochers. William Bewes holdith a standing next to the Church, and berith 5s. 8d. Three others follow, holding standings nexte to that. John Spetigowe holdith a stone att the Corner of our Lady Chapell, 20d.; 3 follow next to it. Thomas Gardyner a shoppe att the Shamell's ynde, 5s. 4d.; 5 others hold standings there. John Hervy holdith the stone att Bismerybynche, and berith 3s. 4d.; another holdith a shop under the Triangell; others hold standings by, against, and above the Sherehall dore. 3 hold "little shops" near. John Peers holdith a shop with a chamber over, and a standing in the Strete; 2 others hold shops next above, with standings in the Strete. John Colombpeers held the North standing in the middell of the Strete, and Stephyn Daw, a new standing bi the Conduete [28 butchers in all]. Total, £7 7s. 6d.

John Seymor and Richard Page holdith a shoppe att the west ynde of the Pillori, w^t the ffishes shamells, and the farm for standings for brede, to them sett unto Termyn tyme, oons a yere, to pay £4 6s. 3d. John Dawe holdith a tenemente in the Towne of Saynt Stephyns, w^t 2 gardens and certayn closes wiche we late hadde of the gyfte and graunte of oon John Rows, and berith by the yere, w^t heriotes whan itt fallith, 33s. 4d. John Gedye holdith a close under Kestell woode, w^{ch} we hadde of the gift of the same John Rows, and berith bi the hoole yere, w^t heriotes, &c., 13s. Stephen Dawe holdith a medowe in Duston, wiche we hadde of the gifte of the same John, and berith bi the yere, 2s. 6d.

1533. Deed. [Translation] We, John Perys, Mayor of the free borough of Douneheved, and the eight Aldermen, with the unanimous assent of all our Commonalty, have granted to William Wara and Johanna, his wife, and to William their son, all that our tenement which is called the "Plues," situate within the borough, between a tenement of the heirs of Curtenay on the east part, and the tenement of Sampson Manaton on the south part, and a tenement of the heirs of John Corke on the west part, and the Royal way, a street, on the north part: To hold for their lives, and the life of the survivor, under the yearly rent of 12d. sterling. Witnesses, Henry Trecarell, esquire, chief steward of the borough, Thomas Hycks, John Oke, Thomas Gurge, and William Mylle. Given on the 10th July, 24 Henry VIII.

1535. Lease: We, Thomas Hicks, Mayor of the free borough of Downeheved, and the eight Aldermen, with the unanimous assent, &c., have demised to William Pipar, gentleman, our burgess, all our corn mill, situate within our borough aforesaid, called Le Parke mylle, together with the bed of the Mill Pool [bedo molend. gurgel. stagnum] and of the watercourses to the same Mill anciently belonging, with free ingress and regress to repair the said Mill, bed of the Mill pool, and watercourses, as often as to him, &c. shall seem necessary: To hold the same for 60 years thence following, with all our land to the said Mill anciently adjoining, and with the Multure of all our Commonalty, as well of the Burgesses as the Residents within our borough: And, whensoever anyone of our Commonalty shall come to grind with his corn to the said Mill, and, because of the multitude being

previously there, "brac" in the said Mill, he cannot grind his grain there according to ancient custom, he shall be immediately sent away for the space of one day and night, and if, after that space, he cannot grind there, it shall be lawful for him to resort to another Mill where it may seem better for his convenience to go. And, for default of reparation of the said Mill, so that he cannot thenceforth grind, it shall be lawful for anyone to grind his corn elsewhere, without blame from us or our successors; The said William yielding to the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty 3s. sterling yearly, as rent, at the two principal Terms, namely, at Easter and Michaelmas, by equal portions. Usual Covenants and Powers of distress. The witnesses are, Henry Trecarrel, Esquire, John Peers, John Oke, William Mille, and Stephen Lampray, chaplain. Given on the 14th November, 26 Henry VIII.

1539. Trinity Term, 30 Henry VIII.: Pleadings [abbreviated] in a charge of trespass, apparently against some borough officers. William Myll, of Launceston, in the county of Cornwall, tanner, Thomas Heddon, lately of Launceston, marchaunt, William Gylbert, lately of Launceston, yoman, John Peers, lately of Launceston, tailer, John Oke, lately of Launceston, taylor, and Thos. Hyx, lately of Launceston, marchaunt, were attached to answer Walter Payn of a plea wherefor, with force and arms, they attacked the aforesaid Walter at Launceston, and beat and wounded him, so that his life was despaired of, and brought other wrongs upon him, against the peace of the Lord the King; and thereupon the said Walter, by Thomas Hatch, his attorney, complains, &c.; and he claimed damages £40. And the aforesaid William, Thomas, William, &c., by John Tubbe, their attorney, come and defend the force, &c., and say that they are in no wise guilty of the aforesaid trespasses.

1542. Deed: To all faithful Christians to whom this present writing shall come, Henry Trecarell, Esquire, sends greeting in the Lord everlasting. Know ye that I, the aforesaid Henry Trecarell, have delivered, demised, and by this my present Charter have confirmed, to William Myll, Mayor of the town of Donheved-burgh, John Oke, Thomas Heddyn, Christopher Guyen, Thomas Smyth, John Seymour, Robert Gourche, John Peter, and Thomas Comer, all those my messuages, lands,

tenements, rents, reversions, and services, also all that curtelage, with the garden adjacent to it, with their appurtenances, in the borough of Downeheved aforesaid, which William Anger there lately held and inhabited, situate between a tenement of the heirs of John Burneby on the north part, and a tenement of the Mayor and Commonalty on the south part; which said premises, with all their appurtenances, I, the said Henry Trecarell, together with William Rowland, then Mayor of the borough, John Royche of Landue, Thomas Okelston, William Susan, John Perys, tailor, Robert Hawke, John Laurens, Thos. Dotsen, William Lenne, Richard Gadiscomb, and John Walkye, deceased, lately had of the gift, concession, and feoffment of John Colman, of Colman, otherwise called Vicombe, in the parish of Lyfton, in the county of Devon: To have and to hold all and singular the premises, with all their appurtenances, to the aforesaid William Mylle [and the eight others by name] their heirs and assigns for ever, To be held of the chief lords of the fee of the same, by the rents and services theretofore due and of right accustomed. Edmund Ryve and Nicholas Perys were appointed attorneys to deliver seisin of the aforesaid messuages, &c., to the said William Mylle [and eight others]. Witnesses: Matthew Colyns, William Anger, and Thomas Cosyn. Given at Downeheved burgh, 3rd August, 33 Henry VIII., by the grace of God King of England and France, Defender of the Faith, lord of Ireland, and Supreme Head of the English Church in the land. Signature and seal of Henry Trecarell subjoined.

1542-3. (On paper.) "Est m^d that I have recevyd of the Costables of Lanceston Burffe, the xv^o day of Jaunary, yn the yer of Kyng Henri the viij, the xxxij yer, ye lvjs viijd. to the use of our Souay Lord Kyng, for the seconde quyndens: By me, Rychard Kyndall."

1543. This endenture made the 20th day of Septr, the 34 yer of the reign of our soveyn lord Kyng henre the viij, Kyng of Ingland, ffrance, and Erlond, and in erth supme hedde, under God, of the Churche of ynglond and Erlond, betwyn Henre Trecarell, esquier, mair of the Town of launceston, Will: Myll, John Oke, Cristofer Guyne, Thomas hedden, Thom: Arnold, John Muncke, Robert Gorge, and John Seymor, Aldermen of the

said Town of launceston, of the oon ptie, Witnessith that the said Henry Trecarell [and the 8 others], by ther own assent, and consent of all the 24 Aldermen and Comyners of the same Town of lanceston, have demysed, graunted, and to ferme letten to John Kena and Elizabeth his wyff *all* that ther tenement, &c., *in Wylliseworthe, in the pische of Tam'ton*, in which the said John nowe dwellith : To hold the said tenement to the said John Kena for terme of his lyf, and to the said Eliz : his wyff duryng her wydowehod, yf sche over leve the said John her husband : Yeldyng and paying therfor, yerly, duryng the said terme 20s. sterlyng, to be paid att 4 pryncypall termes, &c., by evyn portions ; and also to pay the best beast at the decesse or deptyng away of euyther of the said John and Elizabeth, in the name of a heriott or a ferleve : Provided always that yf the said Eliz : happen to die levying the said John her husband, that then no heriott nor ferleve to be paid by the deth of the said Elizabeth.—Then follow covenants by the said John and Elizth duryng the said terme to repeir, susteyn, and meynteyn all the houses and hedges in and upon the premises ; And att the end of the said terme so to leve the same. Furder it is agred betwyn the said pties that the said John and Eliz., nor neither of them, shall fell nor cutt oke, elme, nor aysche without lycence of us, the said Henre, William, &c. Power of re-entry yf the said rent of 20s. sterling be behynd for oon month : Furder we, the said Henry [&c.], and our successors, shall duryng the said terme warunt, discharge, and save harmlys the said John and Elizabeth of and for the said premises, as well agens the chieff lord or lords for the chief rents, as agenst all other persons by thes presents. The nine seals have been removed.

15th November 34 Hen. VIII. (1543). Royal Charter confirming all previous Charters to "Our vill of Dounhevedburgh, in the County of Cornwall."

Same date. General pardon to the same vill.

1543-4. A parchment roll, 8ft. 5ins. in length, and nearly 11ins. wide, in tolerably good condition, contains, in Latin, the account of Downeheved Burgh for the year from Michaelmas 34 Hen. VIII. to Michaelmas 35 Hen. VIII. Christopher Gewen, Mayor ; Mark Olyver and Stephen Denet, Portreeves.

An *arrear* of £6 2s. 3½d. is credited as received from Henry

Trecarell, mayor. *The farm of the Fish-stalls* yielded £4 6s. 8d. *The farm of Pesage* [customary duty paid for weighing] produced 6s. 8d. *The Service Box*, 18s. *The Gildhall and Pelary*, the *Hillond*, and *Penhole*, the *Wynde Myll* and *Charkefarthyng*, with the *Rents of the Butchers*, produced a total of £36 9s. 8½d. *Bodmam*, *Page*, and *Mary Lyon*, *Courtenay* and *Cade* yielded together £35 4s. 2d., and 1lb. of pepper, and 1lb. of cummin. The *admitted* Burgesses paid 26s. 8d. Among those admitted were John Amades, Esqre., and Ralph Dery. The *Casualties* yielded £8 3s. 6d., among these being receipts of 6s. 8d. from John Kena for a fine in respect of one tenement called Wysh-worthy, and of £3 6s. 8d. for gardens of St. George, and of £3 of the gift of John Arundell, knight, for glazing the altar window, of one penny given to the store of the blessed Mary Magdalene, of 4d. for ringing the 4th bell, and of James Adam for the 4th and 5th bell in this year. The *Wax rents* paid by the free tenants for the year amounted to ten pounds. Total receipts, with the arrearages, £96 7s. 2½d.

Besides the usual *Rents Resolute* is a payment to "the Lord the King for Polme garden, which sum ought to be paid yearly at the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, or within eight days following, 6s. 8d." [Edward the son of Hen. VIII., and afterwards Edw. VI. of England, was born 12 Oct., 1537, and was therefore at this time actual Duke of Cornwall, and entitled to this sum of 6s. 8d., but his father probably took all fruits of the Duchy during the minority of his son, and in fact until his own death.] Rent paid for the gardens of the fraternity of Jesus in this year, 15s. 6d., and for the gardens of the guild of St. John the Baptist, 5s. Total, £7 os. 11d. Nicholas Tawyll, "clerk, and parish priest," gets 18s. for reading the names of the saints in the Common Kalendar, and 4d. for praying for the soul of Walter Colles. The four chaplains receive their ordinary fees. The organist obtains a salary of 8s. 4d., and John Pryn 10s., for playing the organ. Total of the pensions to Church ministers, £25 10s. 8d. Twelve obits cost 27s. 2d.; the names have appeared in previous years. The Mayor and John Arundell, Knight (the Recorder), John Chamond, Knight (for advice), John Harrys, sergeant-at-law, William Dynham, chief steward, Walter Blygh, under steward, Thomas Peter, Mayor's sergeant, and the Collectors of rents, are paid usual amounts. Total, £9 13s. 4d.

Wine to the King's Justices, John Chamond, John Arundell, Hugh Trevanyon, Knight (sheriff of Cornwall), and William Goodolphin, Knight, at the Lent assizes, and the Justices at the Autumn assizes, cost, together, 26s. 4d. Among the "*necessary expenses*" are those of the Mayor and others after the proclamation made in the markets at Pentecost; a payment to the Dean for shutting the door of the Church; to the Crier [orator], for cleansing le Markyt place; to the Legates of the Emperor [Charles V. of Germany then in league with Hen. VIII. against France], and Mr. Thomas Trefrye, captain of the Lord the King at the Castle at Falmeu, coming here in this year (16d.); to the Mayor and others for going to Stratton on affairs of the King, by command of Mr. Chamond (2s. 4d.); to John Avery for 2 horses and men riding in post for the King to Okympton, 3s.; for wine to John Amadas, Esqre., on his marriage, 10d.; paid Mr. Eveleigh for a commission upon the affairs between the burgesses of this town and Thomas Toker, and for a *capias* against the said Toker, 17s. 1d.; paid in the house of John Peter for a dinner to Mr. Trecarell, Mr. Dynham, and other commissioners upon the said affairs, 2s.; paid for the two servants of the sheriff of Cornwall coming here on affairs of the town; paid Garret Henryck for going to Exeter on a matter of the town, 20d.; for the supper of Mr. Dynham and others going to Bodman when Nicholas Pears, Whippell, Skynner, Jenkyn, and Saymour were procured to accuse honest men, of this borough, of maintenance, 20d.; the clerk of the peace, and Mr. Dynham, and Walter Blygh, and for a dinner to the Commissioners between the burgesses and Thomas Toker; paid Mr. Harres for preparing the reply of William Myll and John Oke to the bill of complaint of Thos. Toker; paid a man for carrying letters to Mr. Amadas at Tavistock, at the request of Mr. Sheriff of the County of Cornwall, 8d.; for repairing the bridge of Polson, 26s. 8d.; Walter Blygh for riding to Liskeard on business of the borough, 2s.; to the sheriff of Devon for a warrant against Toker, 5s. 4d., and for attaching Toker, 2s. 4d.; Mr. Eveleigh for a suit against Toker, 5s. 6d.; paid for making a pavement under the Bridge at Polston, 3s. 6d.; Mr. Eveleigh for a commission to take the answer of Mr. Trecarell and William Myll to the act of Robert Myll and Will^m Stephyn, and for other matters against Toker, 14s. 4d.; paid John Whyte, the bell-founder [campanario], of Bristoll, 1s. 8d.; paid

Mr. Coryngton and Mr. Bere at the session in Pentecost 12d. ; paid for a bowl [or jug, obba] called a botell, 4d. ; to a man going to Kylkhamton to Mr. Greynfyld, 1s. 2d. ; to a man for carryng letters to London in the affair against Thomas Toker, 4d. ; paid Mr. Mayor, and Thom^s Heddon, riding to London on affairs of the town, £3 11s. 3d. ; paid for a consultation, 3s. 4d. ; and for a copy of the bill of complaint of Robert Myll and Will^m Stephyn, 5s. ; paid for a rod of brass bought there, 5s. ; to Edward Helyer for inquiring into the bound without mete between the lands of this borough and land of John Blakdon, 1d. ; to Mr. Bear for writing an obligation concerning such land, 1s. 4d., and for writing the agreement, 6d. ; paid John Monk the 15th of the Lord the King, 46s. 8d. ; paid for preparing the answer of Henry Trecarell and William Myll to the complaint of Will^m Stephyn and Robert Myll, 7s. 6d., and for writing same, 3s. 4d. ; paid when the Mayor and others were at Lyfton on the affair of Thos. Toker, 1s. 3d. ; paid Thomas Peter, sergeant of the sheriff of Cornwall, his fee, 2s. ; paid when the Mayor and others were at Ashe [Saltash] on business of the King, 4s. 1d. ; to a man for carrying letters to London, 4d. ; paid for pear wine given to John Harres ; paid when John Monke, Robert Gurge, and Richard Pears rode to Leskerd on affairs of the Town, 10s. 3d. ; paid for making le bekyng [beacon] with 5 trusses red at top [qu. translation] and wood for the same, 20d. ; for the carriage of lyme to the bridge at Polston, 2d. ; paid Thomas Cosyn and William Saymour when they rode on the business of the King to Kellyton, 4½d. ; for two le bokyttis to carry water, 8d. ; for le schole bought this year, 8d. ; for le whyleborow, 12d. ; to William Batyn for le ragyn over the church in this year, 2s. 8d. ; to Mark Olyver for riding to Mr.



ENGRAVING OF AN OAK CHEST STILL POSSESSED BY THE CORPORATION.

Hugh Trevanyon, 2s. 8d. ; to a carpenter and his servant for making a Chest for the Treasury, and covering le cysterne, and making a door for the same, and mending le planchyng for the Council House, 4 days, 3s. 4d. ; paid for le wallyng about le sesterne, and for making an opening called a hole for le staple of the great weighing engine ; paid for carrying iron to the steeple, 1s. 4d. ; and for le setting of one stare, called le lovt, at the door of the great weighing engine, and for a key called nakes for the same ; for setting of a post, and for the post, at the great weighing engine, and for mending the door, and for le twist at the door, of the little weighing engine ; for making le herst to put over le bear in the Church $1\frac{1}{2}$ days ; paid for placing the Tabernacle over the sacrament, and for keys to same ; for mending le chest in le Spechhowse ; for making a stand for weighing, 10d. ; for a standard [assisa] for same, 3s. ; paid a carpenter for making 2 posts, and a tree over, to put near the gate of Scardon, according to the agreement between the burgesses and Mr. Pentyre ; for wall stone for the bridge at Boughthay, 13s. 4d. [near the present principal bridge at St. Thomas] ; for making a house called a bekyn howse, 1s. 4d., and for making le bekyn at another time, 1s. 6d. ; for a capistrum [or top] to the house called Almes house, 1d. ; for hanging le clothe over the Altar of the Blessed Mary with cord, and for putting stones before the Altar of St. Stephen, 6d. Total, £26 5s. 9½d. Among the *Church costs* are, paid the cryer of the town for filling the well at Easter and Pentecost, 1d. ; paid John Kingdon, kerver, for making two seats, 9s. ; paid Richard Notte Lawrence about the house between the Church and le Steple, 5s. 8d. ; for hanging a door between the Church and le Style, 10d. ; for mending 4 amys and 4 apernys, 5d. ; for washing le corporis cloth ; for 5 rods of crese cloth to make two rachetts, 21d. ; for wine given to evangelical singers on the Sunday of palm branches ; for a bell rope for day mass ; for glazing the high window, £4 13s. 4d. Total, £11 7s. 3d. Reward to Munstralls of the lord the King this year, 3s. 4d. Repairs to houses—paid for ijcc [2 cwt.] of straw for the house of William Pears, 4s. 8d. ; carriage of the same straw, 14d., and paid le dacher and his servant working on the same house 2 days, 20d. ; paid for sperrs for the same house, 8d. Roofing the Guildhall and the Speche howse ; timber for making le gutter seat at the Guildhall ; making four lights [quatuor leves !] for a window ; for

carrying "mortar" with a horse 2 days, 8d.; for stones for le angels [angles] and crests [crease] in the Church, 6d. Among the unpaid rents are for 1 tenement in Asmondstone, 2s.; for a tenement in Bowghthay, 6d.; for a tin store-house called Redmor, 20d.; and for tenements which Agnes Lauerans and Agnes Whyte occupy, now in the hand of the King, 3d. Total of the allowances for payments and expenses, £96 0 15½. And so they owe in the clear 25s. 10d., and afterwards the Mayor is exonerated upon his account of 20s. received from *three burgesses, lepers, of Gilmarten.*"

21st October, 1 Edward VI. (1547). The previous Charters were, on Inspeximus, confirmed to "the burgesses of the Town of Launceston." The young King is, in this Charter, styled Supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England and Ireland. The parchment is ornamented by a full-length portrait of His Majesty, seated with the Sceptre in his right hand, and a reversed sword in the left. Over his head are the words, "Vivat Rex," and, above the initial word "Edwardus," on a circular shield, is the motto, "Hony soyt quy mal y pense."

Edward VI. was, at this time, only ten years old. His maternal uncle, the Duke of Somerset, was lord Protector of the Realm.

It appears that, soon after the date of Edward's Charter, quarrels arose among the inhabitants of Dunheved concerning the election of their Mayor, and other local matters. The inhabitants applied to the Lord Protector on the subject, and, on the 30th November, 1549, he and his Council issued a Commission to Sir Richard Graynfield, Sir Hugh Trevanyon, Sir William Godolphin the younger, knight, and William Dynham, Esq., to appease the discord. Among some papers collected by Mr. Arundell Jago, already named, we find the following copy of an award. We have not seen the original.

The final Order & Awarde made by us, Sir Richard Graynfield, Sir Hugh Trevanyon, Sir Wm. Godolphin the Younger, Knight,

and Willyam Dynham, Esquire, authorised thereunto as well by the King's Highness' Lres [letters] of Comission, of the 30th of November last past, from the right high & mightie Prince Edward, Duke of Somerset, Uncle of ye King's Majestie, Govenor of his Royal person, and Protector of all his Realms, Dominions, and Subjects, and others, the Lords of the King's Highness' most honourable Council, as also by the Common Assent & Consents of all the Aldermen, Burgesses, & Commoners, th' inhabitants of ye King's Majestie's free Bourough and town of Dunheved, otherwise Lanson, in the County of Cornwall, of and for ye Election of ye Mayor of ye said Town, and also for ye Appeasing and quieting of all Dissention, Varience, and Discord which have Lately risen amongst the said Inhabitants, and declared and complained of to ye honourable Counsil, given up by ye said Commissioners the 16th of January in ye second year of ye Reign of our Sovereign Lord Edward ye VIth, by ye Grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of ye Faith, and in Earth of ye Church of England, and also of Ireland, Supreame Head.

First, We awarde that there shall be 8 Burgesses added to the 8 Aldermen for ye yerely election of ye Mayor, And these 8 burgesses to be elected & chosen by ye Mayor and Aldermen with our Assistance (if need be) for this time.

Item, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and ye 8 Burgesses, to be chosen to proceed to ye Election of a Mayor, fforeseing that they shall chuse one of the Aldermen, and, for this time, to elect neither Gource nor Seymour.

Item, at any time when any of the eight Aldermen shall fortune to die, the said Mayor and 7 Aldermen then living shall chuse one Alderman unto them of ye said 8 burgesses.

Item, if any of ye said Burgesses dye, then ye Mayor, and Aldermen, and Burgesses living, shall chuse one other Burgess, or more, unto them, soe that he hath been portrive of the said Town before-hande.

Item, ye aforesaid Maiore chosen, and Burgesses to be chosen after this Time, shall be after the most Voyces of they that are appointed to ye Election.

Item, the said Maiore, with ye rest that have or shall have the medling with either Lands or Goods of ye Town, or the Goods of ye Church, shall, once in the year, make their Accompts in such manner that the 24 may prove their proceedings, And

this Accompt to be made before the chief-steward of ye town, or his Depute : Provided always that, if any Doubt or Ambiguity do rise among ye Multitude of ye Burgesses upon this Accompt, then ye Maiore so chosen shall command Silence, And the 16 Aldermen and Burgesses shall draw them together in ye Council Chamber, or in some other place Necessary, and to Order ye Matters by their Discretions.

Item, we do awarde further that none of the 8 Aldermen shall be sworn of ye Jury within ye town, in consideration that it is not meet they should be both Presentors & Judges.

Item, we do further Awarde that ye Election of ye portryes shall remain as of old, that is to say, the one to be chosen by ye Mayor, and ye other by ye portrive Burgesses.

Item, we do finally award that all Displeasures, Debates, or Strifes that have risen within this Town, through ye Occasion of this matter shall cease and be clearly forgiven on all sides, as though never such matter of strife had been, of what Degree soever the persons be.

Provided always that, if hereafter there arise any Ambiguity or Doubt about this our present Awarde, then ye same to be resolved by us, ye said Commissioners, and by none others, during our lives.

RYC. GRAYNFIELD,	HEW TREVANYON,
WILLM. GODOLPHIN, Jun.,	WM. DYNHAM,
	<i>Commissioners.</i>

Edward VI. died on the 6th July, 1553, and was succeeded by his elder sister, Mary, a zealous Roman Catholic.

It will have been noticed that we have, from time to time, cursorily referred to great historical events which were contemporaneous with the subjects under our immediate treatment. We shall be pardoned for adopting this course by the antiquary, who knows the thrill of pleasure engendered by handling the parchment on which the ink was wet when matters which were affecting the whole civilized world were in progress.

We have now just passed through the period when the first religious reformation was agitating the kingdoms;

when Luther and Cromwell, Wolsey and Cranmer, Gardiner and Rell y, La ier and B o n n e r, were living actors in the mighty struggle for creeds, when an English translation of the Bible was first publicly tolerated; and when the first and second books of Common Prayer were adopted in England.

In the first year of Mary's reign, Courtenay, a son of the Marquis of Exeter, mentioned in our Dunheved account for 1532, was created Earl of Devonshire. On the 25th July, 1554, Mary married Philip of Spain, a son of the German Emperor, Charles V., referred to in our account for 1543.

The Queen, even before her marriage, appears to have convened an obsequious parliament, which, by one vote, repealed all the laws passed by her late brother concerning religion, and to have made successful efforts to obtain popular sanction to the re-introduction of Roman Catholic usages. One method of obtaining such sanction may have been her liberal grant of Charters to the ancient boroughs.

Considering that the Royal Commissioners, Graynfield and others, had, so recently as 1549, settled all known causes of public complaint at Dunheved, one does not expect to find a Royal Charter, with extended powers, issuing in 1555. The fact, however, is that Philip and Mary, on the 15th February, in the second year of his, and third year of her reign, "without fine or fee, great or small," conferred upon this borough many important political privileges which have now, for three hundred years, been enjoyed by the inhabitants.

We will venture to suggest that our direct connection with Launceston Priory, which her father had lately made desolate, may have excited Her Majesty's "munificence and grace." It is beyond doubt that large numbers of the dependants upon that Priory were discontented. Mary's

liberality to the district was not unlikely to conciliate them.

We will give an epitomized translation of the verbose Charter of 1555. It declares itself to have been obtained at the humble request of Her Majesty's "well-beloved and faithful cousin and counsellor, William, Earl of Pembroke, and of all the burgesses of her borough of Dunheved, otherwise Launceston," and confirms specifically the several Charters already set forth in this work. It then continues, "We therefore, the aforesaid King and Queen, considering and of our knowledge holding for certain, that the aforesaid borough or town is an ancient borough, and *the chief town incastellated of our Duchy of Cornwall*, do will, ordain, constitute, grant, and declare that the same borough be, and remain henceforth for ever, a free borough of itself." Next the burgesses are constituted a body Corporate and Politic, and are to have perpetual succession, by the name of the Mayor and Commonalty of the Borough of Dunheved, otherwise Launceston, and are made capable in law to hold lands in fee, and exercise jurisdictions in perpetuity, and to demise and assign such lands.

Thomas Hyckes,* "a good man, and inhabitant of the said borough," was, by the Charter, nominated its first Mayor, and was to execute the office, by his oath, until Monday next after the feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Mary the Virgin (8th September) then next. If Hyckes died before the said feast, or if he, or anyone of his successors, "departed" during his mayoralty, or unjustly governed the borough, then the Aldermen might amove

* This gentleman is reputed to have built the house now belonging to Mrs. Kneebone, at the corner of High Street and Broad Street; which house probably then adjoined some of the public buildings attached to the Guildhall. The parts of it which remain, facing High Street, fairly illustrate the character of street erections in the sixteenth century. The letters "T H" on the granite label over a window, on the Broad Street side, are comparatively modern, and may have been cut to perpetuate the memory of its original owner.

him, and appoint another Mayor from amongst themselves, and the Mayor newly-elected was to hold office until the then next 8th September.

The Charter next grants unto the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty "The borough and town of Dunheved, otherwise Launceston, with its liberties, members, and appurtenances, customs, privileges, franchises, exemptions, and jurisdictions," and all the lands, franchises, &c., which "the burgesses of the *borough* of Dunheved, *otherwise Launceston*, and which the burgesses and inhabitants of the *town of Launceston*" theretofore held, used, or enjoyed, *except*, however, the accustomed election of "provosts, called portreves, within the borough or town aforesaid," and all power of electing them. No provosts were in future to be elected within the borough. And it is willed that the Mayor and Commonalty may hold for ever the borough and town of Dunneheved, otherwise Launceston, and the appurtenances, "rendering therefor, yearly, to us and our heirs, and to the successors of the aforesaid Queen, the ancient rent and farm which they used to render for the same;" and also all the lands, customs, liberties, &c., "which the burgesses of the borough of *Donneheved otherwise Launceston*, and which the burgesses of the borough of *Donneheved* aforesaid, and which the burgesses of the *town of Launceston*, or any of them, heretofore had held, used, or enjoyed, *except*, however, the accustomed election of provosts, called portreves." To hold as well the aforesaid borough and town of Donneheved, otherwise Launceston, as all the aforesaid lands, customs, liberties, &c. (except before excepted), unto the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty and their successors for ever, To be held of us, our heirs, and the successors of the aforesaid Queen, by the said ancient farm (that is to say) by the yearly rent of £8 5s. 10d. for the farm of the borough aforesaid, and the yearly rent of 100 shillings of our alms, to be paid to the

Lepers of St. Leonard there for the time being, and by one pound of pepper for the Guildhall of the same borough, and by all other rents, customs, and services, to us and our progenitors due and accustomed.

And also we will that the aforesaid borough of Dunneheved, otherwise Launceston, and the compass, circuit, precinct, and limits thereof, and the jurisdiction of the same henceforward, shall extend and stretch forth through all the wards of the same borough, as well in length and breadth as in circuit, to such bounds, metes, and limits as the said borough of Dunneheved, otherwise Launceston, and the jurisdiction thereof, from time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, have extended and stretched forth, that is to say,

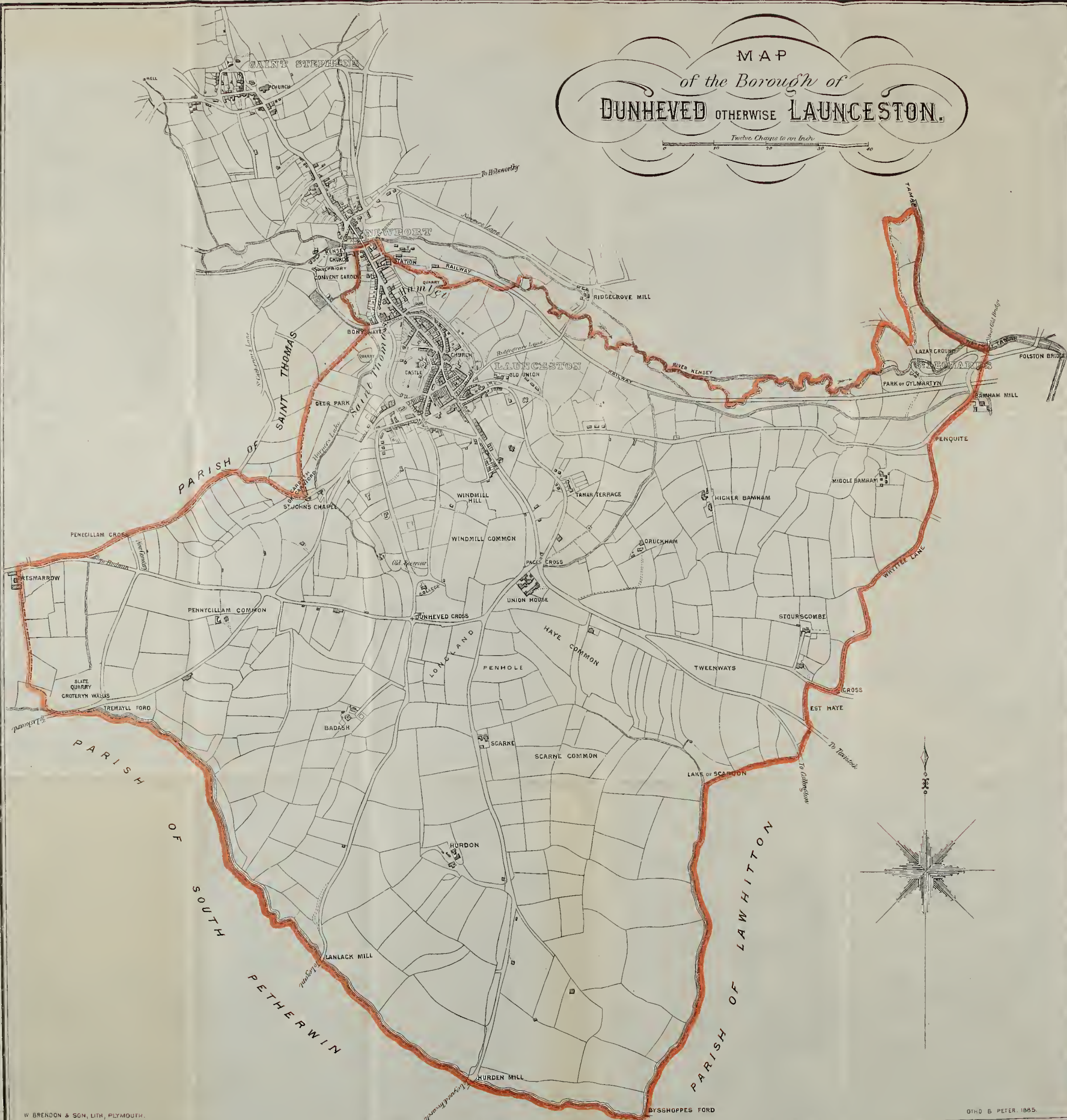
From the East part of the Water of Tamer unto the end of the Hedge on the South part of the Bridge, commonly called Polston-Brugge, and so from thence, by the hedge aforesaid, as the way leads into the Dam of a certain mill called Bodmammyll, and from thence, as the way leads, unto Penquite, and from thence further, directly on the East part of the Commons or wastes, unto the Lane called Whyttee Lane, where a Cross is erected, and from the same Cross unto the Corner of the Hedge of Est-Haye, and from thence unto a lake called the Lake of Scardon, and from thence, as the water leads, unto Bysshoppes Ford, and from thence unto a mill called Hurden-myll, as the water leads, and from thence unto a mill called Lanlack-myll, as the water leads, and from thence unto Tremayll-Ford, and from thence, as the water leads, unto the West part of a certain Tenement called Croteryn-wallis, and from thence, directly as the Hedge leads, unto Tresmarrowe, and from thence, as the Hedge called Penegillam-Hedge leads, on the North part, as the way leads, to a certain Cross called Pennigillim Cross, and thence unto Carboth [Carford, see p. 121], on the West part of a certain Chapel called Seint Johnis Chapple, and so from thence, with all the Circuit of the Deer Park, and from thence unto the lower part of Bonyshaye, as the water leads, and from thence unto the East part of a certain garden, called the Covent Garden, as the bank and lake extends itself, and from thence, as the water has course, into the water of Kensye, on the west part of a certain Chapel called Seint James Chapel, and from thence, as the water of

CESTON.



MAP
of the Borough of
DUNHEVED OTHERWISE LAUNCESTON.

Twelve Chains to an Inch



Kensye has its course, to the Park of Gylmartyn, called the Fayre Parke, and so from thence, with the whole circuit of the ground of Gylmartyn, which extends itself unto the water of Tamer, and from thence, as the water has its course, unto the said Bridge called Polston Bruge, which said Bridge is situate and lies upon land parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall, as the course of the water there extends itself, and the East part of the same Bridge is situate and lies upon land which was lately of the Earl of Westmorland: And it shall be lawful to the Mayor and Commonalty of the same borough to make perambulations thereof, as often as it shall please them.

The Mayor and Commonalty are then authorized to sue, prosecute, and defend, in all courts and places, as well in actions, suits, and demands, real and personal or mixed, as in all other matters; and no freeman of the borough, nor any one inhabiting within the Liberty of the borough, shall implead or pursue without the borough any other freeman of the same borough, or any one dwelling within its Liberty, for any matter which may be determined within the borough.

The Mayor and Commonalty shall have a *Common Seal* for all their causes and business, and it shall be lawful for them, from time to time, to break that Seal, whensoever it shall please them, and to make a new one.

And also we will and grant that henceforward there shall be 8 men of the more discreet, honest, and quiet men of the borough, who shall be assisting the Mayor for the time being in the matters touching the borough, and who shall be called the Aldermen of the same borough, and shall, with the Mayor, be the Common Council of the borough, for making statutes, acts, and ordinances touching the public utility of the borough, and the inhabitants thereof.

Power to the Mayor and Aldermen to make reasonable laws and ordinances for the good government and rule of the artificers and other inhabitants of the borough, and for the well victualling of the same borough, so that such laws and ordinances were not repugnant to the laws and statutes of the realm.

And we do nominate, constitute, and ordain our beloved subjects, John Wise, William Myll, John Oke, Thomas Arnoll, Robert George, Thomas Comer, John Peter, and Sampson Pyper, inhabitants of the said borough, to be the first modern eight

Aldermen of the same borough, and, with the Mayor, to be, upon their Oath (to be taken before the Mayor) the Common Council of the borough.

Power to the Mayor and Commonalty, with the Aldermen, or the major part of the Aldermen, to elect and admit so many of the more discreet, honest, and quiet men, inhabitants of the borough, to be burgesses and Freemen of the same borough, as to them shall seem necessary or convenient, with power also to punish, amove, and expel disobedient and offending freemen and burgesses.

Power to the Mayor and Aldermen to admit into common council so many other freemen, and more honest inhabitants of the borough, as should appear necessary or convenient.

And in the said borough there shall be, from time to time for ever, an officer who shall be called, and shall be, Recorder of the borough ; And two officers, or Sergeants at Mace, to be nominated and elected only by the Mayor, for executing precepts, mandates, judgments, attachments, and other processes in the same borough. John Charles, Esquire, was nominated the modern Recorder, who, by himself or his sufficient Deputy, to be called the Town Clerk, was, upon his oath, to execute justice and other things belonging to the office of Recorder within the Borough. The Mayor was to be Clerk of the Market, and no Clerk of the Market of the Royal Household was to intermeddle with the office.

The Mayor and Recorder were to be keepers of the Peace within the Borough, and were to provide all things which Justices of the Peace ought to provide, record, and determine in cities, except treasons, murders, and felonies.

The Mayor and Commonalty were to hold two markets weekly, one on Thursday, the other on Saturday, and four fairs yearly ; namely, one on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th June (the Feast of St. John the Baptist), one on the 16th, 17th, and 18th November (St. Leonard), one on the 5th, 6th, and 7th December (St. Catherine), and one at Whitsuntide, 3 days. A court of Pie Poudre was to be held during each of these fairs.

The Mayor and Commonalty, and all persons holding of the Borough, were to be free, in respect of their goods passing through all lands and dominions of the Queen, from Toll, Custom, Tonnage, Passage, Murage, Chiminage, Pannage, Last-

age, Pontage, Stallage, Kaiage, Picage, Cranage, Tenage, Pesage, Scutage, and Hidage.

A Court was to be held in the borough on every Monday, before the Mayor, three Aldermen, and the Recorder, or his deputy. The Court was to have jurisdiction over trespasses, contempts, debts, accounts, covenants, deceits, detinues, captions, and contracts whatsoever, although the same exceeded the value of 40s. Actions might be tried by juries and otherwise, and power is conferred to attach the bodies of persons in default.

Then follow regulations for the election of Mayor, of Aldermen, and of the Recorder respectively.

The Clerk of the Market was to take an oath for the faithful exercise of his office.

The Sergeants at Mace were also to be sworn duly to perform their duties, and might carry, within the limits of the Borough, a silver Mace, inscribed with the Royal Arms.

Grant to the Mayor and Commonalty of View of Frankpledge of the inhabitants of the Borough [a right to take sureties for their good behaviour], twice yearly, once within a month after Michaelmas, and once within a month after Easter, such "view" to be before the Mayor and Recorder, or before the Recorder only. Grant of Waifs, Estrays, and Goods of felons and fugitives; And of Assize and Assay of bread, wine, and ale, and weights and measures, with power to punish offences relating thereto. Grant, also, of a beam and scales for weighing wool and yarn, in the fairs and markets. Grant of right to make returns of the Assizes, and of all Royal writs, precepts, and warrants, and of estreats and precepts of the Exchequer, and of the Justices Itinerant, except only in causes of the Queen herself. No Sheriff, Bailiff, or other minister, was to enter the borough to execute his office, except the Mayor and Commonalty had made default therein.

License to purchase and hold lands within the borough, provided that such lands were not held of the Queen in chief by military service, nor in socage of others by military service, and provided that such lands did not exceed the annual value of £10.

And it is ordained and granted that there shall be, in the Borough, two burgesses of the Parliament, and that the Mayor

and Commonalty shall, whenever the parliament is summoned, have power to elect and nominate two discreet and good men to be such burgesses, and to send them to the parliament at the costs of the borough.

All burgesses and freemen of the Borough were to be exempt from assizes, juries, and inquisitions, unless they respectively had possessions without the borough.

License to hold twelve counties [courts] yearly, namely, one county in every month, or oftener if expedient, before the Mayor and Recorder, or their deputies.

The borough is excluded from the Hundred of Est Wevelshire.

Grant that the Justices assigned to take the assizes and deliver gaols in Cornwall should for ever hold their sessions and gaol deliveries only in the borough of Dunheved, otherwise Launceston, and not elsewhere within the county. The said Justices were to hold such sessions, as theretofore, in the Castle called The Castell of Launceston, notwithstanding such sessions were formerly held at the town of Lostwithiel. [This grant has since been abrogated by Acts of Parliament.]

Power is given to the Mayor, three Aldermen, and the Recorder, to assemble all the lieges of the borough, and to arm and accoutre them, for keeping watch and ward within the borough. No Royal Commissioner for taking musters in Cornwall was to intermeddle within the borough, except by special mandate of the Queen, or her successors.

Grant to the Mayor and Commonalty of the custody and government of the hospital of St Leonard. (See page 49.)

Confirmation of all previous gifts, liberties, franchises, and customs.

And further we will and command that, henceforth forever, no Mayor, Sheriff, Under-sheriff, Escheator, Keeper of the Peace, Justice, Bailiff, or other of our ministers or Commissioners, except Justices of Oyer and Terminer, shall enter the borough to execute his office, nor intermeddle therewith, under the penalty of £100, except on default of the Mayor and Commonalty. [But now, by Statutes of 28 Geo. III.; 1 and 2 Geo. IV.; and 5 and 6 Will. IV., county Justices have concurrent jurisdiction in this and other Boroughs.]

A general pardon of offences committed by the Burgesses prior to the 30th April, 1554, closes the Charter.

Ancient Oaths of the Borough Officers.

Mayor's Oath. You shall swear, that you will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lady, the Queen, and Her Liege people, in the Office of Justice, and as Mayor of this Town and Borough of Dunheved otherwise Launceston, for and during the space of one whole year now next ensuing, and until another shall be duly elected and sworn ; And you shall minister equal justice, as well to the poor as to the rich, to the best of your cunning, wit, and power ; And you shall diligently procure such things to be done as may honestly and justly be to the profit, and commodity of the Corporation of this Town ; and also endeavour yourself, to the utmost of your power, to see all heresies, treasons, felonies, and all other trespasses, misdemeanors, and offences whatsoever committed within this Town, and Boro', during the time of your office, to be repressed, reformed, and amended, and the offenders duly punished according to the Law : And finally you shall uphold and maintain the commonwealth within this Town, prescribed Customs, Rights, Liberties, Jurisdictions, Franchises, Compositions, and all lawful Ordinances of the Town and Borough ; and, as concerning all other things appertaining to your office, you shall therein faithfully, and uprightly behave yourself for the utmost quietness, benefit, worship, honesty and credit of this Town, and the Inhabitants thereof : So help you God.

Alderman's Oath. This was substantially the same as the oath of the Mayor, with the variation that the Alderman was to observe and keep all such good orders, rules, bye-laws, and constitutions as should be made by the Common Council of the Town for the good government thereof, and should not disclose any counsel, secret thing, or matter touching the Fellowship or Corporation of the Town, whereby any prejudice, loss, or slander might arise to the Corporation.

Recorder's Oath. This was an oath to serve the Queen, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Town, in the office of Recorder ; And to be faithful and just, and give good advice and counsel touching any matter that should concern the franchises, liberties, and good orders of the Town ; and not disclose any of the secrets of the Corporation to their prejudice.

Common Councillor's Oath. That he would be true liege man,

and true faith bear to the Sovereign, and would faithfully serve the Mayor and Aldermen and Corporation as one of the Common Council, and would assist, and be obedient, concerning such things as they might lawfully and reasonably command: Also that he would keep the orders and bye-laws of the Common Council, and honestly and indifferently behave himself, for the benefit and worship of the borough, and the inhabitants.

The Freeman's Oath was to the same general purport as that of the Common Councillor, with the addition that he should not, by colour of being Freeman, bear out, or cover under him, any foreign person or stranger.

Steward's Oath. You shall swear that you will well and truly tax, assess, and affeer the several accounts and amercements that shall be presented unto you, wherein you shall spare no one for love, favour, or affection, nor increase any man for malice or ill-will, but on every man set the same according to the quality of his offence.

In the 4th week of Lent 2 & 3 Philip and Mary, 1555, Agnes Prest, of Northcott Hamlet, Boyton, was indicted at Launceston for denying the Real Presence in the Sacrament of the Altar, and for saying that no Christian doth eat the Body of Christ carnally but spiritually. A true bill was found against her, and the petty jury also found her guilty. She was then sent to the Bishop of Exeter for further examination. She persisted in her former opinion, and was condemned as a heretic. Finally she was delivered to the Sheriff of Devonshire, and was executed at Southernhay, outside the walls of Exeter, in November, 1558. During her long imprisonment all attempts to induce her to recant must have failed. She is supposed to have been the only martyr for the Protestant religion, in the diocese of Exeter, during Mary's reign.

The Queen herself died on St. Leonard's-day [17 Nov.], 1558. Her short reign is probably attributable to her intolerant disposition, and the depressing effect of her loss of Calais, which the English had held for 210 years, and which

for some time had even sent representatives to the British Parliaments.

On the 23rd April, 1564, was born the man whose name is now a household word throughout England—William Shakespeare.

We can find no muniment relating to Dunheved between the date of Philip and Mary's Charter [1555] and the 7th or 8th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth [1565-6].

A manuscript book, much injured by damp, records the proceedings at Law Courts held 8th, 9th, and 10th Elizabeth (1566-1570.) There are also a few similar records relating to subsequent years. Each Court is intituled, in Latin; "Downehavit [or Dunhevid] Borough, otherwise Launceston. A Session of the Peace and Law Court held there, on Monday [always *Die Lunæ*], the day of," &c. The Jurors are sometimes named. Then follow short notes of causes tried, or entered for trial. Among, or succeeding to, these are English presentments by the Jury as to straying cattle, neglects to repair fences or roads, misdeeds of inhabitants, &c. "Loyterers," "idle livers," lodgers of beggars, washers at the well, "common skoldes," "common bawdes," and other breakers of laws, are freely named. We shall make occasional extracts from these papers.

1566. We present John Gendall for that he dothe kepe comon playe in ys howse, contrary to the statuyte. (Fined xij^d.)

12th Nov., 1566 (Tr.) "At this Court came John Bennett, and surrendered to the Mayor and Commonalty one le Payre of walles, in Whyte Lane, Upon condition that Thomas Humfrye may have the same to him, and his assigns, according to the custom of the Borough, and he is admitted tenant thereof." This is the earliest formal memorandum of surrender we have discovered.

23 Dec. 9 Eliz. We present Mr. Monke for that he dothe nott repere hys hege, betwyne Heye and Skerne.

It. We dowe remember Master meare for that the watter of *Tamar* dowth increse into the waye goin to the bryge, the wyche wyll mare the byewaye: And allso that the bryge dothe gow in

dayekaye. We present John Browne for that he doth sell wyne, contrary to the Statwyte, for iij^d a quarte. We present Thomas Cornis, the Wytler, for that he dothe sell tallo in the market, and dothe not come to the Comon beame, acordyn to the order of the towne. It. We dowe fend that the Allmes Howse ys in dekye, for lake of reperacyone.

28 *April* 9 *Eliz.* (1567): Presentments, "Mr. Pyper beyng Mayere."

Robarte Tamson, for macken of an assawte vppon John Babercome, for blodeshote done in the xxxjth daye of Merche, in the howse of Hewgh Pethyeke. Rycharde Semer, for that he doth torne his beastes by the wayes, contrarie to the order of the towne. Harrie Crowght, [and three others], for that theye do were daggers wthin the towne, contrarie to the statuyt. Jone Batten, [and other females], for that "theye be masterlys, and go to worcke by the weeke, contrarie to the forme of the statuit;" And two men are, in like manner, presented, "for that theye go to worcke to ther awne vse." John Homfrye, and others, "for that they do open ther shope wyndoes, wthoute the lycens of master mere, contrarie to the order of towne." Two men are presented for being "Comon hawnters of taverens, & also idelers." We psente John Thomas, of Brodewode wyger, bycher, for that he dyd brynge sartyn bade vytayle to the marckett, as, namlye, halfe of one byfe, the xxvjth daye of Aprell laste paste. Wyllm Hornabrocke, [and 25 others], for that theye dowe selle brede & ale, wthowte the lycens of Mr. Mere, & contrarie to the order of the statwit: Also we wyll desyr you, that these maye nott be suffered to sell brede & ale hereafter, butt suche as you thyncke good, to you^r dysscrescion, for by cause of avoyden of evell rewell. We do fynde that the Sowth yeate, wch Robrte Crowghte & Harie Crowghte doth occupye, ofte notte to be sette, butt to be kepte for the comon vse of the Towne. Allso we psente Thomas Cornyshe, for that he maketh a ricke adionyning to his howse, wch is daungerus for fere of fyre. Presentments for encroaching on Town land—neglect to cleanse "gotters"—for nuisances—overstocking commons, &c., occur.

12 *January*, 1567–8. The sergeants-at-mace present John Aractes, alias Bates, for that he executed a warrant at Downehavit, in a street called the High Streete, without the licence of the Mayor, and against the custom of the borough. Another

person is subsequently presented, and charged with trespass for arresting Henry Croughe within the Liberties of the Borough, under a warrant from the Stannaries of Foymoor.

20 October, 1568. Glyn Adam "for y^t she dothe kepe comon p(eop)le in her house, contrary to any good order." "Mr. John Penthyr, gentelman, & Tho^s Crabman, for that thaye dowe not come to the Courte, as hother men dowe, & to be swaren." Johne Cotten, for that she dothe slok men's servants to hyr howse, not beyng appoynted to sell ale. W^m Wyell, for that ye dothe logye coman vacabownds & bekens [vagabonds and beggars] to ys howse, contrary to any good order, or good ruell. The chamber of the priest is in decay. The sergeants-at-mace are commanded to distrain Henry Champion, and other named persons, to compel them to do *fealty*, for the lands which they hold in socage within the borough. We present Mr. Gorge, for lettyn the howse of Saynt John Chapell go in decaye, for lacke of reparacyon. We presente the Lette, and the Myll, ys in decaye, for lacke of reparacyon, namly the Parke myll. We fynde Polson Bryge to be in decaye. We present Osten Stowell, the sadler, for that he doth not red a waye the robell, even by the Church, w^{ch} is a noyeance to all them that goe to here Goddes sarves. We do fynde that the Sargents and Belyffe ovght not to have any thinge for pondage, that any other man bringeth in, according to our ancient custome, of olde antequytie. Wee psent William Toker, cordyner, for that he doth set a weorke a prisoner namyd Franck, of late warined to dept the towne. We psent suche as do not come to Church to serve God, not in long tyme; there excuse is, that theye be yn dept, so that by that meanes they displease God more wayes then ij or iij: we pye [pray] youe, Mr. Mayer, to se an order for it, or els to rede the towne of suche psons. We psent Austen Stoile, for that he doth occupie the steple oute of order, as, namely, wth hennes, and also with kews of drafe, contrary to any good order, and also hurtfull to them that ring, and goe to the store house. We remember master Mayre, to see some order for Harrie Bere, because he is betrothd unto Jane Cornishe, and doth not marrye her, which is contrary to any good order. We psent Hefed & Neno, shomakers, for that they will not keipe there Mrs. [Masters], but renne frome place to place, contrary to good order. We psent Mellyn, the wieff of John the Millarde, for that she doth lak frome her husband.

23 Oct^r 1570. Johne Stowe, for that he doeth not repayer vnto the Churche one the Sabbath daie, as, by the statut in that behalfe pvided, he ought to doe. John Seep, for playing to cardes xxijth of October last, in John Veale's house. Hugh prust, for suffering his goats and piggs to come into this burgh, to the great annoyans of the inhabitants of the same. William Godby, glovier, for that he doeth open his shoppe and selleth wares, not being a burgis.

1571. Distresses are ordered against John Burlace, Esquire, Francis Buller, Esquire, Robert Smithe, Esquire, Thomas Heliar, otherwise Mayence, Richard Braye, Peter Treby, of Yealmetone, John Rowsse, the heirs of Alice Kendall, and the heirs of John Trelawny, Esquire, to compel *fealty for lands lately accrued* to them respectively. Mr. Gourg is presented for taking awaie the Irons of the windoes of St. John's Chaple, an Enterclose, and plaunching. John Wise, for that he hathe late fylled [felled] sarytyn asshes [ash trees] att Clateryn walles, to the valewe of xxi., or there abowte, contrarie to the aunciente costome of the borowgh.

1571-2, January 20. We psent Polson brigge, for that the fowndacion of the peres goethe in decaye, and the one syde wall. We psent the prior of Saint Leonard, and the residewe of his company, for that ther hous and hadges rineth to decaye, and specially aboute the towneplace, & ther garden hadges. We fynde the hole waye, frome the sowthe yeate unto Lewhytton, nott to be soffyciently repered, as fare as our liberty goethe. We putt Mr. Mere in remembrans that all oure comen wylles [common Wells], wthin oure libertye, be in decaye.

1572, April 28. We psent Robert Rensby, servant to Mr. Humfree, for that he, about the xxth of February anno Elizabeth the xiiijth, thrust a woden stick into the cocke of the cundyt, to the great annoyance of the hole Towne, whereby the water is stoped of his course. We prsent Mistris Symys, for that she hath a thetched house in the mids of the mkit [market] place, wherby the inhabitants stand greatly in feare of fire. We putt Mr. Mere in remembrance that the pygs, and gyes [geese], w^{ch} be browtht to markett to sell, maye be putt in some other convenyent place to be solde, whereby the markett maye nott be anoyed. We fynde an allyeniacon is made by Richarde Graynfeld, of Stowe, esquire, of a tent^e wthin this burgh, vnto one John Wortham, whereby a relyef is deu for the same.

Extracts from the accounts (on paper) during the mayoralty of William Moreton, for the year ending Michaelmas, 1572, the auditors being Thomas Hicks and John Fugars, Aldermen, and William Seymour and Thomas Peter, Burgesses. Paid a mason for towe daies worke to mende the schole house, 1s. 6d.; Paid for making the beacon, and for furses for hit, 2s. 6d.; Paid to Hodge for wayting for my Lord Judge, 2d.; Paid him for covering Mr. Kynipis pytt [grave], 2d.; Paid Geffryes' two boyes for lesing stones, 4d.; paid Pears his wief, for boylid appulls geiven the children that leassed stones, 2d.; Key for the pound-dore, 6d.; For making clean the newe markett, and the stayres, at the fayre, 6d.; To Mr. Parre for songs he bought, 3s.; Item, delivered Nicholas Helyar, for the Quindecem money, [Taxes of 1/15th] this yere 47s. 8d.; Paid for the Subsidye of the towne, 26s. 8d.; Paid, at the visitacon yn Aprill, for the great Bell, 4d.; For *Peter farthings*, 10d.; For the dynner of the 2 wardens, 2 sidemen, and the prist, 20d.; to Radulphe Hicks, for a daies worke at St. John's Chaple, 6d.; For a dyner to the constables of Lawhitton, 6d.; Paid for mending sixe psalter bookes, 2s. 8d.; for a hoggesheadd of wine geiven to my lord Bishoppe, wth the carage, 52s.; for mending the clock wheiles, and for reading [cleaning] the towne, at soundre tymes, this yere, 2s. 6d.; for two bokes of the statutes, 4s.; for a song w^{ch} I brought from Exeter, at the request of Mr. Parre, 18d.; Delivered 40 lb. of Iron when the Bell was cast w^{ch} servid for the furnace, 5s.; for expenses in riding to Exeter Sessions, about busines of the towne's w^t Mr. Newcoorte, vpon that he would not allowe suche as be free in fayers, 5s.; For a song of sixe parts, 12d.; for a song of Magnyficat of v. parts, 18d.; William Semo^{re} praieth to be allowed for that he rode to London on the towne business, being served w^t subpena, wth other of the towne, Mr. Hicks then being Mayor; Delivered unto William Wise halfe pounce of gounepowder, 9d.; unto Mr. Piper 1lb. of gounepoder, 18d.; Mr. Crassen di (half) lb. of powder, 9d.; [and powder is delivered to eight other persons]; for paper for their shot, 1s.; unto Charles Prist on(e) mache, 2d. [many others receive matches, and some of these also receive powder]; for 3 gyrdells to hang the flaxes, 3d.; for *sugar* for the towne, delivered to Mr. Piper, 8d.; and for a sugar lof, geiven awaye by the towne, conteyning 13^{li} 9 oz., 20s. 3d.; pd. to four prisoners, 12d.; To a pore man of St. Kayne, 4d.; to one that hadd burnt his house,

6d.; to on that was robbed upon London waye, 4d.; to on that was whipped, 4d.; to the Blind women of Basthaye, 7d.; to a man of Casteltowne, 4d.; to a po^{re} man of Mylbroke, w^t a testy-moniall; to two do. of Lawanneck; to a po^{or} man of Tynnemouthe, w^t the brode Seale of Englonde, 6d.; to a po^{or} man of St Sidwells, 4d.; to the Lasarus house of Totnes, 6d.; to a halt boye of Camelford, 4d.; to the Lasarous house of Bodmyn, 6d.; to a po^{re} woman of Exeter, Do. of Wike; to John Colling, for *ffrise to make the Chaple children cotes*, 15s.; to three singing boyes, 3s.: John Dodge prayeth to be allowed for 8 wineys [wains], and for his man and 2 horses, at the making of the *newe markethouse*, 4s.

Extracts from the *Account of Thomas Crassen, Mayor*, for the year Michaelmas 1572 to 1573, Sampson Pyper and William Moreton, Aldermen, and Thomas Peter and Robert Hocken, Burgesses, being the auditors. It contains numerous payments for labour and materials for building a "new house;" Paid for carying of grewte diversst tymes to the Markytt howse, 12d.; Geffry Ever's boye, for driving a horse to fetche earth from *Palme-garden*; Paid Potter, for helpe clensing the Newe House on Good Fridaie, 2d.; Payments to persons who went to the more to draw stones, &c.; Paid John Lamerton for going to Lostithiell to paye the fee farme, 2s. 6d.; Paid for ringing the bell, halfe a yeare, 2s.; nailes to mend the Pillory, 1d.; paid for a comunyon book, and a psalter, 6s.; for a bottel of wine geiven to Mr. Georg Grayneville at his comyng home frome London, 8d.; to Body for covering ij graves, 4d.; paid *for copying out of the Charter of St. Leonards*, 2s. 6d.; to Frauncys Prater for whipping of a man and his wief, 2d.; to Mr. Humffry, and others, for cooles, 8d.; to Rich^d Collyng for mending the stockes; to Lamerton, for geiving attendans when the Nisi prius should be called att the Castell, iij dayes 12d.; for a man and ij horses for carying of turfe and stones for the Butts ij dayes, 2s. 8d.; to the mason for mending the stonen measures, 12d.; to on y^t gathered for the Spittell house of Exon, 8d.; to Mr. Parre to geive to hym y^t gathered for the churche of Bathe, 2s.; Paid Mr. Mohun, for the Ffrenchemen, 40s.; To John Batten, of Lannest, for bringing of a lode of stones from the mo^{ar}, for the Shamells. My horses *fec* [fetched] *stones frome the Priory*, the 6 of Maye, and tymber from Thoms Peter's ground, and divers tymes for grute, to the value of ij dayes, 14d.; Paid for a mo^{or} stone w^{ch} made

half a pillor, for the newe shamels, 2s.; Carpenters about the newe shamelles; for nayles w^{ch} the heler hadd to nete the stones, on the east side of the shamells; To Thoms Lybbe, of Tavistock, the 4 of June, for the right of the ground w^{ch} he hadd where the shamells be buylded; for a paier of ziles for the newe shamelles, and for x refters at 6d. the piece of refters, 9s.; 3 of Aprill, for caryadge of tymber from S^t Johns Chapell, 20d.; Gave to Sir Gawen Carewe half pound of sugar, 8d.; to Sir John Arundell a qrtr of a pound of sugar, 4d.; to Mr. Mohun halfe pound of sugar, 8d.; 26 of Aprll, when the Mowster was at Kellington, in powder and cord for the throm (?), 3d.; to my man helpe the masons, iij days and a halfe, to the butts and to the wall, 21d.; for the armes w^{ch} I disbursed for my pt, 13s. 4d.; for watching of the holesale wares for the iiij fayres, et helping yt into the market house, 18d.; 12 May, for a dynner geiven to my L^d Bishoppe wⁿ thir was a preaching here, and t'others, 20s.; Paid relief to various poor persons with testimonials and certificates; to the cryer of t' Assizes; to a scholer of Exon w^{ch} hadd a licence to gather the countrie, 12d.; more unto the Frenchmen, 12d.; to Mr. Mayor's man a q^r of gunpowder, and to Ric the Helier a qrter likewise, 8d.; for money geiven back of Lawhitton men of their *chepgall* money, 6d.; paid Mr. Piper for money layd out by hym for the town airmes, 16s. 8d.; to Mr. Cary for land purchasd, 40s.; for a breakfast bestowed vpon Mr. Townesend, a preacher, and unto Mr. Maior and his brethene, and Hugh Pryst, and other gentellmen, ye table full, 4s.; for ryding to Lysker(d) before the justices ij tymes; for dischardging of the watche of the burgyses; *To the Herode (Herald) of Armes*, 13s. 4d. [We shall presently give the certificate, and the armes granted by this Herald. They are the arms in use at this day.] To Mr. Mutter for a calyver, [gun] 11s. 4d.

It was in this year, 1572, that the horrible massacre of the Huguenots occurred in Paris. The fiendish treachery which had caused the sudden slaughter of many thousands of Protestants not only created dismay, but aroused distrust, in England, where numerous Romanists still remained. Many refugees fled to this country, and we think it probable that the gifts to "Frenchmen" recorded in Mr.

Crassen's account were made to some of these fugitives. Elizabeth became alarmed at the insidious conduct of the Papists, and directed her militia throughout the kingdom to be exercised, Portsmouth and other places to be fortified, and general cautionary measures to be used for the safety of her people. Several entries in the preceding Mayor's account show that this jealous care was manifesting itself in Dunheved.

We have given, at page 90, an engraving of the common *Seal* hitherto used in the Borough. At the Heralds' Visitation of Cornwall, in 1573, the Corporation waited upon the principal king of arms, who, from the old design, elaborated the following and granted the certificate of which this is a copy :



SIGILLUM DUNHEVIDI BOWROGH ALYAS LAUNCESTON.

“These Armes above depicted, that is to saye, gules, a keepe or castell, golde, on Abordure azur, semey Tourett of the

secounde, be the auntyent armes of the Borough of Dunheved alias Launceston, in the county of Cornewaill, wiche armes and creast was registred, confirmed, and allowid, in the tyme of the visytation of Cornewaill, by me Roberte Cooke als Clarencieulx, esquier, princypale herault, and kinge of armes of the east, west, and south parties of this realme of England, from the ryver of Trent, southwarde, unto Thomas Crossig, maior, Thomas Hicks, Samson Pyper, Robert Gorge, Thomas Humphrey, Stevyn Bennet, William Morten, John Fugers, and Olyver Collen, aldermen of the same borough, and they the same armes and creast to vse, beare, & shewe, by them and their successors in lyke place and offyce, for ever, at their lyberty and pleasure, without lett o^r interuption of any parson or p^arsons: In witnes whei^rof I, the above saide Clarencieulx, kinge of armes, have hervnto subscribed my name, and sette thervnto the seale of offyce, the xxiiijth of Jully A^o Dm: 1573, And in the xvth yere of the reigne of o^r drede souvereigne lady Elizabethe, by the grace of God, Quene of England, Ffraunce, and Irland, deffender of the faythe, &c.

ROBT. COOKE, alias CLARENCIEULX,
"Roy D'armes."

Somerset Herald (Mr. Tucker), to whom we recently submitted impressions of the old seal, and of the seal of 1573, courteously gives us the following explanation: "The device of a triple-towered castle was unquestionably the only one used on the ancient seal of the Borough, and in every such instance it was the very proper custom of the Heralds to adopt and incorporate the ancient device when designing the arms, simply treating it in heraldic fashion. The seal of which you send me a tracing, represents a triple-towered castle, surrounded by its legend, and was the only one used by the Corporation till their arms were granted by Cooke in 1573."

Extracts from *the Account of Oliver Collyn, Mayor, 1574*.
P^d for iiij yeardes of wrapper clothe to bury a prysoner, xijd.;
Gieven to one that gathered for the Que^s Benche pryson, viijd.;
for mending the lock of the Darkhousedore, 20d.; for paper to

pricke songs w^{ch} were sent from Torrington, iiijd.; for Peter farthings, viijd.; for rushes for the Speachehouse, ijd.; P^d the *Beerehearde*, vjs. viijd.; for making the beacon, ijs.; for carrying the Towne harneys to y^e mouster at Liskerd, xijd.; to a helier one journey vpon y^e Higher Markethouse, ixd. Allowances are sought for "decayed rents of the tilladge of Scarne;" William Owghes, for ingrossing the newe constitutons into the Towne's lger booke, and for his meat and drynck during the doing thereof; P^d for pricking a Magnificat, a Nunc dimittis, an Antheme, and a Psalme, vs. W^m Seymor claimed an allowance for that the Towne hadd th' occupacon of his gardein whilest the newe market house was building, xvijd. P^d for a dynner bestowed vpon Mr. Wotton, the preacher, where Mr. Mayor was, & diuise of the masters, w^t other Gent in his company, their men & Sargents, viijs. Claim of "xxvjs for Livery Cotes for the Sargents," but only ijs. allowed. To ij men and a woman, of Stratton, w^{ch} hadd their houses overthowen wth a mightie wynd and floudd, the xxvijth of Febr., xvijd.; for a Bankett bestowed vpon my L. bishoppe, vjs. viijd.; to the poore Lazar house of Lascard, 6d.; for 4 mens' work to leuell ground in Blindhole against St. Leonard's Faire, 2s.; for mending the *bull ring*, 3d.; for a booke for the Church, called an "Appostell for the Homelys," 6s. P^d for my fynes at the Sessions for not appearing at evry session this xvi. yeres, two shillings every yere, 32s.; to John Piers a quart of sack for a gentelman, an estraunger, 6d.; spent at Kellington and Bodmyn, to certefy the justices touching their comysion of corne, 5s.; P^d for the halffende of a Calyver, 11s. 8d.

1575. Next in order of date is a grant [translation] from Thos. Cary, Esq., to "Robert Gourage, mayor of Duneheved alias Launceston, Thomas Hicks, gentleman, Sampson Piper, gentleman, Thomas Humphry, Philip Fugars, William Moreton, Stephen Bennet, Thomas Crassen, and Oliver Collyn, Aldermen of the borough, and the Commonalty thereof," of one garden within the borough, lying between a tenement of William Seymor the elder, on the east part, one street leading from the church of Marie Magdalene there, towards Blindhole, on the north part, a tenement of the Mayor and Commonalty on the south part, and the new shamellas there on the west part; which garden was then in the tenure of the aforesaid Wm. Seymour, and of all houses,

edifices, &c., to the same garden belonging: To hold to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty for ever: To be held of the chief lords of the fee by the accustomed rents and services. Given on the 1st May, 17th Elizabeth.

1576. *The account of Thomas Hickes, Mayor.* Pd iij Italians w^{ch} had lost their shippe, 12d.; for mending of the pewe w^{ch} the prist doeth sit in, in the Church, 8d.; for mending of the Pillory, 2d.; to a po^{re} lame man w^{ch} came from London, 6d.; for fetching a woman from Petherwyn whose husband was put in the Pillory by Mr Maio^{rs} commandment, 4d.; for a piece of tymber to make a rammer, and for a fraile to cary stones, 3d.; for an acquittance for paym^t of the rent due to the poore of St. Leonards, 4d.; for a yard of canvas for Ffrostes doblet, 12d.; riding to Mr. Egecombe's, at Calstock, for that he wold take order for the bringing out of wheat into the market, 12d.; W^m Symons "hadd a new paier of garters, of silke, to bind W^m Wyse withall," 20d.; for half a calyver, and for a moryan, 11s. 4d.; going to Lesant to my L. Bishoppe wth a man that cut a purse in Rob^t Hocken's shoppe, 6d.; for killing of wantes wthin this burgh ground, 3s. 6d. The Mayor demandeth allowance for his expenses to London, w^t his man and two horses, for the space of xxi daies, after the rate of 6s. 8d. every day, vij li; itm, the same tyme to one Mr. Gybbes, a counselor, for drawing up the bill of compt to the Lord Treasurer, xs.; to Mr. Osborne's clarke for searching the recordes in his master's office, 2s. 6d.; to Mr. Morley, clarke of the Pipe Office, for a copy of the pticulers in the same office, 3s. 4d.; to Mr. Smythe for subscribing his hand to the same pticulers, 3s. 4d.; *pd for the Towne Seale*, 16s.; to Froste, the chaple boye, against Xmas, 1576, iij and half yardes of fyne kersy, to make his hosen wthall, 4s.; *pd for the measure for the bushell of ots in the market house*, 16d.

1577. *The account of Sampson Piper, gen: Mayor.* Pd. for candells for the hall, at the first comyng of the newe Recorder, 1d.; for making cleane of ij mooryans, 6d. [Numerous entries appear in this account for leasing of stones for the waiemakers.] To one Michael Heine, when he was sworne in the hospitall of St. Leonardes, 12d.; *pd. towards the Haven of Tyntagell*, 6d.; to the enterlude players, viz., my L. Stafford's men, 13s. 4d.; to the

Commissioners that sate here vppon the croppes, by the commandment of the magistrates, 5s.; to W^m Seymo^r for cordes to bend theym that were whipped wthall, 1d.; to Layne's wief to buy a schrowed for her husband, 12d.; p^d against a lawedaie for rushes for the hall and speache house, 2d.; for making the gebet, 9d.; for the Quene's Armes paynted in clothe, 2s. 6d.; to Hugh Tompsyn for three swordes and three daggers, 26s. 8d.; to two Irishe marchants that lost their shippe, 12d.; to Dr. Narcisius, in Mr. Hickes his sickness, a potell of seck, 12d.; to *Mr. Sherif when he searched St. Katherens for papist bookes*, a potell of seck, and a potell of claret wyne, 22d.; to the Judges of the Circuit at Lent Assizes a potell of seck, &c.; a dynner made unto the masters and 24, and diverse other gentlemen, at the Coronation daie, 20s.; geiven to a poore woman that begged onlie w^t my L. of Bedforde's auethorytie, 12d.

When the Church of Rome had excommunicated Queen Elizabeth, and was rattling its ecclesiastical thunder against her sovereignty and her subjects,—when secret plots were constantly disturbing the peace of this kingdom,—the Parliament of England passed a statute (19 Eliz., 1577) for the punishment of persons who should thenceforth publish any bull of the Pope, or exercise any popish practice in England. It is said that *Cuthbert Mayne*, a Roman Catholic clergyman, was the first person who suffered under this statute. He was suspected of being concealed in the house of Mr. Tregion, a gentleman possessed of large estates in Cornwall, and, among these, of the manor of Tremolla, or Tremolleth, in the parish of Northhill, near Launceston. Whether the Sheriff of Cornwall found Mr. Mayne at Tremolla, or, as is supposed, at Probus, may be doubtful, but the suspect was captured, and was afterwards tried and condemned at Launceston. On the 29th November, 1577, Mayne died for upholding a religion which, fifty years before, had been the national religion. The tradition is, that he was hung, drawn, and quartered, in the marketplace of Dunheved.

Mr. Sheriff's search at St. Katherens for papist bookes in the same year, 1577, is in remarkable unison with the probable facts. We think that the name *St. Katherines* may still have clung to the partially demolished Priory buildings (page 34) at St. Thomas.

A fortnight after the hanging of Cuthbert Mayne, viz., on the 13th December, 1577, Francis Drake sailed from the port of Plymouth, and, before he returned, accomplished what no Englishman had previously accomplished, a voyage round the world.

By an indenture dated 20th April 20th Elizabeth, (1578), made between Thomas Humfrye, Mayor of Dunhevid otherwise Launceston, and the Commonalty of the same Borough, of the one part, and Alice Seymour, widow, of the other part, in consideration of £20 which had been paid to the said Mayor and Commonalty by Richard Seymour, the deceased husband of Alice, the said Mayor and Commonalty demised to the said Alice, "all their commen Beymes, Skales, brasen weights, and ledden weights, as also the weightinge and paylinge of wooll, yarne, and all other things whatsoever accustomed to be waied and paid within the borough at the same commen Beyme, wth all the pfitts and revenues risinge, growinge, and cominge by the same comen Beyme;" To hold from the feaste of Philip and James then next (1st May) for the terme of nyne yeres, Paying therefor yerely £12 in 4 equal quarterly portions. In this Lease is a Covenant by the said Alice, that she would "waighe and payse all suche *wooll and yarne* as any of the *Inhabitants* of the said Boroughe shall sell wthin the said Boroughe, and bringe to the said common Beyme to be weighed or peysed, *without takinge anythinge for the waighinge or paylinge of the same*; and also shall waie and paie all *wooll and yarne, and all other thinge and thinges*, whatsoever is to be weighed or peised by the comon Beyme abovesaid, beinge the goods or chattels of any person dwellinge oute of the said *Boroughe*, taking for the same waieage and paylinge resonable, wthout taken any excesse for the waighinge or paylinge of the same."

In after years the revenue specifically arising from this

Common Beam was charged with an annuity of £25 to the clergyman of St. Mary Magdalene, which annuity is still paid.

1578-1581. *A folio volume* of the Corporation of Dunheved, containing 643 pages, written on paper, commences thus: "Borough of Dunhevyd otherwise Launceston. The Rentroll of the Burghe aforesaid, collected and gathered before Thomas Humfry, Maior of the same Burgh, and the aldermen there, and very many more of the Burgh aforesaid, as well by viewe of all lands, tenementes, and heriditamentes holden of the same Burghe, frely, by custome, life, yeres, & otherwise, and also by divse olde and auncient Rentalles, there shewed in the moneth of Aprill in the twentieth yere of the raigne of o^r Soveraigne Lady Elizabeth, by the Grace of God Quene of Englund, Fraunce, and Ireland, Defender of the Fayth, &c.; And the same newlye examyned, corrected, and amended by Oliver Colleng, Gent., Maior of the Burgh aforesaid, in the xxiiijth yere of the reigne of the Qu^{es} Ma^{tie} above said, and divse others of the same Burghe, then and there present and assistant, as foloweth."

Then are entered, in alphabetical order, arranged by surnames, the tenants, with the tenements held by each person, and the rent payable for each tenement. Altogether there are 83 tenants, and the total rental is £74 8s. 4½d., with 1lb. of pepper, the pepper being charged to John Wyse for the high rent of Sturscome. [In the steward's account audited 1572 is this entry: "Paid for an ounce of peper that lacked of John Wise's rent, iijd."] The holders of the most numerous tenements were Thomas Hickes (35), Thomas Morton (17), Sampson Pyper (15), Sampson Grilles (10), Richard Seymour (10). The Rentroll occupies the first 17 pages of the volume: The residue of it is a record (chiefly in Latin) of surrenders and admissions of tenements within

the Borough, from the year 1577 (19 Eliz.) to 1731 (5 Geo. 2.) We translate one of these, as a sample of the whole.

A Court held there before Thomas Humffrey, Mayor of the Borough aforesaid, on the 30th day of June in the 20th year of the reign of our Lady Elizabeth, now Queen of England, &c.

At this Court came Sampson Pyper, Gentleman, and surrendered into the hands of the Mayor and Commonalty of the Borough aforesaid one office, or shop, on the west side of the Old Guildhall there, next adjoining to the door of the same, within the Borough aforesaid, On condition that John Pyers may have the same, to him and his assigns, according to the custom of the said Borough: And so he is admitted Tenant thereof.

At that same Court Sampson Pyper took of the Mayor and Commonalty a kitchen, near the said Guildhall, To hold to him his heirs and assigns, according to the custom of the Borough, under the yearly rent of 6s. 8d., to be paid quarterly: And the said Pyper was thereupon admitted tenant.

We have collected *the names* of streets, tenements, and places within, or immediately connected with, the Borough, in use prior to and during the reign of Elizabeth. Some of these names are variously spelt. We adopt the most general, or the most modern, orthography.

Almshouses (in Castle Street, and near Sibard's Well), Asmond-

tone. Back Lane, Back Street, Bakehouse Street, Bamham or Bodmam, Bamham Lane, Bamham Mill, Barbigan, Basthay or Beastehaye, Basthaye Street, Bast Street, Beacon Piece (on Windmill), Besmary Bench, Betweenways, Bine Park, or Broompark, Bishop's Ford (near Hurdon), Blindhole, Bodier's Quarry, Bonishay, Bontygate, Boughthay Bridge, Boughthay Street, Brandise Park, Brembell Park, or Bremmell's Park (near Pennygillam), Bremehouse (in Southgate), Brendon's Park, Bridge-end, Brodehay, Butt Lane, Butt Piece (on Windmill).

Cade, Carford, or Carboth, or Trecarn Ford, Castle Ditch, Castle Dyke, Castle Gate, Castle Park, Castle Row, Castle Street, Catherine's Park, Chagford or Rialton, Chapels of St. Catherine, St. Gabriel, St. James, St. John, St. Leonard, St. Margaret, St. Mary Magdalene, St. Thomas, and Virgin Mary, Chapel Park, Charkaford (at St. John's

Chapel), Charkeferthing, Chikettiswalls, Church Stile, Clampit Park, Clampits, Clattern Walls (near Tremayl Ford), Clob Street, Colevord Lake, Comyn Mede, Conduit Street (against Triangle Lane), Convent Garden, Cony Park, or Higher Bamham, Council House, Courtenay, Cybard's Well or Cypress Well, or Shepherd's Well, or Sibard's Well.

Dark House, Deer Park, Dockacre, Drocombe, Dryhouse, Dunheved, Dunheved Cross, Dunheved Hill, Dunheved Meadows, Dunheved Well. Easthay, Entry Passage.

Fair Park, Ferey's Mede, Fish Shambles, Fish Street, Fore Chamber, Fore Street, Furze Hill (in Penegillam).

Gardens of the Fraternity of Jesus, of St. George, and of St. John the Baptist, Gillmarten, Guildhall, Gybbe, Gybbe Pole Park.

Halislond House (at Bamham), Harper's Lake, Hay Common, Hender, or Hendra, Her Lane, Her Park, Hey Street, High Cross, High Market Street, High Street, Hilstich or Hillstych, Horse Pool, Hurdon Mill, Hydeland or Hillond.

Jesus' Park, Jesus' Stone, John's Close, Jolloy's Garden.

Kechisham, Kensey River, King's Road.

Landlake or Landlack Mill, Leonard (St.) Bridge, St. Leonard's Hospital, Lime Pits, Longland, Lute Meadow (in Dockacre).

Maiden Well, Market House, Market Place, Market Street, Mary Lyon, Mary Park, Meadow Well, Mill Piece, Moor, Moor Meadow.

Newport, Newport Cross, New Shambles or Old Hall, New Street of Launceston, Northgate, Northgate Street, North Stile, North Street.

Oak Piece (between the Bridges of St. Leonard and Polston), Obit Land, Osmysdown.

Page's Cross, Park Mill, Pennygillam Cross, Penegillam Crossways, Pennygillam (Higher, Lower, and Middle), Penhole, Penquit, Pillory, Pillory House, Pillory Row, Pinfalden, Piperswalls, Plues, Polholme or Polme Garden, Polston Bridge, Polston Way, Pool Park, Potter's Park, Pound, Pound Garden, Priest's House, Prior's Gate, Prior's Meadows, Priory of Launceston, Pynk Well.

Quadrangle, Quarry, Quarry Haye, Quarry Lane.

Racket Garden, Radmore or Redmore, Ramme Alley, Recorder's Chambers, Reeve's Close, Rialton, Ridgegrove Lane, Ridgegrove Meadow, Ridgegrove Mill, Royal Way.

St. Thomas, St. Thomas Street, Scarne or Skardon, School House, Sestren (or Cistern) Court, Shambles (New and Old), Shameller's Shop, Sheerhall Street, Sherehall, Shooting Arbor, Shooting Park, Sibardistreet, Southgate, Southgate Street,

South Stile, Southwell Street, Speechhouse, Steeple, Sturescombe. Tamar River, Town Mill, Town Walls, Trebursy Quarry, Tremayl Ford, Tremayl Quarry, Tresmarrow, Triangle Chamber, Triangle Lane. Underdoun Park. Vestry. Watermill, Wester French Castle Street, Westgate, Westgate Street, West Street, West Well, White Lane, White Rock Moor, Willesworthy (in North Tamerton), Winding Close (in Charkaford), Windmill, Windmill Cross Lane, Windmill Head, Wishworthy, Wynna Tenement.

In 1580 William Toker is presented at the Law Court, "for that he doeth keipe his sonne Andrewe idellie, and is a comon strubber of hedges;" and "Anthony Knebone, for that he made an assault upon John Wadham, and did drawe bloode contra pace."

16th October, 1581. Mr. John Wise is presented that "he doeth not come to Churche;" John Croust, "for that he keipeth tennys-court, and suffereth unlawfull playe to be used there." It is found that the water of Tamer will "spoil the waie, if it be not amended," and that "Polston bridg is in decaye."

On the 28th November, forty-two persons are authorized to keep taverns. From the entry "C^s" over each name of the innkeeper, and "L^s" over the names of two persons as sureties for each innkeeper, we assume that the innholder was bound in £5, and the sureties in 50s., for the proper conduct of the tavern business.

On the same 28th November, a jury of six persons was sworn to try whether eleven bullocks' hides were tanned in accordance with the statute. The hides were found defective. We have discovered, elsewhere, the form of the leather-stampers' oath administered in this year. It runs thus: "You shall well and truly searche all such lether as shal be brought before you to be sealed, whether the same be sufficientlie tanned or not: And you shall not seale any lether that you knowe or think to be insufficientlie tanned: So help you God."

In 1582 it is found "that Wyllyam Velle, of Boytoun, hath alyenated serten landes wthin this booruge unto John Velle, wereby ther ys a relyve due vnto the Towne." [The relief is afterwards marked paid.] "Mayden well, in the quarrie haye," and "a nother well at the brigge-end," are found to be in decay, and "a well in Harie Hickes' his garden" is alleged to belong to the towne, and that the towne now standeth in need of it.

On the *22nd March*, 1583, Robert Hockyn, Mayor, and the Commonalty of the Borough, demised to William Seymer, for "one thowsande yeeres," two pieces of land, the one of which contained in "bredth fower foote, and in length eightene fowte," adjoining two toughts [tofts] upon which were lately two shops, late "th' enheritance of Peter Edgcombe, of Mounte Edgcombe, esquire, and Edward Edgcombe, gentylman," situate on the north-east side of the "Highe Market Streate," and on the south-west side of the said toughts; the other of them containing likewise in "bredthe fower fowte, and in length twentie fowte," adjoining also to the said toughts, on the south-east side of such toughts. Yearly rent of 8d. reserved, in half-yearly portions, at the two Law Courts to be held at Michaelmas and Ladyday.

1586. We present Robert Tuel to be a coman hunter, & theifey on the Saboth daie, & nev^r keipeth his churche; Henry Peverell, for y^t he doeth lyve idelly, & doeth comonly goe a fishing, the w^{ch} ys the most of his travell and labor; Hugh Trefrye, servant to George Peirse, for y^t he doeth comonly buy in o^r market Butter, & doeth sell the same againe, the w^{ch} doeth increase the price thereof in ye mket; John Hawton, for that he did impound a gelding, and did drive hym to Lawhitton pownde, the w^{ch} ys a breach of o^r libtye; John Adam, for making his hedge, going downe to Quarry lane, a foote & more out upon the towne-way, & so streyed the way there, as men can hardly passe wth caryadge. The comon Stewardes are presented, for y^t there ar not 2 payer of sufficient butts wthin this libtye; Wm. Seymor for slopping a poole of fylthye water upon the pavemt, going to the Scholehouse, in Blindhole; and, all those that be tiplers, not bounden by recognizance, according to the statute in that behalfe pvided.

In a Court-book for 1587 are given, in alphabetical order, first the names of the 78 "free tenants" of the borough, and secondly of the 101 "burgesses," and thirdly of the 76 "residents."

There are presentments, in this year, that James Ball, and two others, "use to keipe table playing, and card playing, yn their houses, where divrs artificers repaire to playe warkyn dayes;" that Pynkewill, by Walter Greyne's howse, is greatly in decaye, as also is the "east syde of the North gate." John Pounce is presented for washing of shepe skynnes in the ryver above the towne, the which is hurtfull to all the dwellers therby, for that they ar dryven to fetch their potte water there.

On the 8th February, 1587, Mary Stuart, the unhappy Queen of Scots, mother of James, afterwards King of England, was beheaded; and in July and August, 1588, the "Invincible" Spanish Armada was destroyed by Elizabeth's Navy.

Among the presentments for Dunheved in the year 1589 are the following:

Thomas Alexander, the apottegary, for openinge of his shope, not being a free man; Hodge's wiff, the beedman, for a comon scold, & especially for abbussing of Thomas Hewett's wiffe; Mr. Thos. Carpenter and Mr. Doctor Willes, for stoppyng of ancient walks apone the towne walls; Thomas Batten for forestalling the markett the 12 July, in buying of maserdes [cherries] of a foryner in the market, by the great, and selling 'hem for his gayne, whereas the first seller would have sold them better cheape; Thomas Skelton's wieff, for a verye notable scold; and Thomas Hamme's daughter for fighting with the said Skelton's wieff.

4th May, 1590. Record, in Latin, of a session, taken at the Guildhall, of all the lands, tenements, rents, and services, belonging and accruing to the Mayor and Commonalty in this, *the 12th year* next after the last similar session of the same lands held within the borough. The

names of the tenants are entered alphabetically. We give a translation of the substance of the first entry :

To this Court came Andrew Adam, and took of the Mayor and Commonalty of the borough aforesaid one tenement in — streate, in which he now dwells, and which tenement he took at the last session : To hold to him, his heirs and assigns *until the next session* of land shall be held within the borough, Rendering therefor yearly 12s., in quarterly portions, and repairing the said tenement, in all things, where and when necessary, And doing suit at two law-courts annually within the borough ; And if, during the term, he shall remain away from his home more than a year and a day, (except on account of pestilence, persecution, trading beyond the sea, or on royal service, or by being detained in prison against his will, or for other lawful cause on the license of the Mayor and Commonalty), or, if the aforesaid rent shall, wholly or partially, be in arrear for one year, and no sufficient distress can be found upon the premises to satisfy such rent, then and thenceforth it shall be lawful for the Mayor and Commonalty to repossess themselves of the premises.

There are sixty-one other tenants named as taking tenements on the like conditions. In some instances one person takes several tenements. The entry is then in this form : “ The same A. B. afterwards took one other tenement, situate, &c., Rendering therefor yearly [xiiij s.] at the times aforesaid : To hold *as above*.”

On the 28th May, 1593, we find that, on a presentment, Thomas Battyn was fined 12d., for that “ he keipeth a mastyve biche, and that William Hocken standeth in feare of his life for hym.”

On loose sheets, of about the same period, but not actually dated, are these entries :

We pnte [present] the stewardestes for not repaying the South Will, the West Will, and Syperis Will. Itm, whereas Mr. Maior and his brethren have ordered, inhibitynge every person wthin this Bourgh, from hensforthe, for any cause, of byeinge or sellinge, to repayre to St. Stephins on the Wenysdaye, under suche penalties as hereafter folowth ; that is to saye, every free-man therein offend-

inge to forfeite his fredome, and every other person xij. We now, by pntmt, do confirme the same, and also do lykewise for goinge to Leffton market.

By lease, dated 39 Eliz. [1597], William Piper, then Mayor, and the then Commonalty of the borough, demised to Nicholas Tregodeck and Richard Trefusys, esquires, "all those *two chambers*, lyeing within the bourroughe of Dunhevett alias Launceston, betweene the landes of Richard Woode, esquire, on the north and west parts, and the landes of the said towne on the south part, and the street leading towards the church of Mary Magdalen on the east part, which chambers were late in the tenure or occupacon of George Greynvile, esquyer, deceased:" To hold the said chambers to the said Tregodeck and Trefusys for their natural lives, and the life of the longest liver of them, under the yearly rent of 12d., if demanded. [These, doubtless, were the Recorder's Chambers.]

30th April 1599, a jury of twelve, upon their oath, present Philip King, "being sworn a Burgys, to have opposed himselfe, the xxviij of this instant Aprell, against the state of this Towne, as an Instrument to drawe from the Towne th'inheritance of certaine landes, called Claterdon Wales, to straungers, contrary to his othe taken in that behalfe." In another page of the same book is a second entry respecting this offence of Philip King, he being, however, there charged jointly with Samuel Carpenter and George Ware (also sworn burgesses). The Jury also charged Mr. John Glanville, for that he delivered certain Town lands, viz., a piece in Pennygillam, to Mr. Richard Gedye, contrary to the ancient custom and constitutions of the borough.

Mr. Glanville is further charged for that he, being an Alderman of the borough, contrary to its constitutions and his oath, took a pledge of Samuel Carpenter, and was a common disturber of the neighbourhood, and a breaker of the Queen's peace, and "for that he doeth aide and assist banquerouts [bankrupts], and disturbers of Her Ma^{ty} peace, against the officers of this towne." Mr. William Grilles, and his servant Thomas Kenver, are presented for "extorcon used and taken of th' inhabantantes of this towne, and country nere here aboutes, in weighing their woll and yarne." Also "Mr. Mayor for suffering of such extorcon to be vsed and taken, and for suffering of smale weightes and measures, wthin this towne, wthout reformacon."

In the year 1599 there were, within the borough, 72 free tenants, 115 burgesses, 71 "residents."

The Sergeant-at-mace has been frequently mentioned in this work. His duties were multifarious, as will appear from the form of oath administered to him in the year 1599.

The Sargent's Othe : First you doe utterly testify, and declare in yo^r conscience, that the Queene's highnes is th' only supream governor of this Realme, and of all other her highnes' dominions, and countries, as well in all spirituall, and ecclesiasticall things or causes, as temporall; And that noe forraigne prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have, any jurisdiccon, power, superioritye, prehemynence, or authorite, ecclesiasticall or spirituall, wthin this realme; And therefore ye do utterly renownce, and forsake, all forraigne jurisdiccons, powers, superiorities, and authorities, and doe promise that henceforth you shall beare true allegiance and faith to the queene's highnes, her heires, and lawfull successors, And to yo^r power shall assist and defend all jurisdiccon, p^rviledges, p^rheminences, and authorities, granted or belonging to the queene's highnes, her heirs and successors, or united and annexed unto the ymperiall crowne of this realme; You shall also behaue yo^rselfe well and faithfully to the Mayor, and Cominalties of this Towne, in the execucon of yor office of a Sargent of the Mace of this Burgh, during the time that you shall have the same in chardge; You shall also, at the utterest of y^r power, aide Mr. Mayor and his brethren in keeping the Queene's Ma^{ties} peace wthin this Burgh, and to take, attach, or arest the breakers thereof, if you may conveniently; And truly also to presente such offenders therein as you shall se and knowe to be guilty, and enforme the Courte of the sayde Burge of all vehement p^rsumpcons touching such offenders, not p^rfectly knownen unto you; You shall justly and truly somon, warne, attache, or arrest all and every such prson and prsons as you shall have any write, plaint, warrant, or other lawfull commandem^t, or authorite, against theym, or any of theym, if you have convenient time and place, and may lawfully doe hit, and to take such suerties of both pties that are insufficient as you in conscience shall thinke to be sufficient for the same, or otherwise to bring the bodies of the defendand to the towne prison, and there to shoute them fast wthin the preincte of this Boroughe;

You shall make true, upright, and indifferent returnes as well of all somons, attachments, and arrests, as of all writes of *Venire facias*, *tales*, and execucons, to you directed, not wetingly nor willingly hindering or delaying, either the prtie ptf or dft, of his right, or lawful suite, for any bribe, rewarde, or other affecon, or any other corruption; You shall likewise present all such as you knowe to keipe daily tavernes, not being bound by recognizance accordng to the forme of the statute in that case provided; You shall also carefully, trulie, and justlie pnt [present] all such as you shall knowe to be unlawfull night-watchers, loyterers, idlers, and suspecte prsons; You shall diligently and faithfully, to yor power, collecte and gather, as well the amerciament, extreated or to be extreated unto you, during the time of yo^r office, as other receipts and collections to be given you in chardge in behalfe of the towne, and chardgable, or to be chardged, upon yor accompte, and a true and just accompte of all and every the said receipts to make, when you shal be thereunto required by the Mayor of the towne, or his brethren, or the more part of them, and, upon the same accompte rendered, to aske none allowance but only such as you in conscience shall thinke to be lawfull and just, or of right ought to be allowed; You shall keipe secret the prvie counsell of this towne, in matters of weight, and put Mr. Mayor or his brethren spedy to understand of such as you shall knowe to goe aboute any conspiracy, convict, rebellion, or uprore, either against the queene's ma^{tie}, or against her laws or pease, or against the sayd Mayor and Commaltie of the sayd Burge; and in all and every other thinge, as other the sargents to the Mayce of this bourough before this time have of right used to doe, or ought to have done, as neire as God shall give you grace: So helpe you God, and by the holie contents of this book.

The present national system of *Poor Laws* was commenced by the Statute 43 Eliz. c. 2, which appointed Overseers of the Poor, authorized the erection of Poor-houses, and taxed the householders in order to raise a poor-rate. By an Act of 23 Ed. III. (1349), it had been declared illegal to give anything to a beggar that was able to work. In 1388 poor people were ordered to abide in the place of their birth; and by Statutes of 1495 and

1504 paupers were prohibited from begging, except in the Hundred where they last dwelt. Our pages have disclosed some results of these restrictions. Testimonials, certificates, briefs, or other warrant for collecting the alms required even to prevent starvation, had been indispensable; but now (1601) a plan was happily devised by which the helpless have absolute rights to care and support from the State.

We here pause in our *chronological* career, and glance at the Castle and the Church.

If the reader has followed us thus far, he will have noticed the remarkable continuity of the leading usages in this borough during the five or six hundred years over which we have led him. He will remember that we profess to give only the best account we can of the *hitherto-neglected history of the place*, not biographies of the *persons* connected with it. Perhaps some able pen will hereafter base upon the facts which we, with much labour, have collected, many interesting episodes relating to individuals whose names are here revived.

THE WEST VIEW OF LAUNCESTON-CASTLE, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.



To S^r WILLIAM MORICE Bar.
This Prospect is most gratefully Inscribed by,
his much Obliged, and very humble Servants;
Sam^l & Nath^l Buck.



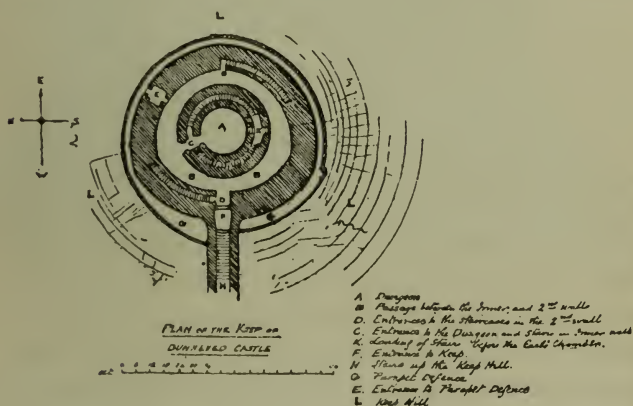
Launceston alias Dunheved Castle, was a very strong place, and therefore obtain'd, the name of Castle Terrible, the round Hill on which it stands; being environ'd with a triple wall. It was built, by William de Morton, Earl of Cornwall, soon after the Conquest; & was one of the Principal Castles of that Duchy, it had a very large hall, in which the Assizes were held, for many Years, but it is now so much decay'd, that no use is made of any part thereof except that which serves for the County Goal.

Sam^l & Nath^l Buck, delin. at Scitp 1755
Copied by A.B.P.

The Castle.

ITS SITE, FORM, AND AGE.

THE *Keep* stands on the summit of a conical hill, whose base may be assumed as resting upon the plain of the Castle Green on one side, and the centre of the town, adjacent to the modern corn market, on the other. The cone is chiefly natural, but partially artificial, and is flattened at the top. It rises to a height of about



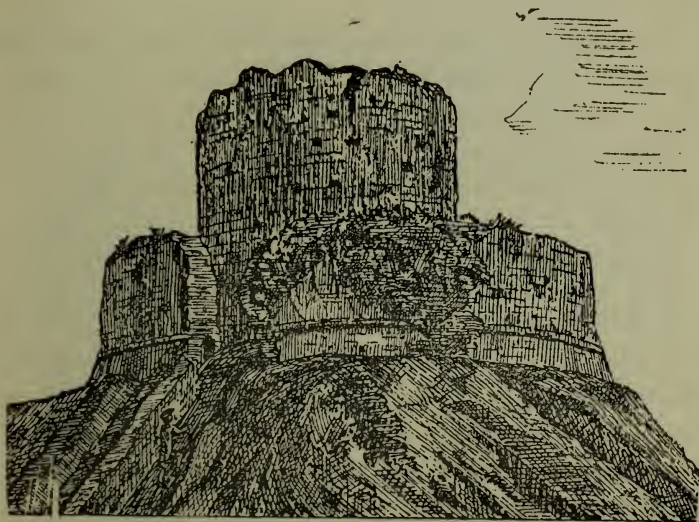
120 feet. The base of the cone has an average diameter of 300 feet, and its apex of 91 feet. The Keep was a building of circular form, entered from the west. It covered the whole apex of the hill, and consisted of three wards or lines of defence. (1) The *innermost wall*, 10 feet thick, and about 50 feet high, left within it a space

19 feet 6 inches in diameter. (2) *The second wall* surrounded the inner wall, and was planned from five centres. It varied in thickness from 10 feet to 12 feet, and was about 29 feet high. Between it and the inner wall was a passage, varying from 6 feet to 10 feet 6 inches wide. The second wall had a much wider frontage towards the west than elsewhere. The object of this arrangement was to give all possible room for the soldiers on the side which, in the days of bows and arrows, was the most vulnerable. The slopes of the hill were on all other quarters too steep to be easily scaled by an attacking enemy. (3) *The third* line of defence was a wall about 6 feet high and 2 feet 8 inches thick, inclosing the second wall. Each of the three walls was battlemented at the top.

The innermost ward had a flat lead-covered roof, about 5 feet below the embrasures of its battlements. Within the inner wall a series of thirty-two steps descended from its top to a landing, on each side of which was a door. The doorway on the right led to the roof above the passage between the first and second walls. The doorway on the left was the entrance to the *Earl's Chamber*, whose fireplace and well-formed smoke-flue still appear in the wall. North of this entrance was another opening into the chamber. The floor beams of the earl's room rested on corbels of stone. From the landing already mentioned thirty-six more steps, within the wall, descended to the ground-floor. The sixty-eight steps led exactly once around the building. At the bottom of the steps the door on the left hand opened upon a windowless dungeon immediately below the Earl's Chamber. Turning eastward, along the passage between the first and second walls, at a distance of about 16 feet, was the sole opening in the second wall to the outer defence. This opening pierced the wall at a part where it was nearly 12 feet thick. The entrance was narrow, both inside and outside; but within the wall a chamber 8 feet square was

formed. Exterior to the wall, throughout the circumference, was a space varying from 3 feet on the east to 10 feet on the west.

Returning to the passage between the first and second walls, 26 feet further eastward, was a flight of steps in the thickness of the second wall. These led to the wide parapeted summit of that wall, along which four men might walk abreast. Westward of the top exit from the



VIEW OF KEEP, BY S. HOOPER, JULY 30, 1787.

steps is a carefully-constructed stone channel, 8 inches square, passing down through the wall to the little chamber already mentioned within it. This channel was probably used both for oral communication with the constable or guard, and for drainage. After continuing 28 feet further along the top of the second wall there was a descending flight of steps, leading directly to the main external entrance to the Keep. This approach was guarded by a heavily-barred door, and outside it hung a portcullis, which

was evidently worked from a projecting wooden gate-house above. Considerable portions of the first and second walls of the Keep still remain.

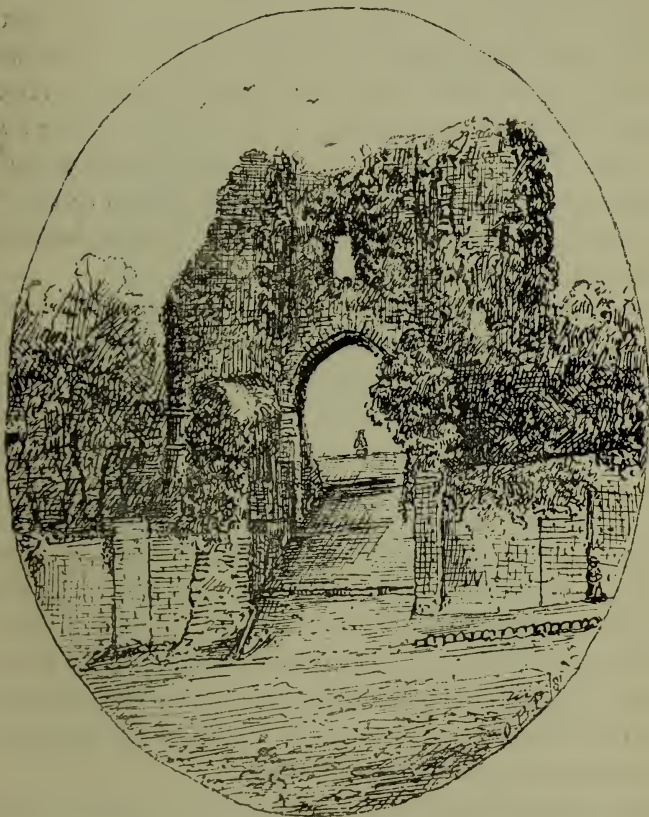
John Leland, who died in 1552, says, in his *Itinerary*, "The large and auncient Castelle of Launstun stondith on the knappe of the hill, by south a litle from the parochie chirch. Much of this castel yet stondith, and the moles that the kepe stondith on ys large, and of a terrible highth, and the arx of it, having 3 severale wardes, is the strongest, but not the biggest, that ever I saw in any auncient work in Englande."

The descent from the keep towards the keep court was by steps, on the western slope of the mound. This stairway was a covered passage, roofed with lead. It was 7 feet wide, and its side walls were 3 feet 6 inches thick. It had two or three narrow landings, and there were loopholes in the walls.

At the bottom of the stairs, 55 feet down, was a *Guard Tower*, the remains of which now form a picturesque portion of the ruins of the Castle. This tower was partly of horseshoe shape, and partly square. There were apparently three rooms in it, one above the other, each lighted by a loophole. Outside the first floor, on the north-west, at a few feet distance, was a small parapeted defence. The *Keep Court wall* joined the Guard Tower. This wall continued westward for about 250 feet, in a line with the staircase walls just described, and a part of it is still standing. It was 36 feet high, and 4 feet 6 inches thick.

External to this wall, on the south and south-east, was the *Castle Dyke*, a wet ditch; and, beyond that, the *Base Court*, the site of the modern town. Inside the wall was a wide vallum or terrace. In the wall, close to the Guard Tower, was a *postern doorway*, through which, in case of sudden alarm, the inhabitants of the town might quickly pass to the Keep by crossing a sliding drawbridge, which spanned the dyke at this point. About 130 feet further

along the wall was a *square tower*, projecting towards the dyke. This tower was entered from the terrace. It was probably used as a warder's residence, and for storage. At the west end of the wall stood a *circular watch tower*, or watcher's tower. This building unfortu-



GREAT SOUTH-WESTERN ENTRANCE TO THE KEEP COURT.

nately fell, on the 14th February, 1834, while a new road was being made near it.

From the Watch Tower the Keep Court wall ran northwards, almost at right angles. About 100 feet from that tower stands the *great South-western entrance to the Keep*

Court. Outside this court was the *Earl's Park*, still called the Deer Park. The land of this park, on the west and north-west, slopes rapidly to the valley, through which flows Harper's Lake. (p. 14.) The Keep Court was entered by means of a wooden-floored passage, 12 feet wide, and about 106 feet long, extending from the present lamp-post in the square outside the Guildhall to the towers of the gate. Underneath the passage were arched openings in the side walls, three on the higher side, and one on the lower. These openings were probably constructed for the free flow of storm-water. On each side of the walls of the passage, and at equal distances, were five inwardly-splayed loopholes. The flooring of the passage was possibly made movable, so as to check the enemy in case of attack.

The gateway itself is built on a plan common to Norman castles. On each side was a solid semicircular tower. These towers were connected by a pointed archway, the squared stones of which have now disappeared. Above the arch is a deeply-splayed loophole, through which the entrance passage could be surveyed. Near the bases of the towers are semicircular Polyphant stone strings or bands, four inches thick, the only external ornament of the Keep Towers. Below these bands the walls slope outwards ("batter") to their foundations. Inside the archway connecting the towers was a portcullis, whose groove is still visible. Next to the portcullis was a warder's chamber, and over it the gatehouse, which contained the apparatus for raising and sinking the portcullis.

We are now within the Castle Green, whose circuit nearly embraces the old Keep Court. Small portions of the original boundary wall, extending northward from the gateway just described, still remain. That wall (or, as to part, its modern substitute) and the line of railings along the northern boundary of the green, to their junction with the "Doomsdale" wall, thence by the Doomsdale wall to

the *North-eastern Gateway* entrance to the Green, fairly indicate the outline of the Keep Court. The ribs of the arch of this interesting gateway, and its portcullis groove, are to this day perfect. The bases of the arch, including its opening, occupy a square of 22 feet. Its two flat buttresses on the inner side remain ; but its gatehouse over



NORTH-EASTERN GATEWAY TO THE KEEP COURT.

the arch, from which the portcullis was lifted and depressed, and in which the *Constable of the Castle* occasionally dwelt, has disappeared. The gatehouse was taken down by Mr. Coryndon Carpenter in July, 1764.

The Doomsdale prison adjoined the arch, and was entered by the existing small doorway on its north side. [We have used the term "Doomsdale" for convenience of

description. In 1656 that "noisome den" was so-called by George Fox, who was incarcerated there; but we possess no earlier authority for the word.] We believe that a strong wall was continued from the *North-east gateway*, at varying distances along the base of the Castle mound, throughout its eastern and southern margins, till it joined the *Guard Tower* on the west of the mound. In after years this wall and the boundaries of the Keep Court *separated the jurisdictions* of the *burghers* from those of the *Castle*.

Before describing the town wall and gates, we make an extract from Strutt's *Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants of Britain*, in which the difference between Saxon and Norman Castles is pointed out :

The Saxons built one regular entire fortification, round (or as nearly round as the situation of the place would admit), encompassed with a broad ditch and double walling; while a Norman Castle may be truly said to consist of *two* different and separate fortifications on one spot, namely, *the Keep* and the *Base Court*; for they, finding the round exterior Castle of the Saxons would by no means so well answer their purpose as a place of defence, because they brought with them the general use of the bow and arrow, cross bows, and the like, they therefore divided a part (generally one third) of the whole Castle from it, and threw up the materials from the ditch, which they made much deeper, and raised up the Keep to a height consistent above the Base Court, which last was composed of the remaining two-thirds. Then to the Base or lower Court they added all around a strong vallum, or bank of earth, still higher than those of the Saxons, fortifying it with a strong wall of rubble stone and cement, faced with freestone and a garreted parapet. They raised it to this height that they might with the more ease overlook and annoy the surrounding enemy with their darts, stones, and other weapons. The Keep also, which was divided from the Base Court, was strongly fortified, and raised in such manner as from thence to overlook the Base Court, as, from the Base Court, one might the surrounding country, and this Keep, so strengthened, served them often, when the Base Court was taken, to hold out a longer siege.

The Town Wall.

We offer with diffidence our opinion as to the exact points of junction of the *Castle Wall* with the *Town Wall*. On the north the junction was certainly near the Doomsdale prison, and descended thence, in a slightly curved line, behind the "Eagle House," now the property of John Dingley, Esq., to the North Gate. From the North Gate the wall continued over sites occupied to-day by the Bible Christian Chapel, by Northernhay the residence of the writer, by the Lower Walk along the front of the present Town Clerk's "Cottage," thence through Mount Pleasant, on by the eastern boundary of the Vicarage Garden to Blindhole and the existing South Gate. From the South Gate, in an almost straight line by the modern Madford Lane, to the West Gate; and from the West Gate, over the sites of Mr. Vivian's dwelling-house, and the Livery Stables below it, to (as we think) the Watch Tower, and there joining the Keep Court wall. The average thickness of the wall was 6 feet, and its top was the promenade of the townfolk. (See *ante* 219.) Its entire length, inclusive of the Keep Court boundary, exceeded 6 furlongs. Leland says, "The Towne Dunevet otherwise Lawnston is a walled towne ny yn cumpas a myle, but now ruinus. . . . Part of the Castel, standing North-west, ys parcel of the walle of the towne." Portions of the wall still exist at Blindhole and near the South Gate, and, as already stated, near the north-west entrance to the Castle Green.

Between the North and South Gates the ground outside the wall sloped rapidly downward; between the South and West Gates the ground as rapidly ascended "Dunheved hylle." From the West Gate, by the "Dockey," to the Watch Tower the site was almost level. A protecting

fosse or dyke from the South Gate to the West Gate was continued along the "Dockey" to the Watch Tower. The open space now occupied by the streets of the town formed originally a Base Court to the Castle. In that Court, by the wall between the North-east Gateway and the Guard Tower, ran the Castle dyke, or Castle ditch, which is frequently mentioned in our town accounts. This dyke was connected by a sluice with the dyke in the "Dockey."

We are unfortunately without materials for describing the *structure* of

The West Gate.

From the account for 1381 (*ante* 105) we learn that it was then in charge of a single keeper. In 1384-5 and in subsequent years, to 1403, two keepers held it; and in 1461-2 one of its locks was repaired. On the 25th April, 1646, immediately after Fairfax took possession of the town, it was further repaired. (Page 279.) We have found no reliable record as to the exact time when it was taken down, but it is said to have been "sore in decay" in the year 1709. As the West Gate guarded only the entrance from Bodmin and West Cornwall, and was materially aided by its stronger brethren—the South-west Castle Gate and the Watch Tower (the Barbican, or Barbican), it was of comparatively less importance than the South and North Gates. Contentions no longer prevailed between counties and districts.

Immediately outside the West Gate was the famous *West Well*. Its abundant flow of water might supply both the adjacent moat and the ordinary needs of the Castle. The tradition of an underground passage from Higher Madford to the base of the Castle Keep, and thence to the site of the Priory at Saint Thomas, may have had its origin either in provision actually made for conveying water from the higher level, or from the fact that at some

period an assaulting army had driven a mine under the wall from the southern side. We regret that the tradition has not been confirmed by any discovery.

The South Gate

stood, and stands, at the head of the ravine above Dock-acre. This ravine is the modern Angel Hill, the ancient Sibard's Street, in which was another famous *well*. (See p. 216.)

The gate faces old Whyfe Lane, now Race Hill, a locality which gave great facilities for assault by the approaches from Tavistock, Plymouth, Exeter. It was therefore essential that the defence should be strong. The South Gate fulfilled this requirement. Outside it was the moat and drawbridge. The arch of the gateway measured

NOTE.—While this work was passing through the press the British Archaeological Association issued Part II. of vol. xl. of their journal. In the record of the proceedings of the Association on their visit to Canterbury in August, 1883, is this statement: "The party then left for Shepherd's Well Station, a modern corruption of Sibertswold;" and the following ballad is printed by way of note—

"Ye sapient rustics, young and old,
Who hereabout do dwell,
Why have you changed famed *Sibert's Wold*
To humble *Shepherd's Well*?

"Young Sibert was a chieftain bold,
As ancient legends tell;
He bravely fought upon the Wold,
And there victorious fell.

"And there, where many a Roman chief
His single hand had slain,
By his brave warriors, drowned in grief,
Young Sibert's corse was lain.

"And long his glorious deeds were told,
And widely spread his fame;
And hence, in after times, the Wold
Obtained brave Sibert's name.

"Then tell me, rustics, one and all,
For you alone can tell,
Why you a shepherd Sibert call,
And make his Wold a *well*?"

The Shepherd's Well, near Canterbury, is said to be 296 feet deep.

at its external base 24 feet, inclusive of the opening. The archway itself is of the remarkable depth of 27 feet 6 inches. Its elevation averages 18 feet. The exterior of the wall is supported by two massive buttresses. The arch is ribbed within by admirably cut stone. Between



THE SOUTH GATE FROM WITHOUT THE TOWN WALL.

two of these ribs is a vertical aperture of 6 feet 4 inches through the whole breadth of the arch. This aperture creates the appearance of a divided or double arch, one within the other; and, indeed, there are reasons for supposing that the outer portion of the arch is more

ancient than the portion next the town. Besides the ponderous portcullis which occupied part of the aperture there were other important uses to which it was applied. Among these was the suspension of a strong door by which the passage could suddenly be closed. The portcullis, it will be remembered, was a strong framework of



THE SOUTH GATE FROM WITHIN THE TOWN WALL.

timber, united in the form of a harrow, and pointed with iron at the bottom. It was raised and lowered by machinery in the keeper's chambers over the arch. There were two such chambers above this arch, each approached by a staircase, which led also to the promenade on the wall. The highest point of the whole building was

about 38 feet above the ground. Near the middle of the sixteenth century the existing chambers displaced those which had been constructed for purposes solely of fortification.

In the year 1381 the old gateway was in charge of William Bodyer and Thomas Bylker. It appears to have been always watched by two keepers. In 1446 the town expended 68s. 0½d. in "cleansing" and repairing it. In 1450, during Jack Cade's insurrection, a man was paid for making pits at South Gate. We think that the presentment by the town sergeants in 1567—"the Sowthyeate, wch Robrte Crowghte & Harie Crowghte doth occupye, ofte notte to be sette, butt to be kepte for the comon vse of the Towne"—referred to the present rooms. These rooms were, in and long prior to the year 1882, used as the town prison. We trust they will soon be applied to the uses of a local museum.

The North Gate

protected the town at its only approach from Stratton, Holsworthy, and the North Coast. It stood midway across the slope of the steep hill ascending from Launceston Priory and Newport Burgh, through Bast Street, now St. Thomas Hill, and (within the gate) through the Northgate Street and old Castle Street (now Fore Street) to the tower of St. Mary Magdalene, and, by diverging to the right, near the point where the present Congregational Chapel stands, passing up Wester French Castle Street (Castle Street) to the Keep Court.

In connection with Bast Street [Baste Street, Beaste Street, bas or basse, low or below], we may mention that the inclosure anciently known as Basthaye ran along behind that street, on its east side, from Mr. W. T. Parsons's garden to the eastern portion of the Priory meadows, and the land called Boughthay, from the

margin of which land spectators might look upon the edifying operations of the cucking-stool in "the water of Kensey." We find that on the 19th October, 1659, the jury presented "the wante of a cucking-stoole," and on the 12th April, 1664, "that a cage and cucking-stoole and well near St. Thomas bridge" were wanted. Again on the 20th April, 1700, the cucking-stool was said to be defective.

The North Gate was in charge of Walter Tolla and William Horn in 1381; of John Choke and Walter Tolla in 1384; and in 1385 of John Choke and William Coulyng. In 1451 timber was bought and wages were paid for "repairing the North Gate," and for making "pitts" there.

In 1587 "the east syde of the North Gate" was alleged to be greatly in decay. The Scientific and Historical Society of Launceston have in their new museum two engravings by Storer of this gateway as it appeared in the year 1808. The type of the arch is the same as that of the South Gate, but of less depth. It was apparently not more than 10 or 12 feet through. The upper part of the wall on each side of and over the arch is represented as in a dilapidated condition. In the mayor's account for the year 1809-10 are these entries: "Paid for 303 feet of worked stone from Alternon moors for the Northgate battlement, at 14d. per foot;" and, "Paid for a new vane for the gate £3 5s." In 1832 the sensible persons who then governed the town *entirely destroyed* this relic, because it "impeded the traffic." Two years later they prostrated the Watch Tower by cutting a road (the Station Road) to divert all important traffic from passing over the cleared site of the dear old gateway.

Having now travelled over the circuit of this interesting fortress, it has become our duty to speak of *its age*.

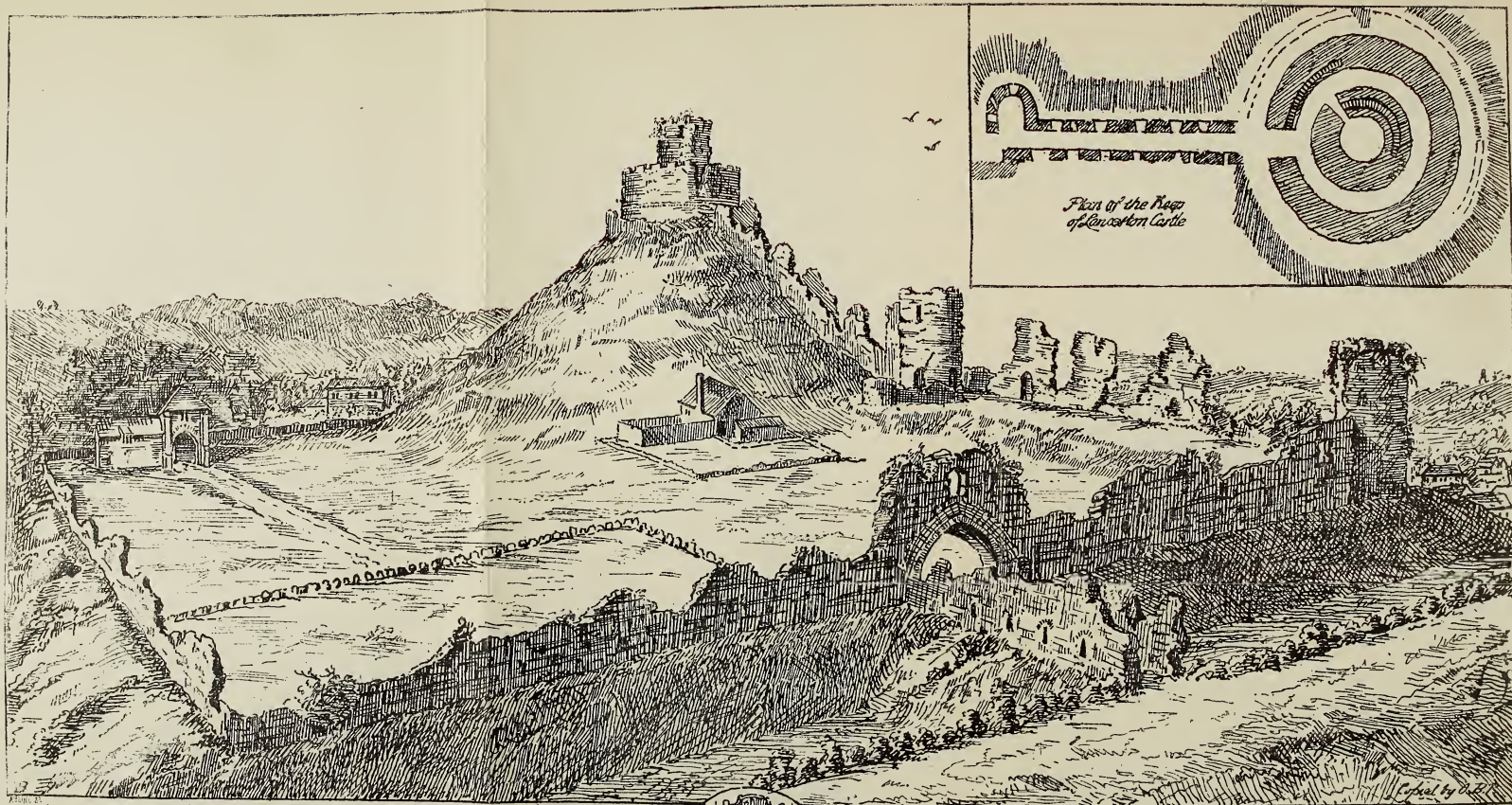
The castle mound was admirably situated for defence. Freed from its present surroundings of buildings, what a vast tract of country was opened to the eye of a person standing on its summit!—Dartmoor, the beautiful valley of the Tamar, the granitic tors of Cornwall, and the undulating landscape stretching towards the North Sea. Even in the days of the struggles between Briton and Saxon, and between Saxon and Dane, such a mound was probably used for warlike purposes; but our theory is that



OLD VIEW OF THE CASTLE FROM THE WEST.

no part of that which we to-day call Dunheved Castle, or Launceston Castle, existed before the reign of Edward the Confessor. The Domesday book shows that this district had been minutely surveyed by Edward. (*Circa* 1050.) The Danes were sources of constant terror to his people. He had resided in Normandy, where castle building was general, and he may have commenced the fortifications which, soon after the Conquest of England by William, were completed at Dunheved.

The few apparent objections which are suggested by



To S.^r John S.^t Aubyn Bar.^t Member of Parliament for Lancelotti
are most gratefully



These Ruins of Lancelotti Castle in Cornwall engrav'd at his Expense
dedicated by Wm. Borlase. 1754.

architecture to our theory are not difficulties in fact. When the Normans found the remains of an ancient building on a site which suited them, they often added their own work, thus leaving a mixed piece of Norman and Saxon parts. The general shape and plan of a castle depended on the form of the ground occupied. Naturally the favourite situation was an eminence, or the bank of a river. In Dunheved Castle there is no British or Roman masonry, no course of Saxon bonding. The cordon, the chamfered pointed arches, and the portcullis grooves are all Anglo-Norman in character. S. R. Pattison, Esq., F.G.S., writing in 1851, says :

It has been commonly said that the ruins exhibit traces of various workmanship, and show the adoption of different styles. The solidity of the west gate [south-west gate to keep court], and the better cement of the inner keep tower, are appealed to in support of this opinion. The inner keep tower is built from a hard blue layer of stone, which appears to have been exhausted before its summit was reached, and the mortar contains a greater proportion of lime ; but the circle of cut stones round the centre of the tower is of Poliphant stone, similar to that used in all other portions of the building ; and the quartz gravel, used with the lime, is the same as that used in all other parts also. The doorways of the inner tower, and the gateway of the great [south] western entrance, are as modern as anything about the ruins, save that the [north] east gate, being less required for defence, was probably the last portion erected. The castle, as it now stands, appears to have been raised on one uniform plan, and to have been built all at one time, with such lapse only as the exigences of a large work will require.

We entirely agree with the opinion thus expressed, adding a single sentence in order to bring further attention to the *materials* and the *construction* of the buildings ; viz., there is no instance of the use of granite, and no evidence that the *timbers* which supported the floors or the roofs were *embedded in the masonry*. These timbers rested on project-

ing corbels, or in holes and open spaces, and were thus altogether independent of the walls. Although the Castle was made fit for the earl's residence within twenty years of the Conquest, it was not continuously occupied by any person. Sometimes its holder was the reigning monarch; at other times the earldom was granted to an absentee. Hence this castle too soon decayed and became ruinous.

In a paper on ancient castles, written for the *Saturday Magazine* in 1833, it is said that "few castles in our country are of older date than the Conquest; for, although some such structures existed in the periods of the Saxons, the Romans, and possibly even the early Britons, they had by that time, owing to neglect or invasion, been reduced to such a state of decay as to be but of little use for the purposes of defence. . . . As soon as William the First had established his authority, he lost no time in building castles throughout England, and in repairing and enlarging such as he found here. . . . The number of castles towards the end of Stephen's reign amounted to one thousand one hundred and fifteen." The same writer further says: "The first outwork of an ancient castle was the Barbican. This was a watch tower for the purpose of noticing any approach from a distance, and was usually advanced beyond the ditch, at the edge of which it joined the drawbridge. The next work was the castle ditch or moat, which was wet or dry according to the circumstances of the place, the former being preferred. When it was dry there were sometimes underground passages, through which the cavalry could sally. Over the moat, by means of the drawbridge, you passed to the ballium or bayley, a space immediately within the outer wall. This latter was called the wall of the ballium, and was generally flanked with towers, and had an embattled parapet. The entrance into the ballium was by a strong gate between two towers, secured by a portcullis or falling door. . . . Over the gate were rooms for the

porter of the castle ; the towers served for soldiers on guard. When there was a double line of walls the spaces next each wall were called the outer and inner ballia. Within the ballium were the lodgings and barracks for the garrison and workmen, wells, chapels, and sometimes even a monastery."

At Dunheved, the chapel of the Virgin, the assize hall, the county prison, and the "barracks for the garrison" were within the Keep Court.

We now briefly cite such portions as we have discovered of the *reliable written history* of the Castle and its government.

Domesday (1085-6) must for the present be accepted as the earliest record of the building. Mr. Jago Arundell cites Tanner's MSS. as authorizing the statement that Halv[n]eth Malyverer was Castellan of Dunheved in 1139. [It has been seen, p. 143 *ante*, that Halnagh Mawleverer was sheriff of Cornwall in the year 1461-2. We note this fact as showing the permanent prominence of that Norman family, and the love of ancestral Christian names which is so common in civilized countries.] The charter of Reginald, 1140-1176, treats the Castle as the central figure around which the *new town* was grouped. In 1189 (5 Richard I.) Walter Reynell was in charge of the Castle, and King John afterwards made Hubert de Burgh its governor. Under the various titles of Castellan, Master, Governor, and Constable, we find that, from the age of King John to the present day, the Castle has been held in succession for an earl, or for a duke, of Cornwall.

The holders of the office have generally been persons of eminent rank. As we have not had access to the Duchy Records, we cannot give a consecutive list of the constables. We will, however, briefly notice that Hubert de Burgh, already named, was chief justiciary of England ; that John Fitz-Richard, the constable in 1209, Robert Cardinan,

1216, William de Bottreaux, 1301, Peter Burdet, 1307, John Moneroun, 1337, John de Skyrbek, 1365, Sir John Trelawny, 1410, and Richard Edgcombe, 1480, were men of high social position, and of undoubted wealth and influence. In recent times we have had the Dukes of Northumberland as constables of Launceston Castle, and to-day we have the learned member for the borough, Sir Hardinge Stanley Giffard, Knight, filling the office. By his courtesy we are permitted here to introduce the material portions of his appointment :

Albert Edward, of the most Puissante Victoria by the Grace of God Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, First born Son, and, by the same Grace, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester Carrick and Dublin, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland, To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting : Know ye that we, of our especial Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, Have given and granted, and, by these presents, Do give and grant unto *Sir Hardinge Stanley Giffard, Knight*, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law, and Member of Parliament, the office or place of Constable of the Castle of Launceston alias Dunkeved [sic], in the County of Cornwall, parcel of our Duchy of Cornwall ; And we do hereby make, ordain, and constitute him, the said Sir Hardinge Stanley Giffard, constable of the said Castle of Launceston alias Dunkeved : To have, hold, enjoy, and exercise the said office or place to the said Sir Hardinge Stanley Giffard by himself, or his sufficient Deputy or Deputies, during our pleasure, in as full and ample manner and form, to all intents and purposes, as the same hath been heretofore held, exercised, or enjoyed ; And we do hereby direct and command the said Sir Hardinge Stanley Giffard to enter upon the said office of Constable as aforesaid, and to execute the trusts hereby reposed in him : And we do hereby require all other our officers and ministers whatsoever to aid and assist him therein, as they will answer to the contrary. . . . Given under the Seal of our Duchy of Cornwall, at our Council Chamber, Buckingham Gate, this Nineteenth day of January in the forty-sixth year of the Reign of

our Most dear Lady and Mother, The Queen, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty three.

By Warrant from the Prince's Council, issued by the command of the Prince himself.

[Seal of the Duchy of Cornwall attached.]

The tenure of Dunheved Castle, and the *military duties* associated with it, clearly illustrate the feudal system. This system was admirably adapted to secure the acquisitions of a warlike people. The conquering general allotted lands to the superior officers of his army: by them it was dealt out again in smaller parcels to inferior officers and deserving soldiers. Such allotments were termed *feoda*, or *fees*; *i.e.* conditional stipends, or rewards.

The condition of the gift was, that the possessor would faithfully serve the giver both at home and in war; for which purpose he took an oath of fealty, or promise of faith, to his benefactor. The oath was taken openly, the tenant humbly kneeling, ungirt, uncovered, and holding up both his hands between those of the lord who sat before him. Allotments thus acquired naturally engaged such as accepted them to defend them, and as they all sprang from the same right of conquest, no part could subsist independent of the whole; hence all givers, as well as receivers, were bound to defend each other's possessions. Every receiver of land, or feudatory, was compelled, when called upon by his immediate lord, to do all in his power to defend him. The lord himself was likewise subordinate to and under the command of his immediate benefactor, or superior, and so upwards to the Prince or General himself. Thus an army of feudatories was always enlisted and mutually prepared to muster, not only in defence of each man's own several property, but in defence of the whole.

The feudal polity had by degrees been established over all the continent of Europe, and over part of our Island, prior to the acquisition of England by William the

Norman. In the nineteenth year of his reign (1085) an invasion from Denmark was apprehended. The military constitution of the Saxons had been laid aside, and as no other had as yet been definitely substituted for it, the kingdom was in a measure defenceless. When the danger was over, the king held a great council to enquire into the state of the nation.

The immediate consequence of this convention was the compiling of *Domesday*. The book was completed in the following year, and the king then assembled all his nobility at Sarum. There the principal landholders submitted their lands to the yoke of military tenure, and did homage and fealty to the king. From that moment it became a fundamental although fictitious maxim of English tenures, that the king is the original proprietor of all the land in his kingdom, and that no man possesses any part of it but what has mediately or immediately been derived as a gift from him, *to be held upon certain services*. These services were varied according to the necessities or the will of the donor.

The earls held Dunheved and its castle *in capite*; i.e. in chief, directly from the Crown. We will show the kind of grant which some of those earls made to their *inferiors*, and the *services* reserved.

In 1284 (12 Ed. I.) Robert Hurdyn held an acre of land and a bakehouse in the town of the Castle of Lanceveton, by the serjeantry (servitude) of being in the Castle of Lanceveton, with an iron helmet and a Danish hatchet, (pole-axe) for forty days in the time of war at his own proper costs; and, after the forty days, if the lord of the castle chose to detain him in the same castle, it was to be at the expense of the lord.

In the same year Robert de Wena held three Cornish acres of land in the town of Pengevel in chief of our lord the king, by the serjeantry of finding five soldiers at the

Fords of the Gayte of Lanceveton Castle. [These Gate Fords were presumably at the drawbridge over the ditch at the south-western entrance to the Castle Green (Keep Court.)]

The term *serjeantry*, whether grand or petit, was generally applied to knight-service, and was always of an honourable nature. Sometimes it was a fixed duty, at other times uncertain in some particulars; *e.g.* as to the *time* of its render. To carry the king's banner, or his sword, in war, or to be his champion, or other officer, at coronations, or the like, are illustrations of these latter servitudes.

In 1301 John of Dunheved was summoned to perform in person military service against the Scots.

The Messrs. Lysons mention a peculiar service claimed from the mayor of Launceston by the lord of the manor of Treveniel, now belonging to Francis Rashleigh Rodd, Esq., of Trebartha. They say that whenever the lord of Treveniel mounted his horse in Launceston, in presence of the Duke of Cornwall, the mayor was obliged to hold Treveniel's stirrup. We imagine that the rare combination of circumstances necessary to enable the validity of this claim to be tested, will not cause much anxiety to his worship, the present mayor. The story itself is perhaps not quite without foundation. Our pages have shown that, at least from the year 1461 down to a recent period, the lord of Treveniel had a piece of land within the borough, in right of which he was paid threepence yearly. This payment *may* have been the commuted render for the former humiliating service.

We now reintroduce the Inquisition of 5th May, 11 Edward III. (1338), partly cited *ante* pp. 96-8. The report on this Inquisition contains the most copious existing information as to the then condition of the Castle, and the tenures and duties of the various persons connected with it. We translate fully :

Castle. There is there a certain Castle, the walls of which are ruinous, and ought to be repaired, as it is said, by the *tenants of the military fees* belonging to the Honor of the same Castle: And there are, in the same Castle, a certain hall, with two cellars which require to be newly roofed—one sufficient kitchen annexed to the same hall, one little staged hall which is called the Earl's Chamber,* with a chamber and a small Chapel, the walls of which are of timber, and the timber thereof almost disjointed; and two chambers outside the two gates sufficiently covered with lead; One small hall, with a chamber, and an old and feeble cellar, convenient for the Constable, and one little new kitchen annexed. There is also there one competent chapel, except the windows which are weak; two stables sufficient for ten horses; one gaol, badly and weakly covered with lead; and one other prison, called Larder, weak and almost useless; and one staircase, leading from the Castle even to the high tower, recently covered with lead, nevertheless the steps of the same are deficient; and there are in the same tower two Chambers, of which the doors and windows are of no value; And the tower has two parapets of stone wall, of which one part containing by estimation three perches has fallen to the ground. There are also, in the same Castle, one iron called a chisel for breaking stones in the quarry, worth 2d.; one great iron hammer with five iron wedges (weggis) for quarrying, worth 6d.; one 'crowe' of iron for lifting stones in the quarry, worth 12d.; two coffer of oak, well locked, worth 13s. 4d., for keeping the rolls and the money; one oaken measure (computator), with two locks, worth 6s. 8d.; and one cord of hemp, worth 18d.; which ought to remain for the lord Duke, and are delivered to John Moneroun, the Constable of the Castle aforesaid, for custody. [Moneroun was at this time M.P. for Dunheved.]

Park. There is also a certain Park there, adjoining to the aforesaid Castle, containing in circuit one league, in which are

* The residential portion of the building is being here described. It stood within the Keep Court. The "staged hall" was probably a floored chamber, having a room beneath it. It must not be confounded with the fortified "Earl's chamber" (page 206), which was placed in the heart of the Citadel for the protection of its chief, and for the convenient issuing of his military orders.

found at present fifteen deer, and there might be sustained in the same park forty deer; and if there were no deer, it would then be worth for the agistment thereof 20s. a year.

Claim. And the aforesaid John Moneroun proffers his oath to the lord Duke to do and exercise those things which belong to the office of Constable according to custom. He claims to have, for the term of his life, by Charter of the lord John, lately Earl of Cornwall, which the lord the King confirmed to him, the custody and constablenesship of the Castle aforesaid, and of the Park there; to receive yearly for that custody 20 marks at the feasts of the Nativity of the Lord, of Easter, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and St. Michael, by equal portions, together with all other things which Peter Burdet, lately Constable there, received for the aforesaid Constablenesship; And he produces for the same a charter of the lord the King in these words: Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitaine, to all to whom the present letters shall come, greeting. Know ye that whereas John, late Earl of Cornwall, our brother, now deceased (which Earl held of our grant to himself and the lawful heirs of his body the aforesaid and divers other lands and tenements, and which, in consequence of the said Earl having died without heir of his body, have now descended to our hands), by his Letters patent, exhibited before us in our Chancery, entrusted to our beloved servant, John of Moneroun, the custody and constablenesship of the Castle of Launceveton, and of the Park of the same Earl there, To hold for the term of the life of the said John, to receive for such custody from the said Earl and his heirs, by the hands of his receivers there for the time being, 20 marks at the feast of the Nativity of the Lord, &c. [as before] . . . We also, being graciously willing to aid the said John in that behalf, receive, approve, and voluntarily confirm the aforesaid commission, And we grant, for us and our heirs, that the said John of Moneroun may have and hold the Custody and constablenesship aforesaid for the whole term of his life, according to the tenure of the aforesaid letters of our aforesaid Brother, to receive yearly from the hands of the Sheriff of the County aforesaid, or of our Steward there for the time being, 20 marks, for the custody and constablenesship aforesaid. In testimony whereof, &c. Given at Botheville on the 20th November, X year of our reign. (1337.)

[Here follow the clauses printed at pp. 97, 98. The Report then continues] :

Knights Fees John Dynam [afterwards written Dynham]
belonging to the who is under age, holds of the lord Duke 71
Honour of the fees in Cornwall and Devon, for which, in time
Castle of of war, he must find, at his own proper charges,
Launcebeton. for 40 days, 71 men sufficiently armed for the
 defence of the Castle of Launcebeton, so that for each fee he
 should keep his kernel (battlement) with one man ; and, when
 he shall die, and his heir be under age, then the lord Duke shall
 have the custody and wardship of such heir ; and, if he shall be
 of full age, then the lord Duke, by reason of his prerogative,
 shall according to usage always take into his hand all the lands
 and all the tenements of the said heir, and the profits and
 advantages to be received therefrom, until the same heir shall do
 his homage ; and he shall give a relief, that is to say, for each fee
 5 marks and no more, because they are of the fee of Mortanne.
 [The word is Mortannio. Does it mean Mortaigne's or Moriton's
 fee, as being a feud or fee originated by that Earl, or a fee payable
 on death—a mortuary, or heriot ?]

In the hands Reginald de Valle Torta lately held of the
of the Duke. Honor aforesaid, 59 fees in Tremeton ; John
 Lercedekne 1 fee in Helerky ; Gervas de Bray 4 fees in Retradek ;
 John de Walesbreu 3 fees in — (illegible) ; John Hamely 1 fee
 in Ple— ; The heir of Radulph de Beaupre 1 fee in Trevelwyd ;
 William de Bodryngan 3 fees, one-third part of a fee in Tremodret ;
Halle. Edward de Mounthinner (Monte Thñerii) 9 fees in Lan-
 tien ; Richard de Ridevere (in the Duke's hands) ; John
 Allet and John Chamond 9 fees in Menya ; John de Walibru 1
 fee in Hutno ; Radulph Bloyon 7 fees in Pobinda ; Robert de
 Tyntagel lately held 5 fees in Boscum (in the Duke's hands) ;
 Thomas de Pyn 10 fees in Middleton ; James de Cobeham 5 fees
 in Hilton ; Simon Flannery 8 fees in Bratton, in Devon ; Robert
 Flemynyng 1 fee in Raddon, in Devon ; William de Boterell 12
 fees in Boterellescastel, in Cornwall ; William Daubeni 1
 quarter of 1 fee in Tawynton ; William de Boterell one half of
 one fee in Penhel, Wydemouth, and Crakhampton ; John the
 Englishman one fee in Wadenast ; Randulph of the White Monas-

tery 1 fee in Stratton; the heir of Thomas de Wannford 1 fee in Efford; John Lercedekne half of one fee in Trewerys and Hollewald; Johanna, who was the wife of William, son of Robert, holds half of one fee in Penros; William of Rohardswood holds 2 fees in Hemmeston, in Devon (in the Duke's hands); William Basset 1 fee in Tehidy and Trevalga which Walter de Dunstavill held; Henry de Pyncerna lately held 1 fee in Rillaton (in the Duke's hands); Simon Pyncerna lately held half of one fee in Liskirid; Henry the son of the earl lately held half of one fee in Lyskired; John Giffard holds half of one fee in Lanvennir; Henry de la Pomeray holds 12 fees in Tregony. [Each of the preceding is said to be held by the same services as the fees of John Dynham.]

Sum of the fees 233, of which there are in the hands of the Duke 68, and there remain 165.

Mill. There is one weak water-mill there, which ought to produce 30s. annually.

Profits of Court Calumpa. The Pleas and perquisites of the *Court of Wayternefe, at the gate of the Castle*, are worth yearly £10; Also a moiety of the profits arising from the assise of bread and ale in the town of Neuport, in Launceton, worth 7s. 6d. yearly.

Foreign Rents. There are there, from a certain rent at the feast of St. Michael, called Wayternefe, due at the Castle Gate from certain tenants as well in Devon as in Cornwall 68s. 8d.: Also from a certain rent, at the same gate, from the manor of Kynel, at the same feast, 13s. 6d.; and from the mill at Heceneford 15d.; and of rent from John, the Steward of certain tenements in Predannek, 10s.; and of a certain rent for the manor of Predannek, which was lately of Michael le Petyt, 10s.; and of rent from the vill of Polskoth 15d.; and from a certain custom called motlet, due at the same gate from the hundred of Kirrier, 32s.; and of the motlet of Hilton 10s.; and of the motlet of Halton and Rillaton 15s.; and of rent from Skybyon 2s.; and of rent from Brounway 2s.; and from the Abbot of Glastonbury for suit of Lactitiane (? Lavanta), anciently enclosed by license, as it is said, 10s.; and of 300 birds which are called Poffouns, due at the same gate, for the manor of Sully,

6s. 8d. ; and of rent from the vill of Truru one laburnum bow, worth 8d. ; and of rent from the vill of Rospry 2s. ; and of rent from the manor of Penfes one pair of gilded spurs, worth 6d. ; and of rent from the manor of Penhalyn 6d. ; and of rent from the manor of Treberneth 13s. 2½d. ; and of rent from the manor of Ellerky one hare ; and from a certain house at Margasyon of escheat 2s. ; and from the usual horseherd of Fawymore 4s. ; and from the bailiff of Est Wyvelshire, at the Castle Gate, 20s. ; and from the fee of the farm of Hermmeston, in Devon, at the feasts of Easter and St. Michael, in equal portions, annually, 50s.

The total of these rents is £13 14s. 0½d. and one laburnum bow, worth 8d., and one pair of spurs, worth 6d., and one hare ; and so this is the total, £13 15s. 2½d.

The tenants of Waternefe who do suit at the Court of the Castle Gate of Launceston from three divisions (or in three sets) for three weeks.

Thomas atte Heye holds the land of Lyner, and pays therefor yearly, at the feast of St. Michael, and does suit as above ; William de Chaumboun holds the manor of Ludenon, and pays yearly 13s. 4d., and does suit ; William de Glynyon holds the manor of Tabreget, Nicholas de Trevelyas holds the manor of Trevilian, and pays 8s. annually and does suit, on the acknowledgment by Henry de Coventre, heir of the said Nicholas ; Richard de Wena holds one messuage in Pengovel, and pays 5s. yearly ; Stephen Crabbe holds the land of Trewydya, William Wallys holds the manor of Landren, and pays 13s. 4d. ; John de Medewill holds the manor of Hurdyn, Andrew de Padreda holds one carucate of land in Padreda ; Philip de Polsibut holds one messuage in Polscoth, and pays 15d. Stephen Uda de Ellen holds one messuage in Ellen ; John Lercedekne holds the manor of Treburneth, and pays 13s. 2½d. ; Randulph of the White Monastery holds the Island of Sully, and pays rent for the same worth 300 poffouns ; Richard de Prideaux holds the mill of Heceneford, and pays 15d. ; Thomas de Prideaux holds the vill of Truru, rendering one bow of laburnum, worth 8d., and does suit ; John Lercedekne holds the manor of Ellerky, rendering one hare annually ; James de Cobeham holds the manor of Hilleton, and pays 10s. ; The heir of Radulph de Beaupre holds the manor of Pe—— (illegible), and pays 6d. ; The horseherd of Fawymor,

by the hands of the bailiff of Trig, pays 4s. yearly; The Abbot of Glastonbury holds the manor of Lavanta, and pays 10s.; Oliver de Carminow holds the manor of Kenel, and pays 13s. 3d.; John le Petyt holds the manor of Bredannek, and pays 10s.; The heir of John the Seneschal holds another Brebannek, 10s.; Thomas de Lamentyn holds the manor of Lamentyn, and keeps charge of the Castle with one armed man, in the time of war, for 40 days, at his own proper costs; He should therefore be distrained to do fealty, and to acknowledge by what services, &c., because he doubts whether he owes any. The sum of these rents appears above in the principal rental.

Blackstone, in his *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, says that a *determinate quantity of land*, called a *knight's fee*, was necessary to make a tenure by knight-service. The value of this fee was, at its original in the reign of the Conqueror, probably stated at £20 per annum. He who held this proportion of land (or a whole fee) by knight-service was bound to attend his lord to the wars for forty days, in every year if called upon, which attendance was his rent or service for the land he claimed to hold. If he held only half a knight's fee he was only bound to attend twenty days, and so in proportion.

Seven years after the battle of Cressy, the Black Prince, then twenty-three years of age, and his Council, visited Cornwall. He was at his castle in Dunheved on the 18th August, 1353, went thence to Restormel Castle, and returned to Dunheved on the 5th September, 1353. We think that the prince and his retinue were lodged at Launceston Priory, and we venture to suggest that the complaint of Thomas Lanrac (page 101) may have been laid before the prince and his "good council" at that place.

The Inquisition of Edward III. shows that, even 550 years ago, Dunheved Castle was in a state of decadence and neglect. It had never been besieged, and for 200

years it had ceased to be a necessity for overawing a subjugated people. We have seen that on rare occasions in after years, as in 1381 and 1450 when the rebellion of a Tyler or a Cade was causing alarm, the burghers repaired their walls, and guarded their gates, and perhaps the Castellan then also set his house and his defences in order; but there had been no known struggle at the Castle leaving its mark upon history. Hence the meagre records which relate to this really imposing structure.

William Botoner, usually called William of Worcester, briefly tells us, in the year 1478, that [trans.] "the Castle in the town of Lancelton was built by an Earl of Cornwall;" and he afterwards names the Earl Morteyn as its founder—that Polstonbrygge is a mile east of Lancelton, that Lawncelton is the principal and the largest town of the whole county of Cornwall, that he travelled a whole night and day to get from Okenton to this important place, that from Kylkhampton to Downehedborow is twelve miles, and from Lancelton to Lyscard ten miles, and so on.

This learned itinerant mentions no less than twenty-seven other castles, besides several once-fortified towers, in Cornwall. Eighteen of these castles had in his time been destroyed, or were falling down; but among those which remained were Tregony, Botreaux, Restormel, and Trematon, besides Launceston.

Leland, already cited, says :

After that I had enterid a litle into the suburbe of Launstoun, I passed over a brooke caullid Aterey [error for Kensey] that rennith yn the botom of the stepe hil that Launstoun stondith on. This water, as I there lernid, riseth a x. miles off by west-north-west towards Bodmyne; and, passing by Launston, goith in Tamar by est, as I did gather, a litle above Pulston Bridg. After that I had passid over Aterey [Kensey], I went up by the hille thorough the long suburbe, ontylle I cam to

the toun waul and gate [north gate], and so passid thorough the toun, conscending the hill ontylle I cam to the very top of it, wher the market-place and the parochie chirch of S. Stephane [error, St. Mary Magdalene], *lately re-edified*, be.

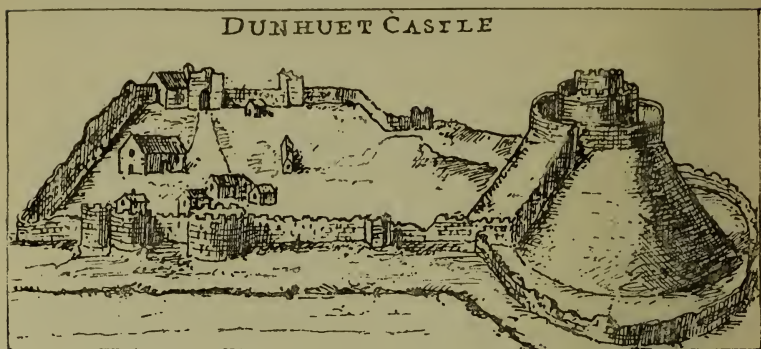
Elsewhere he says :

Launston, otherwys cawlded Lostephan, yn old tyme cawlded Dunevet, stondith ii. myles beyownd Powlston Bridge on Tamar westward. . . . On the north side of the towne a castel standing on a hye hille withyn the sayd towne, hath iii. rownde wardes. . . . Ther be withyn this town iii. gates and a postern ; also a gate to go owt of the castel ynto the old parke. Sum gentelmen of Cornewal hold ther landes by castel-gard, that ys to say, for reparation of this castel and towne ; And withyn this castel ys a chapel, and a hawle for syses and sessions ; for a commune gayle for al Cornwayle is yn this castel. Withyn this towne is a market, a mayre and burgesses, with a chapel of Mary Magdalen to theyr uses. . . . The wall of Dunevet ys hy, larg, and strong, and defensably set.

John Norden, in his *Survey of Cornwall*, about the year 1584, calls "Dunhevet the Prince's Castle, and Launceston a towne adiacent." He says :

Dunhevet is an auntient Castle seated upon a verie steepe mounte nere unto the towne and Borow of Launceston, and hath bene, in former times, of greater importance and regarde : In whiche Castle, in the beginning of the Norman's gouernement, William, Earle of Cornwall made his abode, and diuers Earles, and Dukes of Cornwall before him. [This is a rather reckless statement. The only William Earl of Cornwall to whom it could refer was the son of Robert (Moriton, or Mortaigne, p. 70), and there was no *Duke* of Cornwall until 1337.] It belongeth now unto the Prince, as parcell of his Highnes' Dukedom of Cornwall, and it is now, in steede of the prince's Courte, and honorable resorte, become the common prison and gayle of the prouince. It standeth, as it were, in the towne of *Launceston*, but sequestred in jurisdiction. The base [keep] courte compriseth a decay'd chappell, a verie spatious hall wherein the assizes for the whole Shyre ar helde, and in the same Courte the

Constable of the Castle lyeth, whoe hath also the charge of the gayle. The form and situation of the Castle is as followeth :



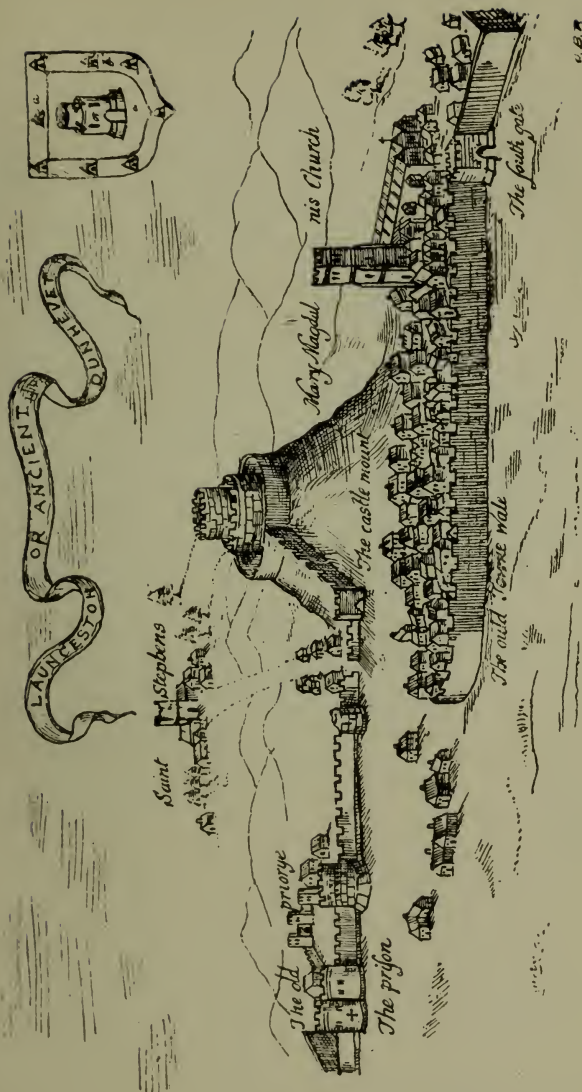
Richard Carew, writing in 1602, says :

To the town of Lanchester there is adjoinant in site, but sequestered in jurisdiction, an ancient Castle, whose steep, rocky-footed Keep hath its top environed with a treble wall; and in regard thereof, men say, was called "Castle Terrible." The base [keep] Court compriseth a decayed chapel, a large hall for holding the shire assizes, the constable's dwelling-house, and the common gaol.

The long centuries of rest which the Castellan had enjoyed were at length disturbed by *the civil war* between Charles I. and his Parliament, 1641-8.

It has been well said, that when two names so sacred in the English Constitution as those of King and Parliament are placed in opposition, it is not surprising that the people are divided in their choice. In the memorable instance now before us, each county, each town, and almost every family, was divided within itself. The most violent animosities and factions shook the whole kingdom.

England had at that time no standing army. When an emergency arose the Crown issued a "commission of array" to sheriffs, to members of Parliament, and to other influential persons in the counties, to "muster and array"



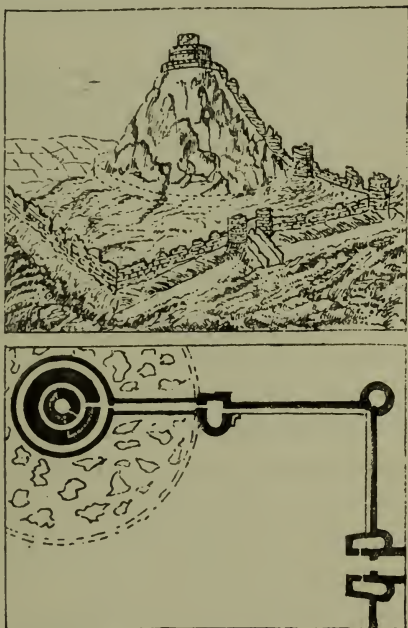
VIEW OF THE CASTLE AND TOWN, FROM SPEED.

the inhabitants; that is, to put them in a condition for war. Such a muster substantially resembled the modern militia.

In the year 1641 remonstrances and protestations of Parliament on the one hand, and declarations and protestations of the King on the other, were published throughout the kingdom, and, as events grew, every effort was used by both parties to infuriate the people. Under such circumstances it may be assumed that even the King's commissions of array were sometimes held by gentlemen who sided with the Parliament; others by those who sided with the King; and that the ordinances of the Parliament to organize the inhabitants were as readily obeyed as the King's commissions.

We are not intending to write a history of these unhappy times. That history has been already written by Lord Clarendon and others. Our observations are designed chiefly to introduce some local incidents now first offered to the public.

From fragments of Borough accounts relating to this period, written on loose pieces of paper of various sizes, it is evident that the Crown had, for awhile, neglected its direct control over the "sequestered [separated] juris-



OLD VIEW AND PLAN OF THE CASTLE
AND KEEP COURT.

diction" of the Castle, and that the Mayor was exercising authority not only within his own municipality, but within the precincts of the Castle also.

The constables of 1641-3—Thomas Stokes, Oswald Kingdon, Henry Bennett, Richard Blighe, and others—delivered to his worship their bills for official services, and such bills were allowed and paid by the Corporation. Thus Mr. Stokes, 28th February, 1641 [old style, when the year ended at Lady-day]:

For my horse & expenses att Kellington aboute the protestation, 2s. Pd for paper & parchment & ingrossing of the protestation 5s. 4d. Pd for returne thereof unto Mr. Treffussis 1s.

This was a protestation made under the order of Parliament in May, 1641. It was a solemn promise to maintain and defend the reformed Protestant religion, the powers and privileges of Parliament, and the lawful rights and liberties of the subject, and an undertaking to aid in preserving union and peace between the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The protestation was to be subscribed by every member of each house of Parliament, and the Commons directed copies of it to be printed and sent by the members to their several counties and boroughs. It appears from the Calendar of the House of Lords that returns were afterwards required of the names of persons who had subscribed, and that such returns are for the most part dated in February and March, 1641-2. Launceston is one of the places from which a return had been obtained.

Very shortly afterwards—namely, on the 30th May, 1642,—John Estcott, a woollen draper, who a few years before had been mayor of the borough, and who in heart was probably a Royalist, said in a conversation with his fellow-townsmen "that he never knew nor heard of a Parliament that did proceed so basely as this present Parliament now doth; that many able honest men of the House were

grieved at their proceedings, and that Mr. Selden (who was a man that had more learning than a thousand round-headed Pymys) had observed to an acquaintance that there was no good to be done in the House of Commons." One Henry Wills [a burgess] reported this conversation, and on the 16th June made an affidavit concerning it before Nicholas Gennes, the mayor, and Leonard Treise. The affidavit was transmitted to the House of Lords, and on the 23rd June Estcott was ordered to be brought before them. On the 11th July he petitioned the House to inquire into the matter, stating that he had come 200 miles to answer a false charge of speaking scandalous words against the Parliament. Their lordships, having heard the parties, directed poor Mr. Estcott to stand in the pillory both in Cheapside and at Westminster, and afterwards to be lodged in Newgate. He stood in the pillory as ordered, and was then taken to Newgate, where he lay until the 19th October, 1642, when he again petitioned the Lords. In this petition he states that he has undergone part of their lordships' sentence, and is still in Newgate, where the sickness had been very hot for more than nine months, whereby his health had been impaired, and his estate consumed by excessive fees. He then prays to be restored to liberty, or let out on bail. Ten days later their lordships were pleased to grant his request—"in regard the plague is in Newgate, and he aged and sick"—stipulating, however, that he should render himself within three days after receiving notice from the House.

In the borough records under date 7th September, 1646, we find the entry (Lat.): "Philip Peare is elected and sworn alderman of the borough aforesaid, in the place of John Estcott, gentleman, *lately deceased*."

The constable Stokes continues :

2nd July, 1642. Sending a booke y^t came from the King 2d.
12 August, 1642. A warant from the High Constable for a

Mowster at Kellington 2d. ; pd for a man to gather furse for the beacon, caridg, & making of it vpp 4s. 23th *August*, 1642. My lord of the Bath being in towne, wached [watched] 20 men ; pd for beer & candells 2s. 6d.* 27th *Septr*. A warent to Lawhiton pr night 4d. 28th. pd for candells at severall times for the waches 8s. ; paid for 3 horses & a man 2 dayes to cary Sr Willm Wrey's armes from this towne to the army 6s.

Other entries show the local agitation of the time ; in fact the kingdom was then on the very eve of its deadly struggle.

The first great battle of the rival forces was fought near Edgehill, in Warwickshire, on the 23rd October, 1642. The effects of that battle were presently felt at Launceston. On the 19th December, 1642, Mr. Stokes claims 2d. for "a warant for souldiers gonn from their rullers from Milbrooke & Saltash ;" and, 21st December, 2s. "for carying a post letter p. night to Hollsworthy to Capt: Trelawny & to Capt: Arundell." On the 24th the Mayor paid 4s. "for making up of the beaken ;" and on the 25th Mr. Stokes paid 1s. "for waching of 5 malitia prisoners at Ro: Nottles howse, sent to ghole from Milbrooke." Meanwhile the constable Kingdon was expending money in "candell light for the gard ;" and, on the 6th January, 1642-3, he supplied "wood & candells to Capt: Piper's shouldiers, and at the same time a lanteron for the gard." Launceston Castle was then held for the Parliament by Sir Alexander Carew, M.P. for the county of Cornwall, and Sir Richard Buller, M.P. for Fowey.

Clarendon says that, about this time, a treaty or arrangement was made between gentlemen of Devon and Cornwall, that, until the expiration of the year 1642 (midnight of 24th March, 1643, new style), no actual

* The Earl of Bath, with Sir Ralph Hopton and others, had been sent by the King into Devon and Cornwall to form an army, if it should be found expedient.—CLARENDON.

warfare should occur in the two counties. It was hoped that, in the interim, general terms of peace might be settled. It is clear, however, that neither party had much confidence in such a result. At Launceston, as elsewhere, the utmost vigilance and preparations for war manifested themselves. Our accounts disclose that on the 11th January, 1642[3], Stokes "pd for a man & 2 horses for S^r Ralph Hopton to Lostwithiell 6s." This entry points to the time when Sir Ralph was either on his way to or returning from the quarter sessions at Truro, with his little force of 100 horse and 50 dragoons. Sir Ralph had been welcomed into Cornwall by Sir Bevil Grenville, who marched with him towards the West. The Parliamentarians had made a presentment to the sessions against "divers men unknown, who were come armed into the county." Although Sir Ralph Hopton was not named in the presentment, it was well understood that the net was designed to catch him. Sir Ralph voluntarily appeared before the Justices, and produced the commission from the King to the Marquis of Hertford, and from the Marquis to himself, appointing him (Sir Ralph) lieutenant-general of the horse.* The jury not only acquitted Sir Ralph and his companions, but declared that it was a favour of his Majesty to send down help to them; and the same court forthwith found an indictment against Sir Alexander Carew and Sir Richard Buller for "a rout and unlawful assembly at Launceston." On that indictment an order of sessions was granted to the High Sheriff to raise the *posse comitatus* for dispersing the unlawful assembly at Launceston, and for

* We have seen it stated that this presentment was made at the Launceston Summer Assizes of 1642, and not at the Truro Sessions of January, 1642-3. We admit such a possibility; but inasmuch as these assizes were held either in July or August, and the battle of Edgehill was not fought until October of 1642, and moreover as Hopton did not himself come into Cornwall until after the battle of Edgehill, we incline to the opinion that Lord Clarendon's version is corroborated by our cotemporaneous MSS.

apprehending the rioters. On the 22nd January, 1642-3, we find Mr. Stokes claiming 2s. "for four warants that came from Sir Ralph Hopton." We think these warrants were executed with alacrity by the constable; for it would seem that the affections of Cornwall were in the main much inclined to the King's service.

Clarendon tells us that Sir George Chudleigh, a gentleman of good fortune and reputation in Devon, was now at Tavistock with five or six troops of horse; and upon the news of Sir Ralph Hopton's advancing, drew his troops to Lifton, within three miles of Launceston; that Sir Ralph marched within two miles of the town, where he refreshed his men, intending next morning to fall on Launceston; but that Sir Richard Buller and his confederates, not daring to abide the storm, quitted the town that night in great disorder, and drew into Devonshire, towards Plymouth; so that in the morning Sir Ralph found the gates of Launceston open, and entered without resistance. In the borough account for 1642-3, we find, under date 22nd January: "Receaved from the hundred constable a warrant for making up of the beacons;" and on the 24th, "Pd for carring of three warants w^{ch} the shrive sent unto the hundred cunstable of Stratton, Lesnuth, and hundered of East." From the 6th to the 22nd, Mr. Kingdon had daily supplied wood and candles to the guard; and then "untill the 27th, for wood and candell light unto o^r men, and Capt: Weekes, being Capt: of the gunes, 7s. 10d.: 28th when the trayne bands came in under Capt: Browninge unto the 30th in wood and candell light 4s. 4d." On the 6th February the Mayor received "a warant for collecting of moneys for paing of the shooldiers at Saltash." 16th. he paid money "unto the two cuttlers, Edward Halstocke and Hals, to wher ther expenses to the army; and to Polly of Petheren, towards a seame of wood taken from him by the souldiers." 24th. "Pd unto 7 of

our townesmen that were listed under Capt: Battersby at Bodmin 14s." Kingdon, the constable, records that on the 28th February "in came S^r Bevell Grinfild, and that night they had for the gard 3 seame wood and 2 li candells." 1st March; The Mayor "pd for carring a warrant to Lawhitton at 8 of the clocke at night for raissing the *posse cometates*;" and 5th, "Being commanded to send away a warrent of the *possee committatis* at midnight," he was allowed 6d. for his service. Henry Bennett charges "for caring a warent to raise the Pose, and copen [copying] of him 6d." He also charges for going, on other unnamed days, "to Leskerd with a warent concerning the delinquents, and for sending away a warent to stop the rebels;" also "for riden to Mr. Coriton's with the listed soulders, and for ther diner at Cilington when we cam backe." On the 6th March the Mayor claims 5s. for "goinge to Leascard to retorne the warrent, wth 2 men and 2 horses;" and on the same day Mr. Kingdon states, "When S^r Bevell came backe from Stratton the had that night, by reason of the great company, 4 seam wood and 2½ li candells for the gard." 8th. He "sent S^r Bevill Grinfild, p M^r Mayor's order, a pottell sacke 2s. 4d.;" and "pd for a lanteron for the gard 2s." The constable, John Wadge, in his bill, allowed 11th March, 1643, charges for "carryinge of a warrant to rayse ye possey for ye Kinge;" and for carrying other warrants to Callington, Lawanick, Saltashe, &c.

On the 24th March, 1642-3, Major-General James Chudleigh, a son of the above-named Sir George the Royalist, brought a strong party of Parliamentary horse and foot within two miles of Launceston [probably on the Devon side of Polston Bridge]. On the next morning (25th), a few hours after the truce had expired, he marched on Launceston. Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Bevil Grenville still held the town, but had only a small force

there. Clarendon tells us that on the first day, the Royalists, by the advantage of passes, and lining of hedges, kept the enemy (Parliamentarians) in action till the evening, when other forces came up. Chudleigh received considerable loss in that day's action, and in the night retired to Okehampton. On following days many small skirmishes ensued, with various success, sometimes the Cornish advancing into Devon, and then retiring again.

The borough accounts have been so neglected and mis-used that we find no record of the direct results of these skirmishes. In the Parish Register, however, is entered the burial of one "souldier" on the 2nd April, 1643. And in the sexton's account against the Mayor are the entries :

24th April. Captayn James Bassett buried in the Chancell.
25th. John Arundle, an Ensigne, in the Church. 4th May.
Lewtenent Fitz-James in the Church. 30th. Henry Mynard,
lieut^t, buried.

The burial of three "souldiers" is also recorded, and some of these entries are confirmed by the Parish Register.

On the 14th April Mr. Kingdon notes that

Sir Bevill Grinfield came to towne with his regiment and had for the gard 2 seam wood $1\frac{1}{2}$ li candells. Aprell 17th. The Mayor charges for a gallon of sacke p^rsented to S^r Ralphe Hopton, S^r Bevell Grenvell and others, 4s.; and, more, the 18th April to the law courte 2 quarts sacke 2s. 20th. Pd sending 3 malitia men by a pass into Devon that were scalded 6d.

In the bill of disbursements of the Mayor are the following undated items :

Payd for a denner for M^r Coryton, M^r Mannington, M^r Powlle Spickkat (Paul Speccott) and others, wth a quart of sack the same denner 5s. 2d. Payd for a quart of sacke sent unto Mr. Basseat being in towne 14d. Item. I gave Killy for carring of a letter unto Ser Ralf Hopton 12d. Itm. I delyverd unto M^r Bevell Escott in mach, powder, and bullats to the some of 15d.

Itm. I delyved unto M^r Piper, maior, [of the succeeding year], on pown of powder for the King's server 18d. Itm. Mor to M^r Bevell Escott on pown of mich to keep sentanell 6d. Itm. Payd for making up of the walls be the dorer in the back lane by order of Capten Pendarvis 27s. [This has reference to the town wall adjoining Northgate on the east.] Item. For mysealf and Nobell to ride to Bodment to apear ther befor my Lord Mowen [Mohun], Ser Ralf Hopton, and other Commissioners, 10s. 22nd April. For 2 seame wood, 1½ li candells; and at midnight there was a larrum, and had more 4 li of candells. 23rd. They had for the gard 2 seam wood and 5 li of candells, being the day that the melecia was at Winmill. The Capt: of the gard had 2 seame wood to make bulletts. 24th. 2 seam wood, 2 li candells for the gard. At the same tyme *ther wher 2 regiments in the Church*, and had to buy wood, in mony 2s., and like had 2 li candells 1s.

13th May. Mr. Stokes notes "a warent to rayse horse, & the sending away of 2 warents for bringing in of provision." On the 15th Oswald Cornish charges "for riding to Weeke wth provision for the Armye 4s.; and Henry Bennett "for riden after the army with provisions 2 dayes 4s."

Lord Clarendon relates that on Monday, 15th May, 1643, Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir Bevil Grenville, with the King's small forces, marched from Launceston towards Stratton with a resolution to fight with the Earl of Stamford and the Parliamentary forces. He says that the Earl had with him a body of 1400 horse and dragoons, and 5400 foot, with a train of 13 brass ordnance and a mortar piece, and a very plentiful magazine of victual and ammunition; while the King's army were so destitute of provisions that the best officers had but a biscuit a man a day for two days. The Earl of Stamford had encamped upon the top of a hill, now known as Stamford Hill, above Stratton. The King's troops were commanded by Lord Mohun and Sir Ralph Hopton, Sir John Berkley and Sir Bevil Grenville, Sir Nicholas Slanning and Colonel

Trevanion, Colonels Thomas Bassett and William Godolphin, with Colonel John Digby in reserve commanding the horse and dragoons. The Parliamentary army was commanded by the Earl of Stamford and Major-General James Chudleigh. The battle, which began on the 16th May, at 5 o'clock in the morning, terminated the same day in favour of the King's forces. Our local readers are well aware that this victory is commemorated by the following inscription on a stone tablet, built into a low wall, on which rests a miniature piece of ordnance, on the summit of Stamford Hill :

In this place

y^e Army of y^e Rebels under y^e command of y^e Earl of Stamford, received a signal overthrow by y^e valor of Sir Bevill Grenville, and y^e Cornish Army on Tuesday y^e 16th of May, 1643.

The Launceston Borough Accounts contain no record of the battle, but they amply disclose the unsettled condition of the town. On the 22nd May, 1643, 2 warrants were issued for bringing in of horses, and on the 24th two more for bringing in of oxen. On the same day a messenger took a post letter to Bodmin, by order of Governor Pendarves. Many warrants were issued for raising money, and others without stating their purpose ; but it may be inferred that some of them at least were for supply of army material, while messengers were also despatched to Callington, Liskeard, and Bodmin.

The mayor for the year 1643, Arthur Piper, provided the following arms for the town : "Six musketts at 10s. per muskett ; six payer bandeliers at 2s. per payre ; five corsletts at 13s. 4d. per corslett ; fower pikes at 3s. per pike ; eight pounds of gunpowder at 20d. per li, w^{ch} powder was delivered at an alaram heere by night."

Mr. Charles Kingdon charges 2s. 6d. "for ridinge to Liskeard to informe S^r Ralph Hopton the Londoners were gone out of towne ;" and at another time "to inform him of

the departure of the militia neere Camelford, 2s. 6d.” “George Jackson, ensigne, prayethe the worsl¹ Arthur Piper, maior and captaine of this towne and S^t Steephens Company, to be allowed for himself and his horse on day at Kellington, at a mowster there, and staid all night, from thence to Saltashe too dayes on night 12s. Allsoe for a jorney att Bodman sissions last past too dayes and on night 7s.” Mr. Degory King claims 12d. “for a letter to M^r Recorder, for staying the towne band from goinge to Saltash ;” and 4d. “for a note under Ser Ralfe Hopton’s and S^r Bevill Grenville’s hands for the towne’s amuniton.”

After the battle of Stratton, Launceston seems for a while to have been left in comparative quiet ; but considerable watchfulness was still exercised there, and there was possibly occasional skirmishing in the neighbourhood. The Parish Register records the burial of a “souldier” on the 1st June, and of another on the 4th June. On the 22nd June “Captaine Powlwhelle was buried in the Church of S^t Mary Magdalene.” On the 26th and 27th are charges for journeys with soldiers “to be inrolled, including meat and beer for the men.” On July 3rd a warrant was issued for raising of horses. On the 4th another soldier was buried at St. Mary Magdalene. In other parts of the kingdom the fighting was frequent and severe. At the battle of Lansdown, near Bath, on the 5th July, 1643, Sir Bevil Grenville fell, and Sir Ralph Hopton was wounded. In the same month Exeter was besieged. The King sent Prince Maurice to relieve that city. We find, on the 13th July, that the mayor of Launceston “paid John Browne 3s. for the fichin of horses from the seage of Exeter.” In this month also the Mayor was sending soldiers to Captain Battersby’s company, and was communicating with Captain Pendarves. Similar communications were continued throughout the months of August and September, and numerous warrants were

issued, among these being 4 warrants sent out on the 24th August "to bring in horses to cary amonition." On the 6th September is the entry: "Payd to the old Bowerman for to goe att Bodmin with a letter for his Mat^s Sarvis 3s." On the 8th, at a "mowster, 8 men who served the town arms" received 6d. per man.

About the same time William Noble claimed to be paid for "2 li of shott too make tookens, and for stamping them, 1s. 6d.;" for his "man and horse to Kellington wth the arms," for "a snapsacke to cary the powder att Kellington," and "for a *fram for the King's declaration* hangine in the Church, 2s." This is the Declaration:

To the Inhabitants of Cornwall.

We are so highly sensible of the extraordinary Merit of our *County of Cornwall*, of their Zeal for the defence of our Person and the Just Rights of our Crown, in a time when we could contribute so little to our own defence or to their Assistance—in a time when not only no Reward appeareth Great, and probable Dangers were threatened to Obedience and Loyalty—of their Great and Eminent Courage and patience in their Indefatigable prosecution of their great Work against so potent an Enemy, back'd with so strong, Rich, and populous Cities, so plentifully furnished with Men, Arms, Mony, Ammunition and Provisions of all kinds; And of the wonderfull Success with which it hath pleased Almighty God (though with the loss of some Eminent persons, who shall never be forgotten by us, to Reward their Loyalty and Patience), by many strange Victories over their and our Enemies, in despite of all humane probabilityes, and all imaginable disadvantages, that, as we can not be forgetfull of so great deserts, so we cannot but desire to publish to all the World, and perpetuate to all time, the memory of their Merits, and of our acceptance of the same: And, to that end We do hereby render our Royall thanks to that our *County* in the most publick and lasting manner we can devise, commanding copies hereof to be printed and published, and one of them to be read in every Church and Chappell therein, And to be Kept for ever as a Record in the same, That, as long as the History of these Times and of

this Nation shall continue, the Memory of how much that County hath merited from us and our Crown may be derived with it to all Posterity.

Given at our Camp at Sudlye Castle the tenth of September, 1643.

This verbose sentence of thanks illustrates the style of the period. The letter is still suspended in the late Council Chamber, now the Vestry-room, between the Church and the Tower of Saint Mary Magdalene, having been painted on wood and reframed at the cost of Mr. Samuel Lyne, thrice Mayor of Launceston, (*annis* 1717, 1724, and 1732).

On the 12th of September, 1643, Mr. Piper, the mayor, "Att a mowster p^d 9 men that served wth the towne armes 8d. p. man." On the 15th another muster was held at Callington. 16th. "Peter Downen is paid 1s. for to goe att Camelford for his maj^{ts} sarvis." 22nd. Layed out 2 seames for bonnfires 2s. 4d. 23rd. "Pd a man for a guide for one of Prince Marice's men to Lifton by night 6d." The same 23rd September, "15 li mach at 6d., 20 li gunpowder, 20d. per li." 30th. "A warrent to Lawhitton, the King's declaration." [It will be remembered that part of Lawhitton was within the Mayor's jurisdiction.] A warrant for horses, a warrant to St. Stephens "from Collonell Digby." [Colonel Digby had been ordered by Prince Maurice to march to Plymouth, and to block up that place from making incursions into the country.] On the 5th October there was a muster at Launceston. 14th. Mr. Kingdon notes that he "begoune to give wood, beinge Satterday, that night and Sunday in wood & candells 1s. 10d." It may be interesting to note that in the mayor's account for 1643, under date 5th November, Guy Fawkes's day, is the entry, "Pd the Ringers 4s. 6d.;" and a similar entry appears in succeeding years. On the 23rd November Digory Peirce charges "for rydinge to Bodmin to informe

ag^t the fugitive souldiers ;” and on the 27th the Mayor “paid M^r Currenton 2s. when he satt aboute gardinge of the briggess.” Mr. Coryton was then one of the members for the borough.

We regret that some purloining hand, or negligent custodian, has deprived us of the means of looking in upon the actions, and contemplating the daily anxieties of our busy burghers during the chief part of the years 1644 and 1645. We can discover no trace of the municipal accounts from the month of November, 1643, to that of December, 1645. That period was very full of local interest. In the early portion of it the Parliamentary General, Essex, held Launceston ; and we learn from a private diary in the Record Office, that the King, having passed the night of the 31st July, 1644, at the parsonage house in Lifton, came next day to Launceston, accompanied by Prince Maurice, his nephew. In his way hither he found that the Earl of Essex had destroyed two of the bridges over the Tamar, one being presumably a bridge which crossed the river near the present Chain Bridge below Polston, and the other occupying a site a little above the present Polston Bridge. The Earl had evacuated Launceston before the King’s arrival, going by way of Northhill towards Liskeard.

While at Launceston his Majesty received a message from Sir Richard Grenville, then in the west of Cornwall, which induced him and the Prince to proceed at once towards Liskeard. They passed the night of the 1st August at Trecarell, then belonging to Mr. Ambrose Manaton, one of the members for Launceston. The army lay in the fields around the house. On the following day (2nd August) the King reached Liskeard, and on the 6th August wrote thence to the Earl of Essex, who was encamped at Lostwithiel. Negotiations for peace having failed, the armies met on the 1st September, 1644, and fought on Broadoak Down, near Boconnock, the seat of

Lord Mohun. In that battle the Earl of Essex was defeated. We cannot tell what were the immediate consequences of this Royalist victory to the inhabitants of Launceston, but it is certain that the general affairs of the kingdom were still in the most wretched condition.

In July, of the year 1645, the Prince of Wales, then fifteen years of age, afterwards Charles II., resided for a short time at Launceston. We believe there is no dwelling-house or site in the town which has the traditionary honour of having sheltered him. The probability is that he lodged at the assize hall, within the Keep Court of the Castle. On the 5th August, 1645, the King wrote the following letter to his son, which was delivered to him at Launceston :

BRECKNOCK, *5th August, 1645.*

CHARLES,

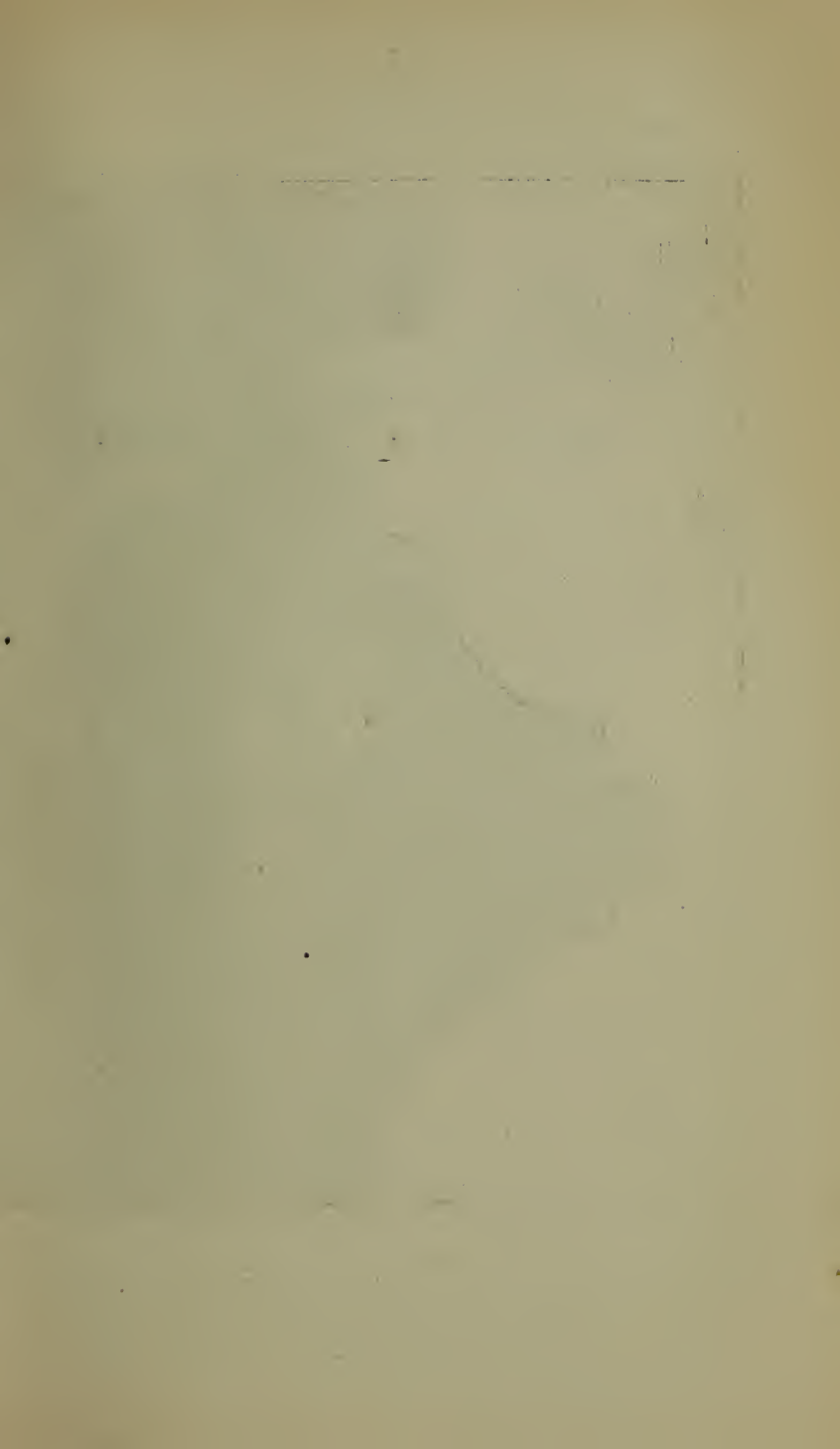
It is very fit for me now to prepare for the worst, in order to which I spoke with Colepepper this morning concerning you ; judging it fit to give it you under my hand, that you may give the readier obedience to it. Wherefore know that my pleasure is, whensoever you find yourself in apparent danger of falling into the rebels hands, that you convey yourself into France, and there to be under your mother's care ; who is to have the absolute full power of your education in all things, except religion ; and in that, not to meddle at all, but leave it entirely to the care of your tutor, the Bishop of Salisbury (or to whom he shall appoint to supply his place, in time of his necessitated absence). And for the performance of this, I command you to require the assistance and obedience of all your council ; and by their advice the service of every one whom you and they shall think fit to be employed in this business ; which I expect should be performed, if need require, with all obedience, and without grumbling. This being all at this time from your loving father,

CHARLES R.

The Prince left Launceston on Friday, 29th August, and went thence to Exeter. A few days later the Parliamentary General, Sir Thomas Fairfax, besieged and took Bristol, which had for awhile been held by Rupert. On receiving

the news of this loss, Prince Charles returned from Exeter to Launceston, where it was intended to bring all the trained bands of Cornwall. The trained bands met, and marched from Launceston with Sir Richard Grenville to Okehampton; but at the end of the month for which they had been engaged, those bands returned to their homes. Sir Richard Grenville, with three regiments of old soldiers, remained at Okehampton until the end of November. He then came suddenly to the banks of the Tamar to guard the passes near Polston Bridge, and to fortify the town of Launceston. On the 13th December, 1645, the mayor of Launceston, Mr. Thomas Hicks, paid 10s. 6d. to some "pioners" (doubtless *pioneers*), acting under Grenville's instructions; and on the 14th December he gave to the Royalist "Mager Gennerell Moulsworth, a quarte of sacke and a quarte of clarrett." On the 21st of the same month the Mayor paid another sum to pioneers; and, on the 24th, John Wadham and Richard Carou received 4s. from him "for servinge the towne armes." On Christmas-day he gave the pioneers 1s. 6d.; and on the 26th December £1 to "Collonell Tabill."

Meanwhile Prince Charles had gone towards Truro. While at Truro he arranged with several gentlemen of the county to meet him at Launceston. The place of meeting was subsequently changed to Tavistock. There they met on the 27th or 28th December, and the Prince afterwards retired to Launceston, whose walls, although decaying, and whose castle, offered greater security to him than did Tavistock. Clarendon's statement, that there were at that time large bodies of horse and foot in Launceston, is abundantly confirmed by our contemporary manuscripts. It there appears that payments were being regularly made for "wood and candells for the guard," for horse rates, for weekly rates, "for beere [supplied 14th January, 1645-6] for Collonell Tabill's men which were on the gaurd," &c.





VIEW OF THE CASTLE, BY S. HOOPER.

On the 15th of that month Prince Charles gave to Hopton (then Lord Hopton of Stratton) the charge of the whole army, with sub-directions that Lord Wentworth should command the horse, and Sir Richard Grenville the foot.

Hopton was a member of Prince Charles's council; so was also Arthur Lord Capel. In our accounts we find these entries concerning the latter: "23th to 31th January, being 8 dayes, delivd in Ots [oats] to those that came for orders to the Lord Capell 2 pecks a daye;" and "for quartringe of such as came unto my Lord Capell for ordars."

It seems that Sir Richard Grenville had been oppressive in his magisterial office, and was unpopular. So many acts of severity were alleged against him, that the Prince at length instituted an enquiry into the causes of complaint. The enquiry resulted in Grenville's being committed to the governor of Launceston gaol. Clarendon relates that, while Sir Richard was thus incarcerated, a young man named Hammond, whom Grenville had committed to the same prison, lay there in irons. The Prince ordered Hammond to be discharged. Sir Richard forbade the discharge, and threatened the gaoler with an action if he obeyed the Prince's order. Clarendon says that Grenville afterwards actually caused proceedings to be taken against the gaoler in the town court of Launceston.

Lord Hopton left Launceston for Torrington on Friday, the 6th February, and on the 7th of that month we have the manuscript entry: "For meate & drinke for shouldiers w^{ch} came from the gaurde from Poulstone Bridge 7s." On the 16th February Hopton was attacked at Torrington by the celebrated Parliamentary General, Sir Thomas Fairfax, and by the more celebrated Parliamentary Lieutenant-General, Oliver Cromwell, with 6000 foot, 3500 horse, and 500 dragoons; and Hopton was compelled to retire. He went first to Stratton, where he

remained two or three days, thence to Launceston, and thence to Bodmin.

The Prince Charles had gone to Truro on the 12th February. On the 21st the Mayor of Launceston paid 2s. to Richard Vaudon for taking a letter to His Highness at Boconnock. On the same day the Mayor gave 10s. to Major Crosse "for a shrowde & the buringe of a soulger that was kyld," and paid "for one quarte of sake bestowed on Lord Wentworth's men."

We have examined the several histories of Rushworth, Sprigge, and Clarendon, with reference to the important events which were occurring in Devon and Cornwall at this particular time. The combined testimony of these writers establishes the following facts: That Cromwell joined Fairfax on the 24th October, 1645, at Crediton, and that they were thenceforth together through all the campaign in the West; that after they had taken Torrington, on the 16th February, 1645-6, a part of the Parliamentary army marched on the 23rd from Torrington to Holsworthy, and subsequently to North Tamerton, where, on the 25th, they were joined by regiments from Bideford and Tavistock; that a report having there reached them of a victory achieved near Stratton by Colonel Butler, of the Parliamentarians, over the Royalist Major-General Web, the Parliamentary forces were immediately concentrated at Stratton, and marched thence to Launceston.

Evidently Fairfax had announced his approach to the Mayor of Launceston; for under date 24th February we find that the Mayor paid 18d. to a messenger "to goe to the buchers of Northhill with a warrent from S^r Tho: Fayrfax;" and on the same day he despatched a letter to Lord Hopton, for the writing of which letter his worship paid Jonathan Barons 5s.

Mr. Sprigge, who was a chaplain in the army of Fairfax, and personally witnessed the occurrences which he describes,

states that it was twelve o'clock at night on the 25th February before the rear of the army arrived at Launceston. He adds :

Within two miles of the Towne, three scouts were taken, who informed of Colonel Basset being in the towne, with five hundred foot of Colonel Tremayne's, and some horse. A forlorn hope was sent before to demand the towne. The gates were shut upon them. The enemy [Royalists] resisted. Two of them were slaine, about an hundred taken. At last the enemy was put to flight in great disorder. By the darknesse of the night, narrownesse and steepnesse of the wayes, most of them escaped ; and our men possessed the towne which had been garrisoned by them. *Thursday, 26th.* The headquarters continued at Launceston, the foot being much wearied out with the two dayes march before. The General [Fairfax] viewed the ancient Castle of Launceston, scituated upon a mount, raised very high, but not fortified. The works and mounts on the top of the hill the enemy left standing undemolished. Many Cornish were taken prisoners in the towne the night before, who, being brought before the General this day, had twelve pence a peece given them, and passes to goe to their homes. The towne's people in Launceston were much affected with such mercifull usage. The army in their march into Cornwall, thus far, had much cause to observe the people's frights, quitting their habitations in feare of the army ; the enemy having insinuated such an ill opinion of it into them, endeavouring to make them believe, by oaths and imprecations, that no Cornish was to have quarter at our hands ; of which prejudice and misprission, after the people were undeceived, they frequented the markets again as in former time. This day (26th) a letter was sent to Plymouth for the Cornish gentlemen there to hasten to the General to Launceston. The rear guard of our horse were appointed to quarter along the river Tamar, the better to prevent the breaking through of the enemie's horse, an evill which his Excellency had ever a watchfull eye upon to prevent. . . . *Friday, the 27th.* The headquarters continuing still at Launceston, the Plymouth regiments of foot were sent unto to come from Tavistock thither, and the residue to lye on the passes upon the river, the more effectually to interrupt the enemy, if he attempted to break through.

The borough accounts disclose that on this day the town presented to the Parliamentary General [the recording angel discourteously calls him "Sr Thomas Feare Fox"] "2 suger loafts," at a cost of 15s. 2d. Poor Richard Carou, whom we lately found serving the town arms, required a shroud on this same 27th February. He may have been one of the two who "were slaine" in the attack at midnight of the 25th.

Sprigge continues :

Saturday, the 28th. His Excellency [Fairfax] had intelligence that Saltash was quit by the enemy, and their works left undemolished. That the Governor of Mount Edgcombe was resolved to conclude upon a treaty negotiated by Master Peters. [This was the celebrated Hugh Peters, a native of Fowey, who at this time was distinguished as a zealous Parliamentary partisan.] The army was ordered this day to quarters, and advanced four or five miles towards Bodman. . . . *Lord's-day, March 1st.* It happened to be a bitter cold frost. The rendezvouz of the army was that day about six miles from Launceston, upon the moores. A party of horse being sent out, discovered the enemies scouts, and not farre from Saint Blisland took eight of them, belonging to a guard of three hundred horse, which they kept but a little before our army. . . . In the meantime Captains Farmer and Woggan, with a company of dragoons, had engaged the enemy as they were marching from a house which they had taken near Camelford to the army. Whereupon a party of two thousand horse were commanded under the Lieutenant-General [Cromwell] to fetch off our dragoons, but before the horse came up, they had acquitted themselves well. The enemy was retired, and they were coming on to the army. . . . This night (March 1st) his Excellency had intelligence, that the enemy had quit Bodman about ten at night, horse and foot retreating yet further West, and that Lord Hopton (otherwise Sir Ralph Hopton) brought up the reare, most of the men (poore creatures) being drunk when they went away, to mend their hard fortune. . . . Fairfax and the army for a while lay at Bodmin, and then continued their march after Hopton.

Fairfax seems to have detained some prisoners in Launceston, although he acted mercifully with those who were Cornishmen. That he also left some sick soldiers here is certain ; for, on the 2nd March, 1645-6, the Mayor paid for a shroud "for a shouldeer w^{ch} died at Jone Riders," and gave "to the prissoners w^{ch} weere at Nicholas Gynns, in breade and flesh 10s." Again, on the 4th, the Mayor paid for "dowles for a soulder w^{ch} died at W^m Hamblyes, and for a shrowde for a shouldeer w^{ch} was found dead bye the Northgate." On the same day he expended 1s. 4d. in "2 peare of treases fech by M^r Bennett to drawe awaye the g^t gowne" [gun].

This great gun has become famous in story. In a letter which Fairfax wrote while at Chudleigh, on the 2nd February, 1645-6, a few days before his visit to Launceston, he tells the Speaker of the House of Commons that "there is now but one iron gun in Launceston, which is an iron piece planted between the Prince's quarters and Guildhall." The Mr. Bennett who fetched [or sent for] the traces, was probably Mr. Robert Bennett of Hexworthy, in Lawhitton, who was a staunch supporter of Cromwell, and of whom more will be said hereafter. Fairfax's letter is further interesting, in that it mentions incidents which had attended the Prince on his departure from Launceston in the latter part of January, 1645-6. He says that a great store of bread, baked by the Prince's baker in the town, had been sent westward ; that on one day six or seven ploughs (which we assume to mean wains, or carts), were drawn out of Launceston, their lading being muskets, pikes, ammunition, powdered beef, and cheese ; about 50 horse laden with powder, match, and bullets, and lead, which they had taken off from the Castle, "so that it is all unleaded." Then he says that on the next night 50 more horse, laden with bacon, pork, and such like, had been sent the same way, and 50 soldiers had run away out of one

regiment, adding, "those that they gather out of the country run away daily;" that next day six more ploughs were drawn up into the Castle Green to be loaded, and 40 horse, with pack saddles, crooks, and panniers, were all sent after the rest; and on the same day 30 hogsheads of cider had been brought into Launceston from Werrington, to be sent westward.

We may note that the Prince was now in hourly dread of falling into the hands of the Parliamentarians, and, thus pressed, his Royal Highness, on Monday, March 2nd, embarked for the Scilly Isles, which he reached on Wednesday the 4th. A few days later he sailed for France, where he joined his mother, the Queen Henrietta.

War had, of course, left its footprints at Launceston. Some troops were maintained there, at the partial cost of the town, from the moment of Fairfax's departure, until long afterwards. Thus we find that "otten strawe" was supplied to the guards on the 5th March. On the 6th the market-house was repaired for their use, and wood and candles were for many subsequent months regularly delivered to them. A sum of £5 10s. was imposed on the town as the cost of a horse. William Noble "desireth to be [and he was] allowed for readinge proclamations and warrants, and for setting and warninge the watches." On the 6th March a shrowd was supplied "for a sholdeer w^{ch} dyed att Thomas Abrams 6s. 0½d." 16th. Dewance Alexander was paid 3s. "for keepinge and attending of a sicke souldere," and "John Winnocott's wife for the like 2s." And then the sexton intervenes with his claims "for making 5 soulgers graves 3s. 4d., for making a grave for a solder that was kild downe in Tinckes' garden 2s.;" and "for a grave for a souder that dyed att M^r Edgecomb's 8d." The "quarteringe of shouldeers," and "showes [shoes] for a shouldeere," form other items of expenditure.

It is recorded, in a scarce pamphlet, that on the 21st

March, 1645-6, Master Peter [the Hugh Peters above mentioned] delivered the following message from Sir Thomas Fairfax to the Houses of Parliament: "Divers small skirmishes we had with them. Lieutenant-Generall Cromwell himselfe, with some of his horses, in setting out parties and guards, and attending their motions, adventured himselfe according to his wonted manner." By the 23rd of this month the Royalist troops in Cornwall were disbanded, and the Parliament was master of the county. On the 25th, Fairfax and Cromwell went to Plymouth, leaving their army to march into Devon by way of Launceston.

The contemporaneous historians of the Civil War in Cornwall have referred to Oliver Cromwell only by his office of Lieutenant-General. This may account for the omission of his name from the subsequent local histories, and for the doubt, sometimes expressed, whether the Protector ever visited us in person.

In connection with this "Castle" division of our subject, our manuscripts relate that on the 14th April, 1646, the Mayor "p^d for 4 dayes worke to make up^e the Castell wall 4s. 25th. P^d Winnocott and his sonne for 4 dayes worke down aboute the towne wall by the Castell gate 6s.; pd Burte, then, for 2 dayes worke for the gaurde house neere the West Gate 2s.; pd Pasco Rogers for 3 scone lockes for the gates and for setting them on 5s.; to Baall and Ratleeffe for work at West Gate 5s. 2d.; for tymber for the West Gate, for coveringe the West Gate 3s. 6d.; for lyme about the same 3s.; for ragges for the same and their carriage £1 15s."

The 14th April, 1646, was kept as a thanksgiving-day at Launceston. This was probably done by order of the Parliament for its recent successes.

Alderman Thomas Bolithoe had, in 1644, allied himself to the Parliamentarians. For this act his brother aldermen,

on the 3rd February, 1645-6, deprived him of his aldermancy. Before that month ended, Fairfax came here and turned the tide of success. Mr. Bolithoe thereupon, on the 19th June, 1646, petitioned the House of Lords to restore him to his former office, and his general rights as a burgess of Dunheved. The Lords immediately granted his request; and at a borough court, held 7th September, 1646, before Thomas Hicks, mayor, and five aldermen, it is recorded that "Thomas Bolithoe is admitted to his former place of alderman of the borough, and Charles King is deposed from his place of alderman, to which he was lawfully elected." Two days later Mr. Bolithoe was made mayor, and on the 19th day of the same month of September, he convened a special meeting at the Speech House. There he triumphantly led the humiliated aldermen to pass the following resolution:

Uppon consideration had how that about the begynnyng of the late unnaturall warre, leavied and mayntayned by a malignant party in this Kingdome agaynst the Parliament and their adherents, when as S^r Ralfe Hopton and his forces, in a hostile manner, were entered and contynued in this county, and some forces were alsoe rayased and brought into this towne by order and direction of the Parliament for the necessary defence and preservation thereof agaynst the said S^r Ralfe Hopton and his army, Ambrose Manaton, Esquire, then Recorder of this towne and justice of peace of this county, and alsoe a member of the house of Comons, with the assistance of some other Justices of Peace who joyned with him therein, by color and pretence of their authorite as Justices of the peace, caused and required the then Sheriffe of this County to rayse the power of our County; which being don accordingly, and joyned with the said forces of the said S^r Ralfe Hopton, by meanes thereof the said S^r Ralfe Hopton grewe soe potent that the said forces of the Parliament then remayning in this Towne were unable to make resistance and stand agaynst him, but were enforced to disband and leave this Towne: Whereuppon the said S^r Ralfe Hopton entred thereinto, and thereby, as well the said Towne and the

inhabitants thereof, as this whole County were subdued and brought in subjection to the power and tyranny of the enemy [the King] by reason whereof (besides the manifold pressures and grievances under which they lay for a long tyme after, even untill the comyng in of his Excellency Sr Thomas Fayrefax and his army), the whole kingdom hath byn putt into great hazards and danger: And likewise that the said Mr Manaton, being Recorder heere, was also chosen to be one of the burgesses of this Towne to serve in the present Parliament, and was there-uppon admitted to be a member of the house of Comons accordingly, nevertheless, contrary to the trust reposed in him by this Borough, he hath deserted the Parliament, and adhered to their enemyes and joyned himselfe with an unlawfull assembly of malignants at Oxford, and was one of them who did usurpe the name and power of a Parliament, and voted both kingdoms to be traytors, and hath soe misbehaved himselfe towards the kingdome and Parliament that the said house of Comons hath adjudged him unworthy to contynue any longer to be one of the members thereof, and by their vote and comon consent, have given order that a writt shal be issued for the elecion of an other burgesse for this Towne in his roome; and for diverse other waightie matters and causes, the said maior and aldermen, with an unanimes consent, have agreed and resolved to put out and remove the said Mr Manaton from the said place and office of Recorder of this borough, and dyd instantly remove and putt him out of the same: And afterwards, at the same meeting, the said Maior and Aldermen, with one unanimes consent, did elect Thomas Gewen, Esquire, to be the Recorder of the s^d borough; And the said Thomas Gewen afterwards the same day, before the s^d Aldermen and the Towne Clarke of the said borough, tooke the severall oathes of supremacy and alleageance, and likewise the oath specially appointed to be taken for the due execucon of the said office of Recorder of the said borough.

We are unaware of the occurrence of any further local incident, to which it is our duty here specially to refer, from the period of Fairfax's Cornish victories, until the miserable struggles between King and Parliament culminated, 30th January, 1648-9, in the beheading of the King;

except, perhaps, the association of Launceston with the Parliamentary General, Sir Hardres Waller. Waller was one of the persons selected to sit in judgment on the King at his trial. For several months of the year 1648, this general was in command of troops at Launceston. At that time it was part of the Statute Law of the kingdom that the military should be removed from all assize towns while the assizes were being held. We make extracts from our mayoralty accounts for the years 1647-1648. Unfortunately these accounts often fail to give specific dates, but we will place our extracts relating to General Waller in the order in which we think the events arose. "Pd for a guide for S^r Hardrus Waller to Leskard and a horse 5s." [Another entry concerning the same journey calls Waller "the Gennerall."] "Pd for the hire of 2 horses to ride to S^r Hardrus Waller for the removall of the souldiers ag^t the assises, and for chardges expended in the journey £1 5s." "Pd for sendinge the declaration to the High Conble, by order of S^r Hardrus Waller 1s." "Pd to S^r Hardrus Waller's clarke 2s. 6d." "Pd Walter Knight for carrying a letter to Plympton unto S^r Hardrus Waller 4s." "Pd Thomas Glidden for caryinge a letter to Plymoth to S^r Hardrus Waller 4s. 6d." 11th September, 1648. "For S^r Hardrise Waller at the assises. Item. For his chamber rent 12s. Item. For his horses, for haye, and otts, 5s. Item. For posset on Monday night 2d. Item. Candells 4d. Item. 3 ordinaries 3s." 30th October. "Payd for a hors & a man to carry liftenett Marsham to Ockhamton by comand of S^r Aldrus Waller." "Wine presented to S^r Hardris Waller 13s." "Pay^d Hester Edwards for 5 capons given S^r Hardrus Waller 5s." "Pd for three quarters of mutton at the same tyme 9s." [The account in which these two last entries appear was allowed the 29th of January, 1648, the day before the King was beheaded.]

After Charles II. had, on the 29th May, 1660, been

restored to the throne, such of the judges of the deceased King as could be found were tried as regicides.

Among *fac-similes* which we have recently purchased of some national MSS., is a *fac-simile* of the warrant of committal to the Tower of 20 of those who "sate in judgment" on King Charles I. It is dated 25th August, 1660, and is under the hand of the Speaker of the House of Commons. The name of Hardres Waller is there. He was arraigned on the 10th October, 1660, and pleaded guilty. He was subsequently hanged, drawn, and quartered.

We now return to the Castle. The triumphant Parliament soon began to make inquisitions into the royal property. On the 10th September, 1650, the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the revenues of Launceston Castle (Edward Hore, George Crompton, George Gentleman, Gabriel Taylor, and George Goodman) made the following return :

A survey of the Honor of Launceston Castle als Dunhevit, with the Rights, members, and appurtenances thereof, situate, lying, and being in the Countys of Cornwall and Devon, pte of the auntient Dutchy of Cornwall, and pcell of ye possessions of Charles Stuart, late Duke of Cornwall, but now settled on Trustees for ye use of ye Comon Wealth, held of ye Mannor of East Greenew^{ch} in free and comon soccage, by fealty only.

Launceston Castle als Dunhevitt Castle. The sd Castle is built of lime and stone, but much out of repaire; ye hall and chappell quite levell wth ye ground: There is onely now standing one old Tower in reasonable good repaire, ye same being soe kept by the County for a prison. Ye lead that covered it was taken away by the soldiers in ye time of Warr. Besides the said prison or tower, there is no p^{te} of ye Castle but ye Gatehouse remayning habitable, in w^{ch} one John Sorrell ye psent Constable of ye Castle liveth, w^{ch} said house conteynes Two Roomes in reasonable good repaire. The Cortes of the said Castle, and ye Ruines thereof wthin ye walls conteyne about three acres. The scite of ye said Castle without ye walls, viz., ye castle ditches, conteyneth one acre and a halfe, in pte of

which Ditches towards ye Towne, are divs Houses and gardens wth other necessary houses w^{ch} are in the possession of divs persons, who hold the same, and dureing their naturall life.

The levelled hall mentioned in this survey was the old Assize Hall ; the Tower then recently stripped of its lead was the Watch Tower ; and the habitable gatehouse was attached to the existing North-eastern Gateway, which we have already described. The curious statement that houses and gardens occupied the Castle ditches proves that these ditches were no longer maintained for purposes of defence. In a manuscript, without date, but evidently written two or three years after the *Survey*, we have direct confirmation of the Commissioners' record. The MS. is intituled, "A p'ticuler of the Lands & Tenem^{ts} of the Castle ditch att Lanceston, sett for one yeare from Michaelmas last, and of the Rents thereof ; Togeather wth the composicons for the tyme since Mr. Sorrell dyed." And the first entry thereon is, "John Hicks of Lanceston, Barber, hath taken a tenem^t already in his possession, con-teyning one ground roome, one chamber, & one garden, for the rent of 14s. p. annum, & hath payd for composicon since Mr. Sorrell's death 5s., and is to keep itt repayed." Many similar entries follow.

The "composition," or rule of apportionment of the rents, leads to an inference that the Constable Sorrell died about the preceding May. The manuscript itself shows, first, that the Commonwealth did not admit the claims of the occupiers to a life-interest in their tenements ; and, secondly, that Mr. Sorrell was dead. Among the Mayor's disbursements in the year 1654 is the following : "Paid Jno. Bownesall's wife for keepeinge of Sorrell's childe 33 weekes before shee was placed to a master, 6d. a weeke." Was this a child of the deceased Constable ?

We shall be pardoned for briefly noting in this place a few facts which, although not exclusively connected with

the Castle, are of interest to the inhabitants of the old borough.

On the presentment of the jury "for the keepers of England by authority of Parliament, Geoffrey Pearse, blacksmith, was on the 22nd September, 1652, found guilty of quarreling and using contemptuous and reviling words against Mr. Corke, an alderman of the borough, and for asserting that Mr. Corke had seised on armes for the use of the Comonwealth, and had sold divers of them."

Oliver Cromwell, having dissolved the Long Parliament on the 20th April, 1653, was made Lord Protector of the Commonwealth on the 12th December of the same year, and we find that the Mayor of Dunheved on the 27th of that month "bestowed att the proclaymeinge of the lord protector att Mr. Bolythoe's, wth the rest of the aldermen, 5s. 2d.; and, later, that he "bestowed at the proclaiming of the second proclimation of the lord protector 1s. 8d." Oliver honoured "*Launceston alias Dunheved*" with a warrant to return *one* member to his Parliament, summoned to meet at Westminster 3rd September, 1654. He did not so honour every borough. The Mayor thus records his grateful acknowledgments: "Gave to a messenger that brought the warrnt for chuseing of a burgishe [burgess] for the Parlymt, 6d. !!!" The electors chose Robert Bennett, Esq., of Hexworthy. The same mayor spent another 6d. on the constables Blagdon and Middleton "for openeing of the grave in w^{ch} the wich [witch] was buried." He has omitted the date of this lavish expenditure.

On the 24th October, 1657, the jury to inquire for his Highness the Lord Protector and the Commonwealth of the borrough, presented "a parcell of wast ground w^{ch} sometye was a dwelling howse adjoyning to the Southgate of this borrough, & customary land, sometye in the tenure of one Richard Estcott, gent., dec^d, to bee now &

for many yeares heeretofore in decay, and so become *forfayted* to the maior & Comalty of this burrough in regard the said house hath not beene rebuilt, nor any the rents, suites & services due to this burrough for the same, payd for the space of fifteene yeares laste paste. M^d y^e 26th of Oct. 1657 Mr. Maior & Aldermen entered on the premisses to the use of the Borrough."

Mr. Robert Bennett was again elected to the Parliament which met during Richard Cromwell's protectorate, 27th January, 1658-9. He purchased the Castle and Deer Park from the Commonwealth.

At the restoration of Charles II. there was much rejoicing in Launceston. The people kept the 29th June, 1660, as a thanksgiving-day; and, on subsequent unnamed days "when the kinge was proclaimed," the Corporation gave away "2 hogsheds beere & syder," and "six seames of wood for bunfires." The lucky Mr. Bolythoe received £6 14s. 10d. for his supplies.

The king, on his restoration, conferred the Constableship of the Castle upon Sir Hugh Piper, who held it until his death in 1687. Sir Hugh was a native of the borough, and had been actively loyal to both Charles I. and Charles II. An elaborate monument at the east end of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene preserves the memory and the deeds of this worthy knight.

The Assize Hall, Guildhall, and Gaol claim a few words from us.

The Hall.

We have shown that the hall which had long stood within the Keep Court of the Castle was prostrated before the year 1650. We are unable to fix the exact time of the erection of its substitute. The new building was, however, placed in the Base Court of the Castle, which, as we have seen (p. 225), included the site of the modern

Market House in Broad Street, and was designed to serve the double purpose of Assize-hall and Market House. We may assume that it was structurally completed by the year 1647; for in that year the Mayor paid for "hanging the Markett bell," and for "worke done about the 'new Markett house.'" In 1652 a "coller" was supplied for "the markett bell," and the "new Markett howse" was paved and repaired.

By a deed dated 1st July, 18 Car. II., 1666 (of which we have only a mutilated draft), made between Richard Cowch, Mayor, and the Communalty of the Burrough on the one part, and William Stokes, gentleman, on the other part, the Mayor and Communalty demised to Stokes "all that one newe erected house for a markett, adioyn-inge to the wester end of the guildhall & markett house of the said burrough, and all ways profits &c. to the same belonginge, together with *the use of the said guildhall & markett house dureing the tyme of the Assizes*, and no longer, in case the same be held as usuall within the said burrough: To hold the premises unto the said Stokes from the 10th day of June then last, for the terme of tenn yeares thence next ensuing, yielding and paying therefor yearly, at the birth of our Lord God, one peppercorn, yf demanded; And also paying the several sums of money due to the several persons mentioned in a schedule [which schedule is lost], and indemnifying the Mayor, Communalty, and their successors from such sums: And the said William Stokes thereby covenanted as follows:

That he and his executors, &c., shall & will, at or before every assize dureing the said terme, at his & their proper cost & charges, fitt & provide, or cause to be fitted & provided, as usually hath bene heretofore fitted & provided, convenient seats & places for the King's Mat^{ties} justices to sitt in, for dispatch of the writts of Nisi Prius & gaole delivering, *in the said new erected house & market house, & the guildhall* for the grand jury, and all other

necessaries & attendants thereunto belonging, and heretofore usually provided by the maior & communalty of the said burrough, (the judge's lodgeing & the necessaries thereunto incident onely excepted), the said William Stokes his executors, &c., taking annually for doeing thereof the sum of £12 of the Sherriffe of Cornewall for the time being, and noe more ; And that he the said William Stokes his executors, &c., shall and will, at his and their proper costs & charges, dureing the said terme, keep the said newe erected house in good repair, as now it is, in all things (the covering of the roof thereof onely excepted, wch is to be done att the cost & charges of the maior & communalty of the said burrough), and at the end of the said term well repaired shall leave and yield up the same. And if it shall happen that the said seats & places for the said justices of Assizes to sitt in be not fitted and provided as aforesaid against every Assizes, or wast done upon the premises to the value of tenn shillings, then the mayor & communalty might re-enter. And the said mayor & communalty covenanted for quiet possession by Stokes, and also that "in case the Assizes for the County of Cornewall shall att any time dureinge the terme hereby granted happen to be removed and held att any other place in the said county, out of the said burrough, or the said William Stokes his executors &c. or either of them be hindered from recovering the said £12 annually by any legall authority, then the mayor of the said burrough for the tyme being shall, dureing such removall or hinderance, pay unto the said William Stokes the sum of Tenn pounds annually out of the revennue of the said burrough.

The buildings thus leased to Mr. Stokes were for two hundred years used as the Guildhall, and the Shirehall, and for the purposes of a market. Under the statute 3 Vict., cap. lxxv., passed 19th June, 1840, these buildings were destroyed to make way for the present corn, butter, and poultry market house in Broad Street. The old block occupied more ground than is occupied by the present house, the residue of the site being now part of the adjacent streets.

We incline to think that the Guildhall mentioned in the lease had for some years *prior* to 1647 been the substitute

for the decayed Guildhall built in the thirteenth century by virtue of the charter of Richard Plantagenet. (pp. 72, 74.) The substituted Guildhall formed the centre of the block taken down in 1841-2. The older market house, which adjoined it, stood at its east end, opposite the house of Thomas Hyckes (p. 192); and the "newe markett house" of 1647 was on the Westgate Street side.

On entering these buildings from the Broad Street, as they were divided for assize purposes, the business of the Crown Court was conducted on the west side of the entrance, and the Nisi Prius business on the east, the grand jury-room being above the passage. Under such an arrangement the trial of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, took place at the spring assizes, 1656, held before Chief Justice Glyn, in the western or newer end of the buildings. Mr. Fox had been committed for *distributing religious tracts* at St. Ives, and was brought to Launceston for trial. He refused to remove his hat on being arraigned, and, for this contempt of the majesty of the law, was imprisoned for several months in Doomsdale. In that prison he appears to have suffered various indignities from the mayor, recorder, and others.

On the 29th April of the same year, 1656, we find that the borough jury presented "Gabriell Brewsey for prophaning the Lord's day by *travelling with his tools*." Other presentments of the period show the severe piety of the Protector and his government. Thus, we find a joiner presented for working at his trade, a woman for spinning, and another woman for knitting "*on the last day of humiliacion*," a cordwainer for "abusing Mr. Gill upon the Lord's day," and the like. Was the piety of the Non-conformist Mr. Fox less sincere? Happily such days of "civil and religious liberty" have passed.

After the decay of the *Guildhall* of the thirteenth century, the borough Law Courts were, until the year

1835, held in the hall in Broad Street. In 1835 the Municipal Corporations Act practically extinguished those courts. The existing Guildhall, in the Western Road of the borough, was built by private subscription in 1881, during the mayoralty of John Dingley, Esq.

Badges of Office.

MACES.

The Parliament which was sitting at the restoration of Charles II. was dissolved 29th December, 1660, and a new Parliament was convened for the 8th May, 1661. To this Parliament of 1661 Richard Edgecumbe, Esq., of Cuttele, and Sir Charles Harbord, Knight, were returned for the borough of "Launceston *alias* Dunheved." After a modest existence of *nearly eighteen years* that assembly was dissolved on the 24th January, 1678-9. Sir Charles Harbord was again returned for Dunheved to the Parliament which met 6th March, 1678-9. The short life of that body terminated 12th July, 1679, and Sir Charles then bade us farewell; but he left with us, as a memento, the *elegant silver maces* which the borough still possesses. The two maces are alike. At the base of each are the Town Arms, with the legend, "Sigillum Dunhevidi Bowrogh alyas Launceston" [the seal of Dunheved borough, otherwise Launceston]; and around the bowl are the words, "Carolus Harbord, Eq., Aur: hujus Municipij antiq: Tribunus fidelis in Parliam: de An: 13° & [ad] 31° R. R^s Car: scdi: Robto: Pearse, Ar: Pretore. 1679. D.D." [Charles Harbord, Knight, the faithful tribune in Parliament of this ancient borough from the 13th to the 31st year of the reign of King Charles II., Robert Pearse, Esquire, being the chief magistrate, 1679: A gift to Dunheved.]

These beautiful ensigns of authority are surmounted

with the characteristic Crown, Globe, and Cross. Beneath the globe and cross are the Royal Arms, which form the top of the bowl. The exterior of the bowl is ornamented with four-winged female figures in bas-relief. The extended wings of these figures meet over four small raised crowns, under which crowns are respectively the rose, the thistle, harp, and *fleur-de-lis*. From the head of each figure descends curling hair. The arms and legs are represented by acanthus leaves. The shaft of the mace is in sections, and beautifully chased with flowers and running foliage. Its entire length is 2 feet 9 inches.

Having referred to these badges of office in connection with the place where they are most usually displayed, the Guildhall, we venture to remind the reader of our extract at page 151, date 1467-8. The Dunheved Commonalty at that time possessed their "Mase," and adorned its staff with silver. Mr. Lambert, F.S.A., who has made the history of maces his special study, says that in the year 1344 the Commons prayed the king that no one within cities or boroughs should bear maces of silver except the king's serjeants. Mr. Lambert adds, that to the best of his knowledge the earliest maces known, and *still in existence*, are those at Tenterden, in Kent—one dated 1649, and the other 1660.

ROBES OR GOWNS.

Mr. Carew, writing about the year 1600, says that Launceston was then governed "by a mayor and his scarlet-robed brethren."

On the 4th February, 3 James I. (1605-6), at the guildhall, the mayor and aldermen recited that, by an ancient constitution of the mayor and aldermen of the burgh, it was ordered that every person being elected an alderman should be allowed out of the common stock of the mayor and commonalty £3 6s. 8d. towards the preparing and buying a scarlet gown, to be worn and used by such alder-

man according to the orders and customs of the burgh ; and that, if such alderman afterwards were elected mayor, then he should forthwith repay and restore the said £3 6s. 8d. to the commonalty. And, after further reciting that there had been controversies between the mayors and aldermen for the time being touching the said constitution, the mayor and aldermen of the burgh, whose names were subscribed, ordered and constituted as follows : " Every person that shall at any time or times hereafter be elected or chosen to be an alderman of the said burgh shall, at his own private and particular costs and charges, provide and maintain for himself *one scarlet gown and a typpet of velvet*, within 6 m^{ths} next after such his election and oath taken, Upon pain of forfeiture of 5 marks for default thereof, which, if he refuse to pay, then to be committed to prison, there to remain until he pay the same, and be disgraded from his place of an alderman : And that from henceforth there shall be no sum of money given or allowed by the said mayor and commonalty of the said burgh or their successors unto any person or persons for or towards the buying, or preparing, the said scarlet gown and tippet."

We believe that the members of the Corporation continued to wear scarlet robes until the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835. At present the mayor wears a purple robe, trimmed with fur, and a massive gold chain. The chain was provided chiefly at the cost of the late John Ching, Esq., then senior alderman, supplemented by contributions of modern mayors. The justice wears a plain black gown. No other member of the Corporation appears enrobed.

The Gaol

was sometimes the dungeon of the Keep, sometimes the Watch Tower, sometimes Doomsdale, and lastly the prison

house which, within living memory, stood south-east of the centre of the present Castle Green.

King Stephen (1135-1154) gave to the prisoners in the Castle at Launceston 20s. yearly.

An inquisition taken in the reign of Edward III. shows that from the time of Richard, Earl of Poictou and Cornwall (1272), all felons taken in Liskeard were conveyed from Luxecross, within that borough, to the gaol at Launceston.

On the 17th April, 1297, Edward I. directed the chaplain of Boyton, and thirty-three other clergymen, to be committed to Launceston gaol for publishing a letter from the Pope. These clergymen had claimed exemption from all taxation, except that which the Pope might impose upon them. The king compelled them to submit. The vicars of Morwenstow, Stratton, Poughill, and St. Gennys, and the chaplains of Kilkhampton, Marhamchurch, Week St. Mary, Jacobstow, Whitstone, and Tamerton, were among the recusants.

One of the answers of the mayor and burgesses (p. 159) to a royal inquiry instituted at Dunheved, otherwise Launceston, in October, 1478, was, that part of the profits of their possessions were employed "towards the fyndyng of the prisoners yn the Kyng's Gayle."

We have no doubt that there are many records which have escaped our research of gifts to prisoners in this gaol. We will presently cite two of them, but, neglect and the Mortmain Act, and possibly dishonourable concealment, have, together, made the gifts of no modern value. By deed, dated 1st May, 1611, made between Richard Connock of the first part, the Bishop of Exeter of the second part, and Richard Estcott, then Mayor of Dunheved, and the Commonalty of that borough, of the third part, the vicarial tithes of Boyton were charged with 54s. 8d. yearly for ever to be paid to the said Mayor and Commonalty, and dis-

tributed, as to 52s. thereof, among the poor felons in that part of the county gaol of Cornwall called the Dungeon or Pit in the Castle of Launceston; the remainder was to be given to the distributor of the same.

By will, dated 20th July, 1625, and proved 15th October, 1625, Olyver Shurton gave "to the poore of the Towne of Launceston one hundred marks, of which one-third was to be for the comfote of those in the common gaole, to be weeklye distributed in bread every Saboth daye."

On the 29th June, 1637, John Bastwick, a physician, was charged before Archbishop Laud in the Star Chamber with having made some violent attacks upon the clergy. The gentle little archbishop condemned him to lose his ears, to pay £5,000, and to be perpetually imprisoned. On 26th July, in the same year, Bastwick was removed from the Fleet, and delivered prisoner at Launceston. On the 1st August he is said to have been shut up in the Castle, "a part whereof had a little while before fallen down through age;" and it is added that the chamber in which he was lodged was so crazy that every blast of wind threatened to shatter it down upon his head.

At p. 232 we have recorded the imprisonment at Launceston of George Fox, in the year 1656, and throughout this work there are incidental allusions to the gaol and to the assizes held here.

In August, 1764, a Mr. Leach surveyed and made a plan of Launceston Castle and Park. A copy of this plan has lately been presented by C. L. Cowlard, Esq., to the Scientific and Historical Society. It is a poor work of art, but is very interesting as a key to the old town as it appeared one hundred and twenty years ago. On it is marked the prison house to which we have referred; and the surveyor has also noted what he calls a *remarkable stone*, "where ye Constable of ye Castle always delivered ye

prisoners under sentence of death to ye Sheriff for execution." This stone was fixed in the road, which he names "a passage from the town to ye Castle," but which we know as Castle Street, in front of the railings outside Mr. Dingley's "Eagle House," exactly on the line of the outer edge of the ancient ditch. Tradition asserts that the piece of granite now at the end of the seat within the Castle Green, by the Doomsdale wall, is the historical stone mentioned by Mr. Leach.

The lately destroyed prison-house, which became useless when the county assizes ceased to be holden at Launceston, was visited several times by Howard, the philanthropist. He relates, in 1774, that Coryndon Carpenter, Esq., the mayor, was constable of the Castle, and gaoler, and that John Mules was his deputy. He then gives some statistics concerning the number of felons, their diet, the officers and their salaries, and adds :

This gaol, though built in the large green belonging to the old ruinous Castle, is very small, house and court measuring only 52 ft. by 44 ft., and the house not covering half that ground. The prison is a room or passage $23\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft., with only one window 2 ft. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., and three dungeons or cages on the side opposite the window ; these are about $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, one 9 ft. long, one about 8, one not 5 ; this last for women. They were all very offensive. No chimney, no water, no sewers, damp earth floors, no infirmary. The court not secure, and prisoners seldom permitted to go out to it. Indeed the whole prison is out of repair, and yet the gaoler lives distant. I once found the prisoners chained two or three together. Their provision was put down to them through a hole (9 inches by 8) in the floor of the room above (used as a chapel), and those who served them there often caught the fatal fever. At my first visit I found the keeper, his assistant, and all the prisoners but one (an old soldier) sick of it, and heard that a few years before many prisoners had died of it, and the keeper and his wife in one night. I learned that a woman who was discharged just before my first visit by the grand jury making a collection for her fees [13s. 4d. were required for a

discharge] had been confined three years by the Ecclesiastical Court, and had three children in the gaol. There is no table of fees.

In the mayor's account for 1773-4 is the entry, "Paid Goadly the printer for advertising Mr. Robert Bennett's declaration, that no epidemical disorder reigned in the gaol at Launceston, 4s. 4d." Mr. Bennett was the surgeon. In the account for 1775-6 appears a payment of 13s. 4d. for "engrossing a petition to the Lords of the Treasury about repairing the gaol." Mr. Howard says, "The King of his royal bounty offered £2,500 towards a new gaol, but nothing had been done by the county in 1776. In 1779 five hundred pounds of the King's bounty was appropriated to this gaol. In a passage $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide there were for *men* four new cells (8 feet by $6\frac{1}{2}$, and 8 feet 4 inches high), a dayroom, and a court. Over these rooms are the gaoler's apartments. Adjoining is the old gaol, which is for *women*, and the court is made secure; *no water*. The mayor sends the prisoners weekly one shilling's worth of bread; no memorial of the legacy in the gaol. Transports had not the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week."

The *borough* prison was for several centuries over the South Gate. On the 5th February, 1883, the police forces of the borough and county were consolidated.

The Chapel of the Virgin,

AND

The Church of St. Mary Magdalene.

A CHAPEL dedicated to the Blessed *Mary the Virgin*, and probably built contemporaneously with the Castle itself, stood at the foot of the Castle mound. It was the *Earl's Chapel*. Its chaplain is recognized by King Stephen, who (1103-40) gave him an annual pension of £5. Reginald (1140-76) further endowed the priest of this chapel; and King John, on the 28th June, 1199, confirmed the endowments. He also, on the 22nd August, 1216, granted "the moiety of the advowson of the chapel of the Castle, which Godefrey of the Island had formerly held," to the prior and convent of Launceston in perpetuity. (Lambeth MSS., No. 719.) Richard I. (1220-27) gave 60s. yearly to the Prior and Convent of St. Stephen, for a chant to be sung every day within the chapel of the Castle. In 1288-91 the chapel was taxed at 2s. 8d., having at that time tithes attached to it of the annual value of £1 6s. 8d. On the 8th July, 1312, the *Clerk* Bartholomew is described as "of the Castle," and presumably had charge of its chapel. In June 1319, the fabric of the chapel (*capella*) of the Blessed Mary the Virgin is stated (*ante* 89) to be "*near the Church* (*ecclesia*) *of the Blessed Mary Magdalene*." That church, or part of it, was undoubtedly on the site of the present ornate building.

We assume that, in 1319, the space along the line now occupied by the house of Mrs. Edwards, the Wesleyan Chapel, the houses of Messrs. Barriball, Ham, Brimmell, and W. S. Cater, on the west of the modern Castle Street and Church Street, was part of the Keep Court of the Castle, and was continuous with the Castle Green on the one side, and with the centre of the modern town on the other. The ancient Castle Street seems mainly to have been the present Fore Street, and to have led from the Tower of St. Mary Magdalene directly towards the north gate, having the Jubilee Buildings, and the grounds now of Mrs. Lawrence, on its west. These probabilities enable us to surmount some difficulties of description by Leland, Norden, and Carew. They say that "the chapel of the Castle was within the Keep Court." The incontrovertible document of 1319, now first printed, marks *the spot where it actually stood*. Our suggestion is, that the site of the *old chapel dedicated to the Virgin* is at present covered by the buildings immediately west of the existing church tower, and by those northward of it, including part of the Wesleyan Chapel, and extending perhaps into the open space above the Jubilee Buildings. Of this Virgin Mary Chapel we find only the following further notices; viz., first, In the Inquisition of 5th May, 1338, (already cited, page 96), it is recorded [trans.], "There is also there [*i.e.* in the Castle] one competent chapel, except the windows, which are weak . . . and a small chapel, the walls of which are of timber, and the timber thereof almost disjointed;" secondly, In the mayor's account (*ante* p. 150) for the year 1467-8 credit is taken for a payment of 6s. 8d. to "William Marchaund, chaplain, for taking charge of the Chapel of the Blessed Mary the Virgin in this year;" and, thirdly, On the "Survey of the Honor of Launceston Castle, alias Dunhevitt Castle," 10th September, 1650. "The said Castle is built of lime and stone, but much out of repaire;

ye hall and *chappell quite levell wth ye ground.*" There are other allusions, however, to the chapel, which directly confirm our theory respecting its site; *ex. gr.*: In 1385 the Besmary Bench, which was probably of stone, abutted on the north upon this chapel. And in the year 1531 John Spetigowe, butcher, held "a stone [used as shambles] at the corner of our Lady Chapel," and so on.

We doubt whether any *Duke* of Cornwall kept an establishment at Dunheved. From the moment when the Black Prince, the heir-apparent to a *throne*, became possessed of the territory, it was not likely that its owner would reside in Cornwall. The constable of Dunheved Castle attended to his limited military duties, and the spiritual care of its few occupants devolved upon the Prior and Convent, aided pecuniarily by the Mayor and Commonalty.

Notwithstanding that the fabric devoted to Mary Magdalene was, in 1319, and in the various borough accounts of subsequent date, designated a "church," it seems to have been technically a *parochial chapel*. The distinction "chapel" and "church" may, in this instance, be accounted for by the fact that the former was a *private* oratory of the Earl and his attendants, and the "church" was the place for *public* religious services. The "church" was undoubtedly vested in the mayor and burgesses, who received its revenues, repaired the fabric, paid the priests and other officers, and entirely managed its affairs.

We think that, among the buildings of the "new town of the Castle of Dunhevet" mentioned in Reginald's charter, p. 5, was the *chapel dedicated to Mary Magdalene*; that that building, having served its purposes for about 250 years, fell into decay, and that another edifice, *inclusive of the present Tower*, was, in the 14th century, erected on its site. The architecture of the Tower is clearly of that era. On its eastern face the lines of the roof of this second chapel are still visible. Were the alms, given by the

parishioners in 1334, (page 94), "for a window of the Chapel of the Blessed Mary," applied to a building then either in contemplation or in actual progress? At all events, the new edifice was completed by the year 1380; for, on the 12th June, in that year, the Bishop of Exeter granted a license to the mayor and burgesses for the performance of divine service in "the chapel of the blessed Mary Magdalene, in the borough of the town of Laneston." We regret that we have found no evidence of a license in respect of the former building. Our extracts from the Dunheved borough accounts show, however, that collections for candles and other church alms had been regularly made within the building, and that the corporation had occasionally contributed money for its chaplain. The religious ministrations of the Chapel were evidently supplied from the adjacent priory. In the Lambeth library (No. 619) is the copy of an agreement made, on the 14th May, 1395, in the "church of the Priory or Monastery of Launceston," and attested by William Hamound, clerk, a notary public, specially appointed for the purpose by Pope Boniface, between Stephen, the lord prior of the said priory, David Treludek, canon-superior of the same priory, and Roger Combrygge, canon and co-brother of such priory, with the consent and assent of the whole chapter and brethren of the same priory, on the one part; and Henry Fox, then mayor of the borough of Dounheved, John Page, John Colyn, William Twyneow, and John Cary, burgesses of the same borough, with the consent and assent of the whole commonalty of such borough, on the other part, for terminating controversies which had long existed between the parties, concerning the reparation, amending, and sustaining of *the chancel* of the Chapel of the blessed Mary Magdalene, situate in the High Street of the aforesaid borough. The terminating part of the agreement is as follows [trans.] :

The aforesaid Prior and Convent, and their successors, shall repair, amend, and sustain for ever the Chancel of the aforesaid Chapel, as well in walls and timber, as in glass and covering: And if it happen that any damage, prejudice, or substantial cause of complaint arise or be caused by any man, of whatever station or age, or by the Mayor of the aforesaid borough for the time being, in the glass of the aforesaid chancel, in the walls, the timber, or the covering thereof, the trespass, prejudice, and damage, or cause of complaint, shall be inquired into at the suit of the aforesaid Prior and Convent, and their successors; and he or they, by whom such damage shall have been done, shall repair and amend the same.

And John Cokeworthy has, out of his own liberality, spontaneously given and freely promised, in honour of the blessed Mary Magdalene aforesaid, to give for the use of the aforesaid Chapel one, and the principal, *Antiphonary*, with an Invitatory within the same Antiphonary, and to supply such Antiphonary to the aforesaid Chapel, or to the wardens of the same, at the feast of S^t John the Baptist next ensuing. [The Antiphonary was a service book which contained all the invitatories, responses, and collects, and whatever was said or sung in the choir, except the lessons.]

And on the covenant or agreement, donation and promise, aforesaid being observed, the said Mayor and Burgesses will at their cost for ever make, repair, amend, and sustain all and singular other burdens to the aforesaid Chapel pertaining, as well in books as in other ornaments whatsoever, except the aforesaid support of the aforesaid chancel.

The witnesses are the discreet men, John Cokeworthi, Thomas Paderda, Benedict of Dounheved, and others of the diocese of Exeter specially called and asked to be present.

The reader may feel interested in the fact, mentioned at page III, that, in this year 1395, Mr. Cokeworthy had received from Mr. Craneford, the mayor who had immediately preceded Mr. Fox, and from the then commonalty, a lease for fifty years of the valuable piece of land called Penhol, with a croft adjoining thereto, at an inconsiderable rent. Will it be calumnious to say that

perhaps this lease had something to do with evoking Mr. Cokeworthy's liberality and spontaneous promise of a book for the church? The book was to be of undoubted value. It would necessarily be in manuscript, and, being specially for use in the chancel, might be expected to contain some of the costly and beautiful illuminations of the period.]

A curious question suggests itself with reference to the *Tower* which, in 1302, the Prior and Convent claimed to have belonged to them, and which the Earl Reginald had destroyed. (p. 11.) Was it a tower which stood at the west end of the original Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, removed by the Earl to enlarge his Keep Court, and to enable him the better to protect and preserve his Castle at Dunheved? And was the substituted tower of the fourteenth century erected at the cost of the Black Prince, "for the health of the soul of his good predecessor," who had committed the semi-sacrilegious act imputed to him by the Prior? Be this as it may, the present Tower is of great strength, and has survived 500 years; while its adjoining chapel, built by the less wealthy burghers, became dilapidated within 150 years.

In the middle ages there existed a class of men called *minstrels*. They were apparently successors or imitators of the ancient bards, and usually sang to the harp. The monks at first named them jesters and mimics. In 1415 Henry V. on going to France took eighteen minstrels with him. On the 15th June, 1440, the Bishop of Exeter (Lacy) granted an indulgence of forty days to all true penitents who should contribute to the support of the "minstrels of the Blessed Mary Magdalene at Launeston." Our pages have shown that the minstrel was thenceforth for many years a familiar institution at Dunheved. He was not only the guest (or the assistant) of the mayor and his companions in the merry vigil of Mary Magdalene

(21st July), but certainly took part in occasional religious services. The "mynstrelle" still lives in enduring granite at the eastern end of our parochial chapel.

It will be remembered that, in October 1478, certain Royal Commissioners were at Dunheved, enquiring into the possessions there of the young prince, who was then Duke of Cornwall. We have given at pp. 158-9 the first four interrogatories exhibited by those Commissioners, and the answers thereto of the mayor and burgesses. The fifth interrogatory was reserved for this division of our history. It is as follows :

The v Int'gatorye ys, whether that any of the pfyttys of the sayd lands hath been bestowed vppon the fyndyng of any p'st [priest], how myche, & w^t in whatt tyme.

And the answer to it runs thus :

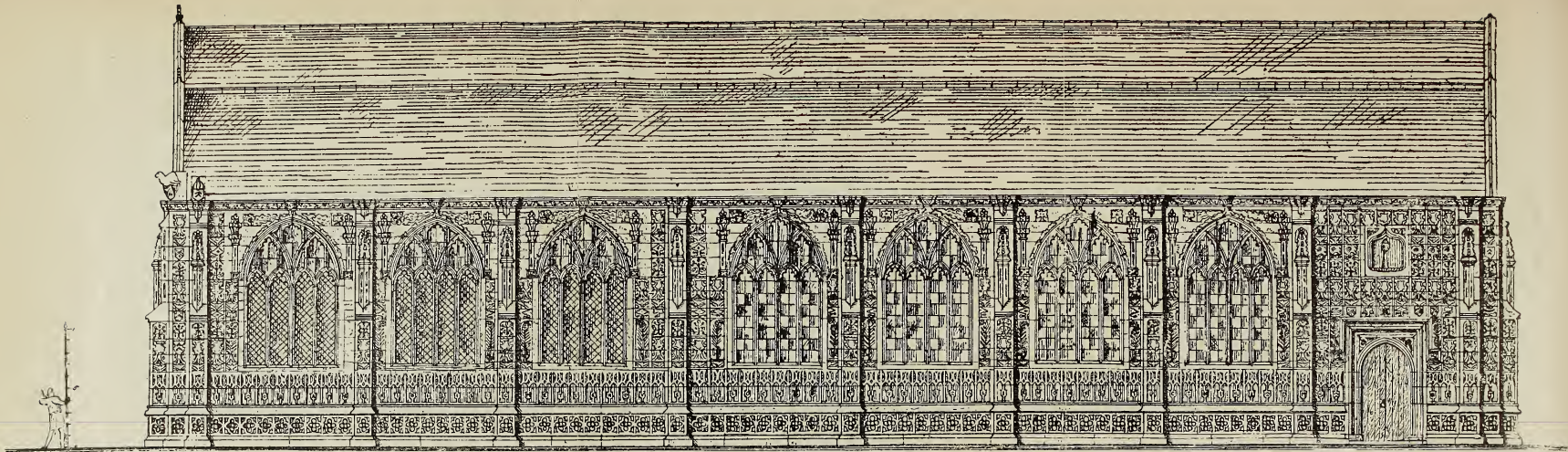
To that the sayd Mayr & Burgesses do say, that they and theyr p'decessors have ev, from yere to yere, hyered syngyngmen, sometym p'sts sometye laymen, sometye bothe, for the fornys [furnishing] of theyr queare yn the chourche, as yt ys mayntynd at this p'sentt w^t laymen and chyl dren ; and the p'sts of old tyme byn hyred, sometye one, sometye two, besydes the scolem' [schoolmaster], as well to wayt vppon the Meyr, & to make his accompte & rel-ying, as to maynteyne theyr sayd quere, & sometime to say masse before the meyr & burgesses, at theyr appoyntm^t; but they saye that ther was nev pst theyr by them retayned that had any land, or stipend yn p'petuyitie, or for t'me of lyve, or for tyme of yeres, to say masse for any sowle depted, or had any other man^r of suretie of cotynnance yn svys, but from yere to yere, at the Meyr's wyle and pleasure, yerely coducted by a peny [as earnest money] : And the Meyr for the tyme beyng, or soche as he dyd appoynt, hath payd ther wages, nor was the am^t of ther wages certen, but sometye more, sometye lesse, as they cowlde agree vppon theyr covenant, and when layemen sved, the fewer psts were heryed, but the Meyr dyd alwaye fore see to have the quere well maynteyned, whether yt were w^t psts or laymen :

And ferd^r saye, that abowte the xth yere of Kyng H. the iiijth

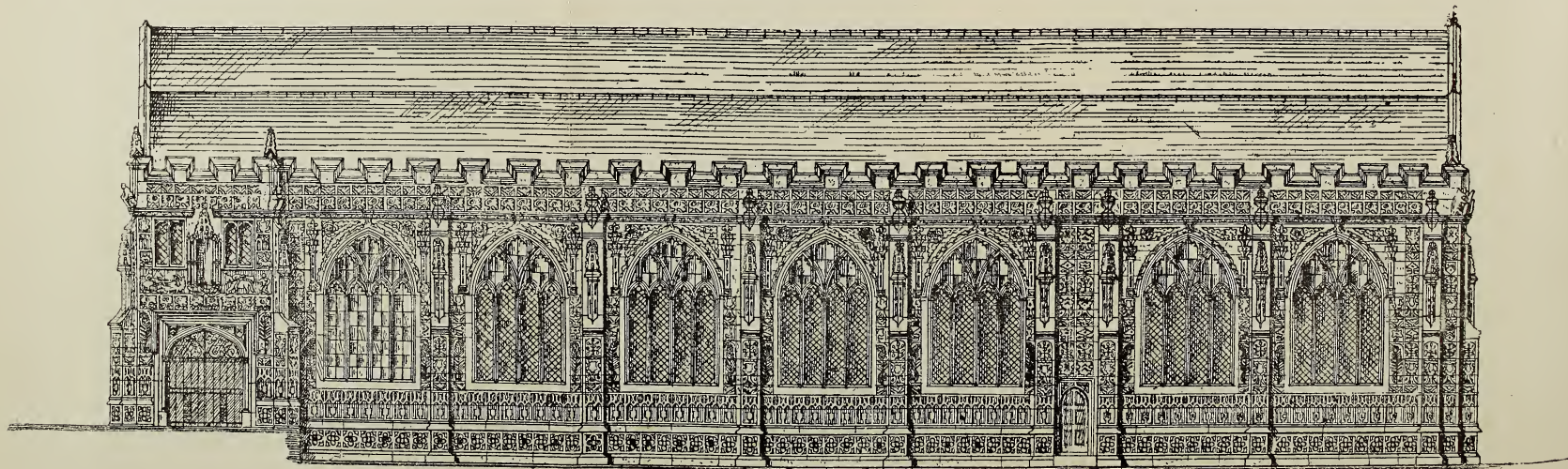
(1409) John Colyn, Ric. Cobthorne, and William Tharrappe, & other burgess' of the Towne, by virtue of the Kyng's licens, as it appeareth by theyr dede, dyd pchase one Messuage of land called Bodmam, to the yerelye value of ix*l.* vis. viii*l.*, and gave the same to the Meyr and his successors for er, towards the mayntenance of ther psts, to the repacon of the chourche, and to do other deds of charytie, as by the dyscrecon of the Meyr were thought covenyent, whych Messuage of land ys truely certyfyed to the Kyngs Ma^{tie}: Also, aft. the sayd pchase, ther was certen other lands and yerely rents geven to the sayd Meyr & hys successours, to the yerely value of x*l.* viis. viii*l.*, pcell whrof was geven to th'intent to have dirgges and masses said for the donrs, as it appeareth yn this dede, and the resydue of the rent was bestowed vppon other comen dirgges, and for readyng of theyr comen bed-roll, and for helping of the quere at svys tyme; and the Kyng's ma^{tie} is certyfyed of the hole rent of x*l.* viis. viii*l.*:

And ferd^r they say, that & yff any of theyr psts, or any other, were yt mnke, frere, or chanon, that dyd happen to saye Jesus masse vppon the Fryday, one of the brothers of Jesus stow dyd pay to the p'st, vppon the Alt^r, 11^d for his labour, and, yff ther was no masse sayd ther was no money payd.

The services in the rebuilt Parochial Chapel of the Blessed Mary Magdalene of the 14th century, the contributions from guilds and from private individuals for its great altar, its crosses, and its tables, the cost of its organs, its antiphonals, processional, porteys, and "leggers," its ornaments and reparations, are sufficiently recorded in preceding pages. By the latter part of the 15th century the building itself had become inconvenient, and probably ruinous: And we have seen (page 147) that, in 1467, the Mayor and Commonalty were preparing to improve or to reconstruct their chapel. They had deputed Sir Hugh Courtenaye to purchase some tenements which might be used for the purpose as occasion needed. These tenements were evidently mere barnacles attached to the chapel, or small inclosures adjacent to it. In the year 1511 they were all required, and the old fabric itself was removed to make



— NORTH ELEVATION —



Drawn to Scale by Chas. E. Lee

way for the beautiful structure, concerning whose erection there is this melancholy tradition :

The family of Trecarell had long been seated at Trecarell, in the parish of Lezant, about four miles south of Dunheved. The *place* Trecarell had evidently given its name to the *family*. Jordan, *of Trekarl*, witnessed the grant of Earl Reginald (1140-76) to the Priory of Launceston. In 1270 John, *of Trekarl*, was present at the execution of a deed by Sir William Wysa, of Greyston ; and about the year 1385 Henry, *of Trecarl*, attested a deed by Roger Page, of Launceston. In 1445 Robert Trecarell took a grant of lands in Dounheved and in Newport, and in the same year his cousin and heir, John Trecarell, conveyed a tenement in Dounheved to John Mayowe. In 1511 *Henry Trecarell* bore arms. He had built a pretty Ladye Chapel at Trecarell ; he had almost completed a guests' hall to be attached to his mansion there ; and immense blocks of sculptured granite provided by him were awaiting their resting-places in the mansion itself. His wife and his infant son were the delight and the hope of his life. Suddenly there was brought to him the message, "While the nurse was, just now, absent for a few minutes from your darling child, his head sank into a basin of water near him, and he is dead !" It is said that the horror-stricken mother survived the shock only a few hours, and that she and the heir of Trecarell were buried together in the little Ladye Chapel. Henry Trecarell, the husband, the father, dropped for ever the intended monument to himself, and thenceforth devoted his wealth and his affections to a higher ambition—the glory of God.

The unfinished hall, the neglected masses of stone still lying scattered or applied to meanest uses at Trecarell, attest the portion of the story which we have already told. We now tell the other portion of it.

Cornish historians say that Henry Trecarell rebuilt the

parish churches of Lewannick and Linkinhorne, but *we* are to write of Saint Mary Magdalene, Dunheved. At his sole cost Trecarell erected the unique "House of God" which stands there. We adopt the date MCCCCCXI as the time when the building was commenced. This parochial chapel is about 26 feet east of the Tower, the intervening



ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH.

space being now occupied by the vestry room. Externally the chapel (now parish church) measures from east to west 112 feet 6 inches, and from north to south 59 feet. (We use the cardinal points for convenience of description, but the building in fact stands longitudinally south-east and north-west.) The walls are cased in sculptured granite throughout, and are three feet thick. Our engravings

give a better idea than can be conveyed by words of the general appearance of the exterior. We give, however, a few details. The south porch projects 11 feet, and forms the principal entrance. In its centre overhead is a canopied niche intended for an image of the dedicatory saint. Beneath the niche is sculptured a shield, resting on a scroll held by two angels. On the shield appear the Trecarell arms, and on the scroll AN. DOM. MCCCCCXI. Left of the niche, among other devices, is a representation of St. George and the Dragon. The knight is mounted, and from his prancing charger aims his spear at the monster, whose head, with forked protruding tongue, is turned towards his antagonist. Above these figures is an illustration of the Good Samaritan. On the right of the niche St. Martin of Tours is depicted on horseback in the act of severing with his sword the cloak, one half of which he intends to give to a beggar, who limps after him with a crutch in one hand, the other hand being extended to receive the gift. Above St. Martin is Balaam in the act of striking his ass.

The eastern end of the chapel is formed by three gables. In the centre gable, serving as a finial to the window of the nave, are the Royal Arms, the supporters of which are the lion and *the red dragon* (the unicorn was substituted for the dragon by James I. in 1603). Under the sill of this window, in an arched niche sunk in the thickness of the wall, is a graceful recumbent Magdalene, resting her head on an open volume. In the background of the niche is a shield displaying a chevron and three bells. Four surpliced minstrels are on each side of the niche, and above the line of the niche similar figures ascend in pairs. The instruments which these musicians hold are the rebec, the lute, the bagpipe, shawms or clarions, and harps, and one resembling a hand-organ. The leader of each set of minstrels carries a *bâton*, and wears a heavy chain around his

neck. The several devices on the two side gables of the eastern end are continuations of devices around the whole north and south sides of the building. These devices comprise representations of spice-shrubs, pomegranates, Prince of Wales plumes, and the Tudor rose and thistle, with occasional ornamented shields bearing the Trecarell, the Kellaway, and the Dunheved arms.

Above the plinth encircling the building is a line of panelled tracery. In every alternate mullion of this tracery is a shield, and on these shields are letters, which, commencing at the chancel-door, and ending beyond the north doorway, form the words, "Ave Maria, gracie plena! Dominus tecum! Sponsus amat sponsam. Maria optimam partem elegit. O quam terribilis ac metuendus est locus iste! Vere aliud non est hic nisi domus Dei, et porta celi." ["Hail Mary, full of grace! The Lord be with thee! The bridegroom loves the bride. Mary chose the best part. O, how terrible and fearful is this place! Truly this is no other than the house of God and the gate of heaven." Or, as Mrs. Gibbons has neatly concentrated the spirit of the original—

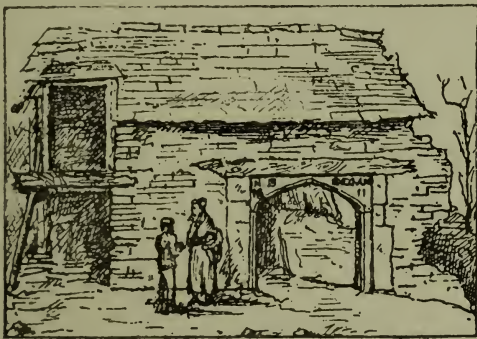
"Hail Mary! Ave! Full of grace,
Christ to his church is given!
And, onward, Dreadful is this place,
This is the gate of Heaven."

The nave of the church is divided from each aisle by seven elegant moulded monolith granite columns, 12 feet high. The fourth and fifth columns at the chancel end are wider apart than the others. These indicate the intended position of the rood screen. As the national forms of religious worship were, at the time, in transition, no screen was ever fixed there.

The roofs are cradle-shaped, and such of their timbers as are visible are well carved, the designs being foliage, grotesque human heads, birds, quadrupeds, &c.

The west end of this remarkably beautiful building was never completed.

Before the edifice was formally dedicated, the Mayor and Commonalty bought from the Prior and Convent of St. Stephen, who were the rectors of the new chapel, another piece of land, chiefly for purposes of sepulture. The price reserved was a perpetual annuity of 6s. 8d. to be paid to the Prior and his successors in the church of St. Stephen. This land was a garden known as Le Polholme Garden, or Le Polme Garden, presumably the pomme [fruit] garden. It forms the portion of the present churchyard, east of the



THE POLHOLME GARDEN.

chapel, and includes the vicarage-house and grounds as far as the old town wall there. The facts connected with this purchase are established by the following documents.

1522. [Trans.] To all faithful Christians to whom this present writing, indented, shall come, John Baker, Prior of the house and Church of S^t Stephen, the protho-martyr, at Launceston, in the County of Cornwall, and the convent of the same place, greeting in the Lord Everlasting : Know ye that we, the aforesaid Prior and Convent, with our unanimous assent and consent, have delivered, demised, and by this our present charter have confirmed, to Richard Mylle, now Mayor of the Borough of Downevodd otherwise Launceston, in the county aforesaid, to John Chamond, Henry Trecarell, Esq^{re}, W^m Lenne, John Pyers, Rich^d Gadys-

combe, Nich^s Helyer, John Lawrens the elder, Rob^t Hawke, and W^m Kenver, a certain piece of land or garden in the Borough aforesaid, commonly called Le Polholme Gardyn, lying between the chapel of the blessed Mary Magdalene on the west part, and the wall of the Borough aforesaid on the east part, and a way leading to a certain place called Le Blind Hole, and another garden of the said Prior on the east part: To hold the said piece of land or garden to the aforesaid Rich^d Mille [and the nine others, naming them], their heirs and assigns for ever, and to their proper use for ever, To the same purposes and for performing the same pious offices for themselves; and conducting the public business of the Borough aforesaid, as they intend to execute also in respect of the aforesaid Chapel. . . . The Prior and Convent then appoint John Harrys, Benedict Carlyon, and John Seymour, their attorneys, to enter upon and give possession of the said piece of land or garden to the said Rich^d Mylle and others. In testimony whereof the common seal of the Convent House and Church aforesaid was thereunto set, the witnesses being Robert Wylloughby, Knight, lord of Broke, Peter Aggecombe, Knight, John Rawe, Sergeant at Law, W^m Hoke-more of Tottenes, and Rich^d Tremayn. Given in our Chapter House at Launceston aforesaid on the first day of August, 13 Henry VIII.

To all faithful Christians, &c. We, Richard Mylle, Mayor of the borough of Downevett alias Launceston, and the Commonalty of the same in the County of Cornwall, greeting: Whereas [here follows a full recital of the preceding grant of 1 August, 13 Henry VIII.]: Know ye that we, the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty, by way of recompense for the delivery and grant aforesaid, with our proper consent, and the assent of the Commonalty, have given and by these presents granted to the aforesaid John Baker, now Prior, a certain annuity or annual rent of 6s. 8d.: To have and to hold the said annuity or annual rent to John Baker, now Prior, and his successors, for ever, to be paid yearly, in the church of S^t Stephen aforesaid, to the Prior and his successors at the feast of S^t Michael the Archangel: And further the aforesaid Richard Mylle, Mayor, &c., granted to the Prior, and his successors, that if the annuity should at any time be in arrear for one month after any term on which the same ought to be paid, then there should be paid, at the aforesaid

Church, to the Prior, and his successors, another 6s. 8d. in the name of a penalty. Seal of the Commonalty of the borough attached. The witnesses are Sir Robert Wylloughby, Knight, lord of Broke, Peter Aggecombe, Knight, John Rowe, Sergeant-at-Law, John Chamond, Henry Trecarell, Esq^{re}, and William Hokemore of Tottenes. Given in the Guildhall of the borough on the 2nd of August, 13 Henry VIII.

1522-3. An Indenture, dated at Launceston 26th March, 13 Henry VIII., under the common seal of the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty of the town or borough of Downeheved near Launceston, and of the Prior and Convent of the house or priory of Launceston, of the order of S^t Augustine, in the diocese of Exeter, being rectors and proprietors of the parish church of S^t Stephen at Launceston, and of the chapel of the blessed Mary Magdalene within the borough of Downeheved aforesaid, near the Castle of Launceston; and which chapel is lawfully dependent upon its mother church S^t Stephen for its sacred office, as well as for the burial of the dead. By this Deed the Prior and Convent granted a right of sepulture to the Mayor, Burgesses, and Inhabitants of Douneheved, in the cemetery adjoining the said chapel of Mary Magdalene, in exchange for a covenant on the part of the Mayor, Burgesses, and Commonalty, that they would thenceforth repair and maintain the chancel of the said chapel, and the glass, windows, books, and ornaments theretofore maintained by the Prior and Convent. It was thereby, moreover, agreed that if a chamber or dwelling-house, for performing the duties of sepulture, were required to be erected upon the Polholme garden, which, on the 1st August then last, the Prior and Convent had granted to the Mayor and Burgesses, then the Mayor and Burgesses would build such chamber or dwelling-house on payment by the Prior of £4 sterling.

On the 18th June, 1524, the chapel (we shall henceforth call it church) was consecrated and formally dedicated to Mary Magdalene.

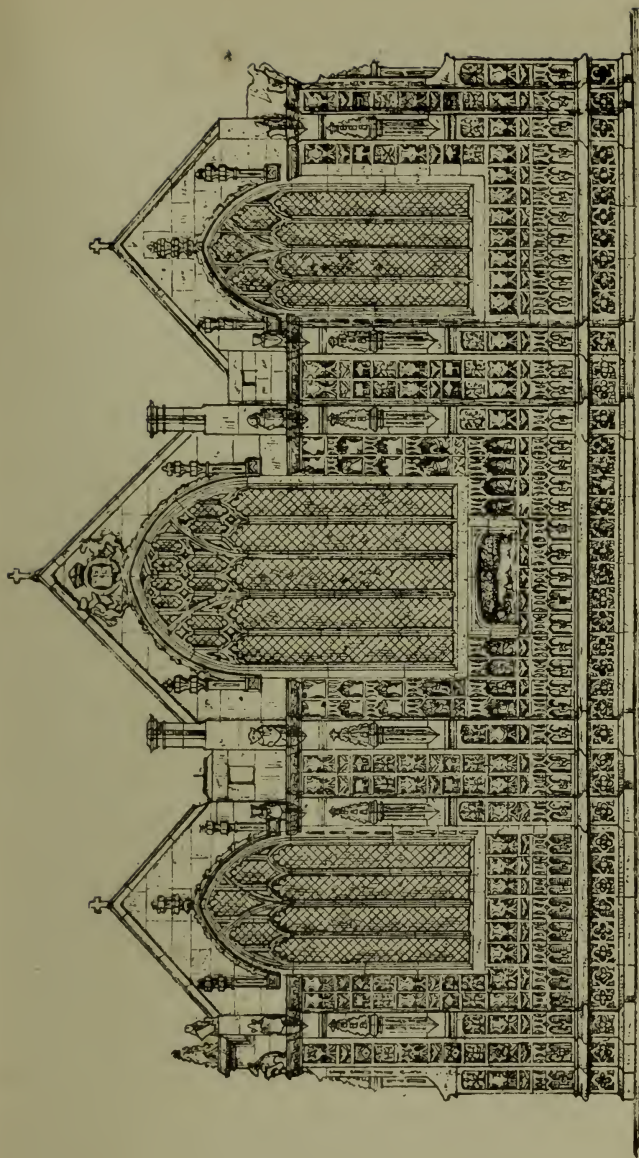
The result of our researches negatively strengthens the tradition that the building was the sole gift of Henry Trecarell. On the one hand, there is no entry in the existing borough accounts of a payment towards the cost

of its erection, unless the expenditure for covering it in 1522, to which we have referred in p. 177, may be considered such a contribution ; on the other hand, there is no known record of Trecarell's munificence. We have seen that he was an alderman of the borough during the mayoralty of John Bonaventure in 1512, and that he was one of the ten persons to whom the Polholme Garden was conveyed in 1522. It is gratifying to be able to add, that for twenty years after the dedication of his church he was a conspicuous personage in Dunheved. In 1531 and 1533 he was its chief steward, and in 1536 and 1543 its mayor. He was buried at Lezant 9th June, 1544, being there registered as "Harry Trecarell, esq."

We now transcribe a receipt by William Piper, mayor, for windows brought for the church in 1534: viz.

Thes Indentt^r maed the viij day off March, ann^o H. viij the xxv err [year], Wetneseth that I Wyllm Pyper, mayer off Lanston, have resseved off Thomas Arnalle certtayn yerem [qu. gearing, things prepared, or gerenda, things carried] ffor the Cherch of Marimawelen [Mary Magdalen] as ffollis : It : the fferst wendawe wayeng ijc & di xiiij li [2 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs.]; It : mor [more] the second wendawe, ijc di xli ; It : another wendawe, wayeng ijc iij qrs & ili ; It : mor, another wendawe, wayeng ijc di & xxvili ; It : mor, another wendawe, ijc iij qrs & vli ; It : mor, ij wendawes, wayeng vc di & xijli ; It. mor, ij wendaws, wayeng vc lxxijli [5 cwt. 72 lbs.]; It. mor, another apenen wendaw [*sic.* in orig. meaning, "*end* window"] wayeng iijc & di & xxvijli ; It. mor, ij syed wendawes, wayeng vc l pownd ; It. mor, aponyne [end] wendaw, wayeng ilijc ; It. mor, a nother syed wendawe, wayeng ijc di & xxvjli ; It. mor, the Gabell wendaw, wayeng vc ixli ; It. mor, in hocks ffor the cherch liijli ; It. mor, iron barr ffor a wendawe vijli. [The name Thomas Arnall appears on the indentation at the back of this paper. It was probably the duplicate left with the mayor, Arnall having retained the part signed by the mayor.]

This singular document leads to the conjecture that the building, consecrated ten years before, was either incomplete



EAST END OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH.



as to its windows, or that the original designs were less elegant than those which to-day appear in the openings. It will be noticed that the mayor, an official person, simply acknowledges the delivery of material. We suggest that this material consisted of the mullions and tracery of fifteen of the present seventeen windows. There is no record of a payment either for the carriage of or for fixing the work. The probability is that Mr. Trecarell bore these costs as he had borne the others. On the roll for the year 1543-4 (*infra.*) there is credited a donation from John Arundell, Knt., of £3 for glazing the *altar window*. There may have been other contributors to special objects. In 1467 several guilds contributed to the cost of providing an altar table.

On the 30th September, 27 Hen. VIII. (1536), the king demised to Thomas Hicks (then mayor of Dunheved) for seventy years, at a yearly rent of 53s. 4d., the tithes of corn, wool, and hay belonging to the rectory of the Blessed Mary Magdalene near Launceston, and formerly part of the possessions of the priory of Launceston. We shall hereafter again mention this subject.

An English indenture (on paper).—Made att Launceston 25th June 29th Hen. VIII. (1538), bitwene John Oke, mayre there, in the name and behalf of the hoole towne, of th'one partie, and W^m Morys, of Modbury, Devon, plumber, of th'oder partie, Witnessith that the saide Will^m his executors and assigns, shall, bi Godd's grace, new caste, or cause to be new casted, all suche leddes, cisternes, pipes, and gutters as shall belonge unto the hoole church of Mary Magdalene, wthin the Burgh of Downe-heved, according to the patente and facion of the leddes of the church of Buckland, w^tin the countie of Devon, and to fynde al man^r of saudrye and woode apperteynyng, in and for the furnysshyng of the same : And, for the performaunce, doyeing, casting, and furnysshyng of the seide ledes, in man^r & forme aforeseid. The seide maire couenitith to and with the seide Will^m, for hym and his successours, to contente and paye, for evy hundredis casting x^d, to the seide W^m & his assigns, to be payed in man^r &

forme folowing, that is to saye, att suche tyme & season when he shall furste caste the seide ledde in clothes, xl^s, and the reste to be paied parcelly, as the worke goyth furthe : And further the seid W^m couenntith by this psentes, to & w^t the seid Maire, to be in aredynes att suche tymes as shalbe appoynted bi the carpenters, to accomplisshe & furnysshe the seid leddes, whenso^{ver} he shalbe reasonably warned for the same : and, as well, itt is couenntid by this presentes, that the seide maire and his successours shall fynde all suche tymbr necessarie as shall apperteyne for the seide plumberis molde and panne, w^t suche necessarie yron worke as shall apperteyne for the same : In wittenis whereof to this presente Indenture the parties aforesaid enterchangeably have putte their seales, the daye & yere above writen. [Receipts are indorsed for payments.]

The original lead work of the Church had apparently proved inefficient, and the Corporation, having ascertained that a skilful system had been applied to Buckland Church [query, which Buckland?], employed, at their own cost, a plumber to recast and relay the leads upon the Buckland principle.

Under date 14th February 2 Edward VI. (1548-9), in our chapter on the Grammar School, will be found important matter which bears directly on the state of the Church of St. Mary Magdalene at that period. We cite the following from a report then made by Royal Commissioners :

“Dyv^{rs} Obits to be kept in the said Church of Marie Magdalen w^tin the said Borrowgh, off the gyfte of Ellys Crocker and Tomasyn his wyff, of Suzan Tharope wydowe, of John Bocarne, of Thomas Crocke, & of Richarde Maynarde and Alice his wyff, to kepe Obyts, and to distribute money to pore people, to the said Mayer and his successors given for ever. A prest there maynteyned, as well executynge the said Obytt as in gevyngge attendaunce upon the said mayre ; and ys removeable at the mayres pleasure. The lands, & ten^{ts} geven for the said Obyts, & money to be yerly distributed to ye pore, be of the yerly value of xlvij^s viij^d, whereof ornaments, plate, & jewells to the said Obit none. In repryses to pore people xiiij^s ij^d. And so remanith clerely by yere xxxiiij^s vj^d.

The register of births, marriages, and deaths in St. Mary Magdalene commences in the year 1559.

The irreparable loss of the great majority of our borough accounts becomes once more a source of intense regret to us ; but we must still cull from their fragments. In an account for the year 1572 there is a charge of 20d., "for the dynner of the ij wardenis, sidemen, and the prist," and of 52s., "for a hoggesheadd of wine geiven to my Lord Bisshoppe, wth the carage."

In the year 1573 a question arose under the before-mentioned lease to Thomas Hicks. The Queen claimed "altarage" out of the lands of which her father had demised the tithes to Hicks, and distrained for her claim. Hicks sought to be, and was, indemnified by the Mayor for the time being in respect of his costs. The mayor's account says, "Pd to Grosse, undersherif, at Lent Assises, 1573, for a seasure made upon lands of said Thoms for th' arrerages of the aulterlage of St. Mary Magdalene, 24s. 4d. Itm more, the same tyme pd hem for making a peticon in the exchequor touching ye same 3s. 4d.:" And, in the next year, Mr. Hicks was allowed a payment which he had made to Mr. Richard Calmady, "For charges in the lawe at Lammas Assises, 1574, for a dischardg of the same Thoms out of th' exchequor, concerning the demand of certen arrerages of a pension supposed to be due to the Q. Ma^{tie} out of the fruyts of Mary Magdalen." The same account of 1574 contains entries relating to visitations of the Archdeacon, to the "laying of raggs by the Comunyon table," and to the purchase of "a Register Booke."

On the 18th May, 1582, the Queen, by letters patent under the seal of her court of exchequer, "demysed unto Rycharde Boorde of Warnesyde for the term of twentye & one yeres, emongst other thyngs, all that her ma^{ties} altarages, tithes, oblacyons, obvencions, profytes, & emolements what sodever, to the rectorye or parsonage of Saynt

Marie Magdalen, in Launceston, in her highnes cowntye of Cornewall, appertayng, together also w^t the mansyon house therunto belonging, sometime demysed to one Nicholas Atwyll, & to the late pryorie of Launceston, in the sayd Countye of Cornewall, nowe dissolved, sometimes belonging & appertayng.

Rycharde Boorde, by indenture, assigned unto Robert Paddon, emongst other thyngs, all the prmyss aforsd duryng the then residue of the term of 21 yeres.

On the 20th October, 24th Elizabeth, Robert Paddon assigned to Dygory Hycks, of Dounehevit Boroughe otherwise Launceston, all the foresayd Altarages, tithes, and other premyss, for the then residue of the sayd terme.

22nd June 26 Eliz: (1584) Dygory Hycks, in consideracon of £20, ynglyshe monye, to him payde by Wylliam Grylls, maire of the boroughe of Dounehevyt otherwise Launceston, and the Comynaltye of the sayd boroughe, assigned unto the sayd maire and comynalty and their successors, all the foresyd altarages, tythes, mansion house, &c., for the then remainder of the 21 years.

4th February, 37 Elizabeth (1595) the Queen granted to Robert Androwes, among other things, all those her tithes of corn, wool, and hay, to the Rectory of the Blessed Mary Magdalene near Launceston (the tithes of one tenement called Drocombe excepted), which were then held by Thomas Hicks under the before-mentioned indenture of 30th September 27 Henry VIII.: To hold the premises, except as aforesaid, to the said Robert Androwes his executors and assigns, from the feast of St. Michael, 1605, for the term of 31 years.

By letters patent, dated 10th August, 41 Eliz: (1599), the Queen granted to Henry Best and Robert Hollande, their heirs and assigns for ever, the altarages, tithes, and mansion which she had theretofore demised to Boorde for 21 years.

Best and Hollande shortly afterwards alienated to John Hender of Botreauxcastell, and Richard Gedye of Southpetherwin, who, on the 31st March, 1603, conveyed the same to John Glanvile of Launceston, merchant (except out of the grant to Glanvile, all advowsons, donations, free dispositions, and parochial rights of the vicar, chaplain, and other ecclesiastical benefits which belonged to the rectory and premises): To hold to Glanvile his heirs and assigns for ever; to be held of the Queen as of her manor of "East Greenewitch," by fealty only, in free and common soccage, and not in capite, nor by military service.

The mansion-house mentioned in the preceding grant of 18th May, 1582, is situate in Castle Street, and has within living memory been known as the Vicarage House. It is now the property of Miss Pearse, and is, we believe, occupied by her coachman.

We cease to follow the history of the tithes of St. Mary Magdalene. By showing how they became part of the royal possessions, we have illustrated the mighty effect which the dissolution of the monasteries and priories of England had upon the wealth and patronage of the Crown.

Our previous pages abound with evidence that, until the Reformation in the time of Henry VIII., the Mayor and Commonalty of Dunheved maintained the priests and all the inferior officers of their chapel. Nor did the Reformation produce any change in these particulars, except that the Corporation thenceforth appointed, as well as paid, their ministers. The Prior and his brethren may previously have assisted in the appointment. Our records establish the fact that from the reign of Henry VIII., down to the time when the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses sold the advowson, as we shall presently relate, they alone provided for all the ministrations of the church. They also granted faculties for seats, adorned their own special pew, and entirely controlled the affairs of the church.

We shall give only a few further instances in support of this statement. By the borough account for the year 1621-2, it appears that £20 were paid to Mr. John Seint-hill, minister, for his year's stipend, and that £3 6s. 8d. were added "in regard" for him; that 40s. were paid to William Middleton, the clerk; 16s. to two men for ringing the great bell; £4 to Thomas Downing for playing on the organs; 6s. for cleaning the church and blowing the organs; and 5s. "to John Addams for trymming of the seates for M^r Maior and the Aldermen." In this account 40s. are credited as having been "graunted by the Kinges ma^{tie} and his most Royall auncestors, out of the Obite lands, to be paid by John Trevillian, Esq^{re}," with the note added, "The same xls disbursed to the poore this yeere by M^r Hecks, late maior." We have not found any subsequent entry concerning this annuity.

In 1640 the Mayor paid for a large quantity of new glass, which had been put into the church windows, and for "nue leadinge one schuchin [escutcheon] of arms;" also "for a boulte for ye maior's pue doore, and for mendinge the eight men's [*i.e.* the aldermen's] seats in the churche."

In 1642-3 Mr. William Gynn supplied the following for the communion: "December the 4th, ffor 7 quarts of malego sacke [sherry] 8s. 3d. January the 1st, for 8 qts of malego sacke 9s. 4d. Ffebeary 5th, for 6 qts of Tent 9s. March 26th, being Palm Sunday, for 13 quarts of sacke 15s. 2d. 30th of March, for 4 qts of sacke 4s. 8d. The last of March, being Good-a-Ffryday, for 4 qts of sacke 4s. 8d. Esterday, for 28 quarts of sacke £1 12s. 8d. Aprill 9th, for 4 qts of sacke 4s. 8d. August 6th, for 5 qts of sacke 5s. 10d. October 3rd, for 5 qts of sacke 5s. 10d. More, for bread for the Communion in that yeere 2s."

A gentleman, whom we have named at page 201 (one William Shakespeare), records (*King Henry IV.*, part i. act ii.) that Poins took from the pocket of the sleeping *Jack*

Falstaff a bill, of which we here insert a copy: "Item. A capon 2s. 6d. Item. Sauce 4d. Item. Sack 2 gallons 5s. 8d. Item. Anchovies and sack after supper 2s. 6d. Item. Bread a halfpenny." The comment of Prince Henry upon that bill is, "Oh, monstrous! but one halfpennyworth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!"

We reverently withhold comment on the *heartly devotions* of the men of Dunheved who, in the year 1642-3, were in the first throes of a civil war.

There were, probably, no regular ministrations in the church during the latter portion of this civil war and the early portion of the Protectorate. In the year 1645 no less than eight several persons were paid for occasional services, and in 1646 nine were so paid.

We find numerous entries during the Commonwealth of presentments by the jury against inhabitants "for absenting themselves from the church on the Lord's-day;" and of proceedings at Law Courts for little irregularities of conduct, and the use of abusive language. Among the latter is one showing that, on the 31st July, 1654, Nicholas Cowles of Launceston was bound with sureties to be of good behaviour "for slandering Mr. Jerome, a minister, saying that he was as notorious a drunkard as any in England." Whether Mr. Cowles did, or not, prove the charge, we see that, before the year 1654 ended, Mr. Joseph Hull, was officiating here. Mr. Jago has transcribed, from a source unknown to us, a letter concerning this Mr. Hull, written by John Tingcombe of Truro to the clerk of Cromwell's Council. The letter is dated Launceston, 16th August, 1655, and the transcript reads as follows: "'Tis hoped that the man is godly. He has a very greate charge of children, neare twenty, some say more. He has had no augmentation from the committee heretofore." It is uncertain whether we should or not infer, from Mr. Tingcombe's allusion to a "charge of

children," that Mr. Hull was filling the office of school-master. Cromwell's committee afterwards granted £50 towards Hull's maintenance, but he did not much longer remain at Dunheved.

From the MSS. at Lambeth Palace we note a memorandum, that "on the 10th December, 1656, there was shown to the Commissioner, on approbation of publique preachers, a nomination by the mayor and commonalty of Launceston, of *Mr. William Oliver*, to the curacy of the Parish Church of Launceston, in the County of Cornwall," and that Oliver was thereupon appointed to such curacy. Mr. Oliver entered upon his parochial duties, and continued minister until the year 1663, when he was ejected under the Act of Uniformity, passed by Car. II. in 1662. He had not entirely escaped calumny while officiating here. On the 21st January, 1660-1, Peter Blewett of Launceston gave sureties for good behaviour, "for having said that Mr. William Olliver, minister of this towne, was a base rogue." There is a tablet to Oliver's memory at the eastern end of the south aisle of the church. He is there stated to have been a Master of Arts, and of Exeter College, Oxford. He died on the 6th July, 1681. During his curacy—viz., on the 27th April, 1658, the borough jury made a presentment, which might well be repeated even to-day—"The want of a memoriall or table in the church to record guifts and benevolences." We hope at another time to be able to publish a list of numerous now-forgotten "benevolences" to Launceston.

Mr. Oliver was succeeded by the Reverend John Ruddle, who has himself recorded the fact that he began his ministry at Launceston, "at ye feast of our Saviour's nativity, 1663." We see that Mr. Ruddle took advantage of a space left in the Register Book, at the end of the year 1655, to make this entry: "Hereafter follow marriages by Laymen, according to ye prophanes and giddynes of the times,

without precedent or example in any Christian kingdom or Comonwealth, from the birth of Christ unto this year, 1655." We have introduced Mr. Ruddle's name because he was the first successor to the ministers appointed by the Protectorate, and because he obtained some local celebrity by "laying a ghost," which had for awhile troubled the inhabitants of our adjoining parish of Southpetherwin.

It was, moreover, during his curacy that, on the 6th February, 1684-5, Charles II. died, and James II. ascended the throne. On the happening of these events, the Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles, claimed the crown. Monmouth had, to some extent, agitated the kingdom during the lifetime of his father, and on James's accession collected numerous forces. Much national uneasiness existed also about this time by reason of continual rumours of popish plots against the State. An arch-contributor to such rumours, the Rev. Titus Oates, was, on the 8th May, 1685, convicted of perjury for his false accusations of some eminent papists. On the 5th July, 1685, the bloody battle of Sedgmoor, near Bridgewater, was fought, and Monmouth was there defeated and captured. His rebellion, and the dread of secret papistical murders, had aroused watchfulness, and occasioned preparations for war, even at Launceston. The mayor maintained a guard here, provided red coats for soldiers, and kept himself in communication with Plymouth and Exeter.

For some reason Mr. Ruddle was, during the year 1684-5, assisted in the church services by other ministers, one of whom, Mr. Dyngley, preached and administered the sacrament here on the very day of the Sedgmoor battle.

The mayor of Launceston thus records the interest which his borough took in the defeat of Monmouth: "The rejoicing of Munmouth being taken, £1 5s. 4d.;" "for a seame of wood on ye newes of ye taking Monmouth 1s. 2d.;" "for wood for a bunfier 1s. 2d.;" and "for the

ringers 6d.” The same mayor provided 30 bushels of lime in 1684-5 for the church. May we assume that we owe to this gentleman the first white coat bestowed upon its graceful pillars? Mr. Ruddell’s curacy terminated with his death in 1698. His stipend had throughout been £58 per annum. In 1699 Anna Chevers was, at the borough court, found guilty of stealing a “Bible,” value tenpence, and sentenced to be whipped.

We would not omit to mention that, immediately after the King’s restoration, the Mayor caused the cushions of the church to be repaired, the king’s arms to be set up at a cost of £5, and a new hour-glass to be provided.

Grant of a pew in the Church : Know all men by these p^rsents that wee, the Mayor and Comonalty of the Burrough of Dunheved als Launceston in the County of Cornwall, for diverse good Causes and Considerations us hereunto especially moveing, Have given, granted, assigned, and confirmed, and in & by these p^rsents doe, as far as in us lyes, give, grant, assigne, and confirm unto Christopher Kingdon of the said Burrough, gent, the seate or pew in the Church of St. Mary Magdalen, between the seate or pew wherein Mrs. Johan Whiteford now sitts, and the Aldermen’s seates, it being the seate or pew wherein Mr. Degory Pearse formerly sate, and adjoining to the seate or pew wherein the Sarjeants-att-Mace now sitt, Together with liberty, lisenise, and authority for him or others of his family to repair the same, as occasion shall require, and for him and others of his family for the tyme being to sitt and kneele therein dureing the tyme of Divine service in the said Church : To be by him and them held, used, and enjoy’d for and during soe long tyme as he and they, or any or either of them, shall continue to be inhabitants of and within our said burrough. In Wittness whereof wee have hereunto sett our hands, and affixed the comon seale of our said burrough, this one and twentyeth day of February Anno Dm. 17¹⁷/₁₈.

In the same year, 1718, the mayor submitted to counsel a statement, from which the following are extracts :

In the Church there was, long since, an organ, taken down and destroyed in the time of the civil wars, but some of the pypes, the

bellows, and wind boards, are still in being, but lying in the Vestry. The organ was then placed between the Church and the Chancel. The inhabitants are now desirous to have a new organ placed on a gallery to be built towards the lower end of the Church. Such a gallery is also wanting for seates for the numerous inhabitants, as well as (in parte) for ye support of the pillars, which are already out of their places. The pulpitt, altar piece, Communion rayles, and other partes alsoe want repayres. There is also but one bell in the tower, and tis proposed to add five more.

The Mayor and Comonalty (or one deputed by them) have gott, by voluntary subscriptions, (or soone will), sufficient for new casting this, and setting up six bells, an organ, gallery, new altar piece, rayles, and pulpitt, and some other beautifyings of the Church, without any rates, or rayseing any money on the inhabitants, but what they voluntarily subscribed to, and have payd.

This Church probably was formerly a Chantry, or a Chapple-of-Ease onely, but the minister is maintayned by a voluntary gift of the towne out of their revenue yearely; and sometymes of late they have had institutions and inductions, on presentations by the Lord Chancellors; but the minister hath no certaine income for his support. Both the great and small tythes are impropriated.

The Corporation are desirous of setting up all these matters, and to put the Organ at some little distance from where it was, for the convenience of the gallery's supporting the pillars that are already gone aside 2 foot.

Whatever may have been the opinion expressed upon this statement, we find that the mayor and commonalty applied to Lancelot, then bishop of Exeter, for a faculty to erect the gallery, and that on the 27th November, 1718, the faculty was issued. It recites that it had been alleged, on behalf of the mayor and burgesses of Lameston, that by reason of a great number of inhabitants living within the burrough of Lameston aforesaid, the Church of St. Mary Magdalene there could not conveniently hold and contain the persons resorting to church, to sit, kneel, and hear divine service and sermons, and that application had been made to his lordship for leave and consent to erect a

loft or gallery in the said church, for the greater convenience of the said inhabitants. The Bishop then grants as follows: "We therefore, as far as in us lyes, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant our leave and consent for the erecting a loft or gallery in the said church of St. Mary Magdalene. Given under our Episcopal Seale."

It would seem that, as soon as this faculty was obtained, vigorous efforts were made to provide funds for executing the work. Among the papers of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland is a letter dated 6th February, 1718-19, from Lord Lansdowne to Lord Gower. Lansdowne was at that time the Recorder of Launceston, and he asks Lord Gower to subscribe towards *repairing the school and the church* at Launceston, adding that most of the Cornish gentlemen had subscribed to the fund.

The faculty is silent as to the restoration of the organ, the reparation of the pulpit and altar piece, the setting up of bells, &c.

We have seen a letter dated 28th April, 1719, from Mr. John Anstis, then one of the members in Parliament for the borough, to Mr. Samuel Lyne, its recent mayor, in which Mr. Anstis advises the mayor not to apply to the Bishop for a licence with reference to these matters. He prudently suggests that such an application "will be a tacit allowance by you at least of his power," and adds, his lordship may say that "you had power to have done it yourselves." Lawyers even of the present day will admit the judiciousness of this advice of Mr. Anstis. The six bells were cast and hung in the year 1720.

On the 5th October, 1723, a further faculty was obtained with reference to the organ and its loft. It runs thus:

Whereas we have been humbly petitioned by the major and comonalty of the burrough of Dunheved als Lancelton in the county of Cornwall, and also by the churchwardens and parishioners of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene within ye said

burrough, for our licence and leave to erect an *Organ* within the said parish church, and also, by reason of the populousness of the said town and burrough, to erect a loft or a gallery at the lower end of the said church, between the north and south doors, containing in length fifty two foot, and eight inches or thereabout, in ye midst of which said loft or gallery the said organ is to be placed : We, haveing duely considered thereof, have, upon certain conditions by us made, and by the said major and comonalty for their part, and by the minister, churchwardens, and inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary Magdalene within the s^d burrough for their part, covenanted for, promised, and agreed to by Indenture tripartite bearing date 14th September, 1723, given and granted, and by these p^rsents do give and grant unto the said major and comonalty and minister, churchwardens, and other inhabitants of the said town and parish, our leave to erect and build ye said loft or gallery and organ ; provided no particular person's right be invaded or p^rjudiced by means thereof.

The negotiations in Exeter for this faculty were conducted by a Mr. Liven, who on the 1st October, 1723, thus wrote to the mayor : "I have at Last gott ye Licence sealed, but won't undertake ye like trouble and attendance againe for a brace of guineas. I hope you 'l go on briskly now, with yor Organ, that if I ever come againe to Lancelston I may heare them play, tho' I never heard yor bells ring."

In 1724 the corporation repaired the canopy of the pulpit, and probably the pulpit itself, although we have not discovered any specific allusion to the fact. The pulpit is very elegant in form, and exquisitely carved. It is, we think, as old at least as the building dedicated in 1524, and it bears numerous marks of having been carefully restored in the eighteenth century from injuries which had previously been inflicted upon it.

Between the years 1727 and 1746 many grants of pews were made, and licences for monumental erections issued. Among the latter was the authority for fixing the elaborate

monument which still exists on the north side of the church to the memory of Granville Pyper and Richard Wise.

By deed dated 23rd February, 1746, made between the mayor and commonalty of the first part, the governors of the bounty of Queen Anne for the augmentation of the maintenance of poor clergy of the second part, Charles Bedford, then curate of St. Mary Magdalene, of the third part, and Richard Welsh, town clerk, of the fourth part, the annuity of £25, mentioned at page 214 *ante*, is charged upon the profits arising from the weights of the king's beam, or common beam, of the borough.

The governors of Queen Anne's bounty are reputed to have paid £400 as the consideration for this annuity. With the £400 some lands named Jackaford, within the parish, were purchased, and of these lands the curate has ever since received the rent.

In the month of June, 1768, a piece of land was added to the churchyard. It is the portion which abuts upon the Higher Walk of the borough, and was described as 93 feet in length from east to west, 26 feet in breadth at the east end, and 40 feet at the west end. It was consecrated by the Bishop of Exeter on the 14th July, 1768.

Our previous pages have referred to occasional disputes and regulations concerning the rights of the burgesses in the *Hydeland*, during the hundreds of years through which we have traced their title to that property. By a statute of 24 George III. (1784-5) these rights were absolutely and finally vested in the mayor and aldermen of the borough for purposes of sale or lease. The seventh section of that statute recites and enacts as follows :

Whereas there are, within the said borough, several Common Lands, called *Great Pennygillam*, *Little Pennygillam*, *Hay*, *Windmill*, and *Longland*, the aftermowth of which hath of ancient right and custom, for time immemorial, belonged to and been enjoyed by the mayor, aldermen, and free burgesses of the said

borough, and the widows of the deceased free burgesses, for depasturing all cattle (except hogs) from the time that the several crops of grass and corn are removed, to the twelfth day of *January* in every year; but, for want of proper regulations, the said depasturage produces very little benefit or advantage to the several persons entitled thereto; *be it therefore enacted*, that from and after the passing of this Act all the aftermowth of, or right of depasturing cattle on, the said common lands, shall be and is hereby vested in the mayor and aldermen of the said borough for the time being for ever, free from all right and claim of common of pasture by the mayor, aldermen, and free burgesses of the said borough, and the widows of free burgesses; in trust nevertheless to sell and dispose of the said aftermowth or right of depasturage, or otherwise to lease or demise the same, by writing, to any person or persons, for the best price or rent that can be reasonably had or obtained for the same, and to apply the money arising by such sale or rent, from time to time, in manner following (that is to say), in the first place, in making satisfaction and compensation to such persons, for their right and interest in the said aftermowth or right of depasturage as shall claim and demand the same; and the remainder of the money arising by such sale or rent to be applied *towards repairing the church, repairing and lighting the streets, or any other purpose, for the ornament of the said town, or the convenience of the inhabitants.*

The chief part of the "aftermowth" and pasturage of the said common lands was sold soon after the passing of the Act, and the net proceeds of sale invested in the purchase of £1791 6s. 6d. Three per Cent. Consols, now called "The Aftermath Fund;" but we find that, in the year 1836, rents were paid to the Corporation in respect of the aftermath, not then sold, of Longland (£3 17s. per annum), and of two pieces on Hay Common (£1 12s. 6d.)

We briefly note, in chronological order, that in the years 1809-10 the iron railings for the churchyard were obtained from the Tavistock foundry, at a cost of £222 8s. 3d.; and that in the year 1839 the lime-wash was removed from the granite pillars of the church.

We believe that what is called the lower cemetery, formerly a bowling green, was consecrated in the year 1843. This and the old churchyard were, in 1882, closed against further general interments. The Burial Board of St. Mary Magdalene has provided another place of sepulture one mile from Launceston, adjoining the highway leading to Bodmin and Camelford.

By virtue of the Municipal Corporations Act (5 and 6 W. IV. cap. 76), the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, on the 14th December, 1847, sold their right of presentation to the curacy of St. Mary Magdalene to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland for £400. Since this sale the Corporation have, of course, ceased to interfere with the fabric of the church, and with the appointment of churchwardens, organist, parish clerk, sexton, or other ecclesiastical officer.

On the 30th October, 1852, the Corporation sold £513 5s. 3d. of the Aftermath Fund, and applied the proceeds towards the important restoration of the church, which was then in progress. The balance of such fund, whatever its amount may now be, is vested in local charity trustees.

The church, as restored in 1852-3, contains 671 sittings. Several of its windows are filled with stained glass of good design.

Our late townsman, Mr. Ching, who had several times been mayor of the borough, erected, at his own cost, the carved oak reredos which stands behind the communion table, covered the chancel with encaustic tiles, and fenced it on each side with ornamental masonry, and in front with brass rails.

The Tower.

This graceful structure, 72 feet in height, is as perpendicular to-day as it was when it left the workman's hands 500 years ago. It is 20 feet square at the base, with a

projecting staircase turret at its south-east corner, and flat buttresses on each face ; it is surmounted by pinnacles and an embattled parapet. The external surface of the Tower has, in our opinion, grievously suffered by a "renovation," to which it was subjected in the year 1879, when the beauty of its age was chipped away by the hammer, and the interstices of its stones were filled with cement. Although this treatment has not affected the symmetry of the building, it has probably diminished its strength more than was done by any ignoble use to which, in past times, it was occasionally applied. In earlier pages will be found so many allusions to this Tower and its supposed predecessor, that we will not here trouble the reader with a repetition of the details. We have seen that the existing building has, now and then, been a storehouse, a cattle-house, a hen-roost ; and that from the year 1413, downwards, there have been expenditures of money for its bells, its bell-ropes, and its clocks. We have, however, reserved for this place a few words concerning the entrances to the Tower, and concerning the bells now within it.

Opposite to the present belfry entrance, on the western side, there is a high and beautiful arch which opened upon the nave of the old chapel—we mean by the old chapel, that which was taken down about the year 1511, when the present parochial church was built. That church stands about 26 feet east of the Tower, the space between the buildings having, it is supposed, been designed by Mr. Trecarell for the site of a new Tower, whose architectural features should harmonize with those of the church. The space was, however, for three centuries, the site of a dwelling-house, and afterwards, for awhile, of the corporation council chamber. It is now the vestry-room. Above the roof of this room, on the eastern face of the Tower, the line of the old chapel roof, and of a small doorway beneath it, are still distinctly visible.

The bells, which were cast and hung in 1720 (see p. 324), bore the following figures and letters : The first, " 1720. God save the King ;" the second, " 1720. Peace and good neighbourhood ;" the third, " 1720. A. R. Prosperity to this town ;" the fourth, " 1720. Prosperity to the Church of England ;" the fifth, " 1720. Abr. Rudhall of Gloucester cast us all ;" and the sixth, " 1720. I to the church the living call, and to the grave doe summons all." Of these the first and sixth have been recast. We have no record of any recasting of others.

The ancient pulsating or beating of the bells, and the modern ringing of them on state and festival occasions, are so frequently mentioned as to leave no reasonable doubt of the loyalty and religious observance of our forefathers.

The Congregational Chapel

stands at the junction of Castle Street with Northgate Street.

When Mr. Oliver was deprived, in 1663, of the curacy of St. Mary Magdalene, which he had held for about seven years (p. 320), he began to preach in unlicensed places within the town. He appears thus to have collected around him a congregation of sympathizing people. He had been nominated to St. Mary Magdalene during Cromwell's protectorate, and was probably of Puritanical or Presbyterian tendencies ; at all events, he declined to adopt the prescribed formularies of the Book of Common Prayer. We have seen that he was a Master of Arts, and Fellow of a good college, and he is said to have been a proficient in Greek and Latin. After, and possibly also before, his expulsion from the Church of England he kept a school in Launceston. He was evidently esteemed as a man ; for we are told that, on the loss of his curacy, Sir William Morice (of Werrington), then Secretary of State, procured

a pension for the support of Mr. Oliver's family. The admission into the parish church of a tablet to the memory of one who had been excluded from the chief office in that church, is strong evidence of the personal regard in which he had been held. Under these circumstances we may fairly assume that, up to the time of his death—6th July, 1681—he had many regular attendants on his ministry. The Congregationalists of to-day attribute to him the founding in Launceston of the Society of Protestant Dissenters, from which their own society sprang. This theory is supported by the fact that Colonel Robert Bennett, of Hexworthy, who assisted Fairfax in his capture of our Castle in 1646 (p. 277), and who afterwards obtained from Cromwell a grant of that castle and of its adjoining deer park, left a son, William Bennett of Hexworthy, Esq., who, like the father, was a Nonconformist and a Presbyterian. This William Bennett, by a codicil to his will, such codicil bearing date 18th October, 1703 (twenty-two years after Mr. Oliver's death), gave to his son, Edward Bennett, and six other named persons, £120, upon trust that they should within, if possible, three years after the testator's decease, with that sum build, fit, and erect in the town of Launceston, or within one mile or thereabouts of the same, a convenient meeting-house for the ordinary and most common use of entertaining a congregation of Dissenters from the Church of England, as were commonly called Presbyterians; and if the statutes for the indulgence of such Dissenters should be repealed, or if the said meeting-house should happen for three years together not to be used for the meeting of such congregation, then the said house was to be set at an annual rent, and the income distributed among poor honest Christians, giving preference to Presbyterians.

The testator died in the year 1704, and his will and the codicil were proved in Exeter 30th August, 1704. On the

28th June, 1707, Mr. Edward Bennett obtained from Richard Tregear, and Dorothy his wife, in consideration of £25, "a plot or piece of land, being part of a garden belonging to Nicholas Cowle's house, within the borough of Launceston, and lying at the lower end of the said garden, as the same was then marked out from the other part of the said garden, and containing about forty feet square, together with the walls to the same plot adjoining and belonging, which premises were bounded with the Northgate Street on the east, the lands of the said Richard Tregear on the south, the land of the widow Cock, held of the Corporation of Launceston, on the west, and Castle Street on the north." [This definition accurately marks the site of the existing Congregational Chapel.]

An indenture dated the same 28th June, 1707, recites the aforesaid codicil, and the purchase from Tregear at £25, and states that it was intended that the residue of the £120 should be laid out in building a meeting-house for use of a Presbyterian congregation. And then the said Edward Bennett conveyed to Thomas Johnson, and five other persons by name, the piece of land hereinbefore described, upon trust that the trustees should for ever, after the erection of such house, permit the same to be used as a meeting-house for the public worship of God by a Presbyterian congregation, and according to the way and usage of Presbyterians dissenting from the Established Church of England, or else for such other contingent uses as were directed by the said codicil.

On the 23rd September, 1712, the trustees appointed some additional persons to act jointly with themselves in executing the aforesaid trusts. On the 25th September, 1712, the property comprised in the deeds of 1707 was vested in the old and new trustees by the description of "all that plot or piece of land now erected into and commonly called and used as a meeting-house for the public

worship and service of God, situate and being in Launceston."

The Rev. Michael Martin, who had been ordained by the Exeter Presbyterian Assembly on the 24th August, 1694, was the first minister appointed to the charge of this chapel. He afterwards removed for awhile to Lymptone ; but about the year 1728 returned to Launceston, and there continued till he died, 10th August, 1745. He gave £50 by will to James Hillance and two others, in trust for the meeting-house in Castle Street. After Mr. Martin's death, Mr. George Castle, also a Presbyterian, occasionally preached here ; but at length the meeting-house was closed, and sold by Richard Coffin, Esq., the heir-at-law of the before named Edward Bennett, to Thomas Parson, junior, of Launceston, clothier. Mr. Parson retained the property until the year 1788, by which time it had become much dilapidated.

On the 29th March, 1788, Mr. Parson and his mortgagee conveyed the neglected building to Mr. William Saltren. Mr. Saltren, assisted by an independent religious society, which he and his brother John had formed in Launceston and at Newport, entirely reconstructed the house, and adapted it to purposes of public religious worship, at a cost of £350. The building was reopened on the 13th September, 1788, by the Revs. D. Ford, of London, W. Paddon, from the Tabernacle at Plymouth, and — Heath, of Plymouth Dock. Mr. Saltren was ordained pastor of this chapel on the 9th June, 1790, and continued his ministry in it until he died, 18th April, 1795.

The same Mr. Saltren by his will, dated 8th April, 1795, directed his brother, John Saltren, to convey the chapel, and a passage leading thereto, which was private property of the testator, to trustees for a place of public and religious worship and service of God by the society of Protestant Dissenters, known as the Congregation, or People at Launceston.

We may observe that the Presbyterians of 1662 and the Independents, or Congregationalists, resembled each other in their mode of church government. Every local society elected its own minister or pastor, regulated its own offices, and managed its own pecuniary affairs. This is still true of the Congregationalists, and to some extent true as to the English Presbyterians.

By deed dated 15th September, 1795, and made between the said John Saltren of the one part, and Robert Pearse and ten others of the other part, the said John Saltren conveyed "the house known as the Presbyterian Meeting-house, and the passage lying between a garden and the end of the said meeting-house, unto the said Pearse and others upon trust that they should at all times thereafter permit the said meeting-house and premises to be used and enjoyed as and for a place of public and religious worship and service of God by the Church, Society, or Congregation of Protestant Dissenters, called or known by the name of the Congregation, or People of Launceston."

Mr Jonas Lewis succeeded Mr. Wm. Saltren in the ministry at this chapel; but, having in 1799 resigned his charge, Mr. Richard Cope preached his first sermon there on the 29th June, 1800. Mr. Cope, who afterwards took the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws, established a Sunday School at the Castle Street chapel in September, 1800; and it is claimed that *this was the first Sunday School* founded in the county of Cornwall.

In the years 1803 and 1804 two galleries were erected within the building.

On the 22nd June, 1809, Mr. John Saltren, who was owner of a garden adjoining the chapel, conveyed that garden, in consideration of £30, to Messrs. John Pearse and six other named persons as trustees, upon the same trusts as were declared by the hereinbefore mentioned deed of 15th September, 1795. This garden was at the higher end of

the chapel, and it forms the site or part of the site of what has long been the Sunday School-house, and the entrances to the galleries.

In the year 1815 a third gallery was erected within the chapel.

In 1871 all the buildings were rearranged and refitted at a cost of £600. It will now accommodate 600 persons.

On the 23rd November, 1882, the following were appointed trustees for the Society, viz., Messrs. John Geake, Joseph Beard Geake, James Treleaven, Henry Hayman, William Cater, Thomas Jenkin, jun., Joseph Ford Geake, Samuel Jones Langman, Matthew Fraser, Alexander McCracken, Benjamin Hancock Balkwill, Alexander Fraser, William Smale Cater, Edward Rowe, and Charles Congdon.

On the 23rd December, 1882, these trustees purchased the fee of a dwelling-house and garden on the east side of Northgate Street, opposite to their chapel, and on the site of this dwelling-house and garden they, in the year 1884, built and opened a commodious and very substantial school-house.

The Wesleyan Chapel.

The Rev. John Wesley was born at Epworth 27th June, 1703. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and was afterwards entered of Christ Church College, Oxford. In 1726 he was chosen Fellow of Lincoln. In 1729-30 he and his brother Charles, with other students, formed themselves into an association for strict religious exercises, and thus obtained the name *Methodists*. In 1735 John Wesley went to Georgia, but returned to England two years later, and began itinerant preaching. By the 1st May, 1738, the Wesleyan Methodists had become a distinct society, and on the 12th May in the following year they established at Bristol their first meeting-house. Wesley subsequently

prepared formal rules for his society, which rules were published 1st May, 1743. In the autumn of that year (1743) he passed through Launceston, as he did again in 1744. The earliest mention of Wesley's *preaching* in this neighbourhood occurs 27th August, 1747, when he addressed a congregation on St. Stephen's Down. He again preached there on the 28th August, 1750; and on the 31st August and 1st September, 1751, he preached in some "room" at Launceston. Between that day and the 5th September, 1754, Wesley visited the town on four several occasions; but we cannot identify any building used by him on either of the visits. On the 5th September, 1754, however, he twice preached in the *Town Hall*, which then occupied the site of the existing market-house in Broad Street. He has recorded that, in the evening of 18th October, 1755, he preached here in "a dining-room capable of containing hundreds of people."

We are unable to fix the time when the Wesleyans in Launceston first secured a meeting-house for themselves, but we think it must have been prior to, or in, the year 1760. On the 3rd September in that year, Wesley regretfully says that the discipline of the society in this place was lax, and that they had only one sermon a fortnight. In 1766 he complains that "the room" is too small. In his later visits he usually speaks more cheerfully concerning the people. On the last visit—28th September, 1789—he writes: "Preached in the *new house* at Launceston: still too small for the congregation."

Now, we find that on the 14th April, 1755, Thomas Welsh had surrendered to Langford Frost a copyhold house, formerly a malthouse, situate in the back lane [Tower Street] nigh the North Gate, and that Mr. Frost had continued the owner of that house until 6th April, 1789, when he sold it. In the description of the property on this sale are the words, "which house was long since

converted into, and now is, part of the meeting-house commonly called the Methodist Meeting-house." The situation of this house is well known. It stood on the left side descending Tower Street (*viz.*, south side), opposite the modern Bible Christian Chapel. We suggest that, inasmuch as Mr. Frost had not objected to the use of this building as a meeting-house, it may have been applied to that use soon after 1755; that it may have been the place where the fortnightly sermon was delivered in 1760, and that it was the "too small room" in which Wesley himself had preached in 1766.

The purchasers of 1789 were James Palmer, John Paul, John Bray, Henry Essery, John Clode Hender, Richard Williams, and William Pearse; and it was conveyed to them upon trust to permit and suffer John Wesley, late of Lincoln's College, Oxford, clerk, and such other person or persons as he should appoint, to have the full use of the premises, in order that the said Wesley, and such other persons as he appointed, might therein preach and expound God's holy word; and, after Wesley's decease, upon trust for ever to permit such persons as should be appointed at the "yearly conference of the people called Methodists," to have the said premises for the purpose aforesaid. Immediately after this conveyance, the meeting-house was reconstructed, and this was the "new house" which Wesley consecrated by his presence one hundred years ago.

Wesley died on the 28th March, 1791, aged nearly eighty-eight years. He had by deed, dated 28th February, 1784, and enrolled in Chancery 9th March, 1784, declared that tenements conveyed either to himself or to trustees "for the people called Methodists" should be held subject to the general direction of the yearly conference of such people; and he carefully prescribed the mode of convening that conference, and of perpetuating its succession.

Less than two years before his decease Wesley thus

defines Methodism: "It requires of its members no conformity, either in opinions or modes of worship, but barely this one thing, to fear God, and work righteousness."

In the year 1794 Launceston became the head of a circuit, which included Tavistock, Callington, Looe, Holsworthy, Kilkhampton, Gunnislake, and Liskeard. Each of these places now forms an independent circuit.

To obviate Wesley's complaint that the new house at Launceston was "still too small," the trustees, on the 21st November, 1796, bought from John Collins and others part of a garden which adjoined that house, forty feet in length, and fourteen feet in breadth. This additional land was conveyed upon trusts for the Methodists, similar to those contained in the deed of 6th April, 1789, and the trustees forthwith enlarged their meeting-house.

It would seem that, by the year 1810, even those enlarged buildings were insufficient for the requirements of the Wesleyans in Launceston; for, on the 2nd July in that year they purchased from Mr. Henry Nicolls two messuages in Castle Street, on the site of which they erected a chapel—"The Methodist Chapel"—and a preacher's house in front of it. The property was to be held upon the trusts of Mr. Wesley's deed of the 28th February, 1784.

When the chapel of 1810 was completed the Methodists began to use the old meeting-house in Tower Street as a Sunday schoolroom, and they continued to so use it until about the year 1861, when we find it occupied as a British School for Girls. On the 29th September, 1865, the old meeting-house was sold into private hands, and now three new dwelling-houses stand on its site.

On the 28th November, 1827, the Wesleyans purchased other sites in Castle Street, and they afterwards made additional purchases there, so that, by the year 1870, they had space for the capacious and elegant chapel, spire, and schoolrooms which they then built, and which now grace

that portion of the town. The chapel contains a nave, chancel, side aisles, and transept, and will accommodate 700 persons. In order to free the property from its incidents of copyhold tenure, the trustees, on the 5th September, 1870, with the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, wisely bought from the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, the ancient "town rents" with which it was previously charged. The trustees named in the deed which releases these rents are Messrs. Thomas Melhuish Truscott, Edward Pethybridge, William Hender, Thomas Hender, William Browning, Edmund Pearse Nicolls, and John Dingley.

Bible Christian Chapel.

Mr. Bryan separated from the Wesleyans in the year 1815, and founded a society which adopted his name, calling themselves Bryanites. In 1819 Mr. Bryan convened his first conference in this district at Badash, near Dunheved Cross. The Bryanites next became Thornites, in honour of their distinguished leader, Mr. Thorn. About thirty-five years ago they assumed the title Bible Christians, which they still retain. The Bible Christians are now a numerous body, and possess many good meeting-houses or chapels, especially in the West of England.

The chapel of the Bible Christians at Launceston is situated in Tower Street, opposite the old Wesleyan meeting-house, in which, as we have seen (page 336), Wesley preached. The Bible Christian Chapel is a neat building, with minister's house and schoolroom attached. These stand on land which in 1775 was described as "a piece of waste, bounded on its east by the town wall." The site was, on the 13th January, 1851, conveyed by Mr. William Pearse, surgeon, to Messrs. Henry Bullen, John Ellis,

Henry Pethick, William Downing, John Reed, William Holloway, Arthur Peter, Samuel Sandercock, Peter Facey, William Prout, and John Tubb, upon trust for "the Bible Christian Connection." The land and buildings cost about £750. The chapel will accommodate 160 persons.

The United Methodist Free Church.

In the year 1834 some discontent arose among leading members of the Wesleyan body concerning the government of their Church. This led to the formation of an important sect, which called itself the Wesleyan Association. Out of this grew, in the year 1849, a Wesleyan Reform Association. In 1857 these two societies amalgamated, and became the United Free Church Methodists. The earliest of these associations held its first meetings for divine service at Launceston in the Western Subscription Rooms.

In 1840 the local members purchased the site of their present chapel in the Station Road, opposite the Grammar School in St. Thomas Hamlet. This good building will accommodate 350 persons, and has a schoolroom on its basement floor. The adjoining preacher's house was built in the year 1876, and the chapel was reseated and otherwise improved in the year 1881. It is conveniently arranged as a place of worship, and has an inclosed frontage.

The Grammar School.

IT may be safely alleged that the origin of schools in connection with Christian churches was a canon of the Council held at Constantinople in the year 680 ; but that the general indifference to learning, or the negligence of priests to whom education was entrusted, suspended for centuries the useful intent of that canon. According to Fleury, the thousand years of the dark ages terminated in 1453, or, according to Hallam, in 1494. It is true that some efforts had been made to remove the shroud from the apparently lifeless body. In England the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which existed chiefly for the training of priests and dignitaries of the Church, and the schools of Winchester (1387) and Eton (1441), for more enlarged educational objects, had been established. Nevertheless, even in these institutions the Church was dominant, and, in consonance with the canon, priests were the usual teachers—the schoolmasters. We cite the original foundation of Eton College to illustrate our position. The governing body and its immediate dependents were a provost, 10 priests, 4 clerks, 6 choristers, 25 poor grammar scholars, and a master to teach them, with 25 poor men.

And, in a much humbler way, but under the same system, we find that as early as 1409 certain lands in Bodman [Bamham] were given to the mayor of Dunheved and his successors for ever to find a *priest* to celebrate within the Church of Mary Magdalene there, and *to teach children grammar*.

It will be remembered that, in the year 1461-2 (page 143) the borough had some legal contention with "Mr. Simon Scholemayester." We do not know what the dispute was, but we assume that it concerned a gentleman in charge of a school at Dunheved. Again, in 1478 (page 303), the mayor and commonalty declare, in answer to a royal enquiry, not only what they were then doing, but what "*of old time*" had been done. They say that they hired and paid out of their revenues "singingmen, sometimes priests, sometimes laymen, sometimes both, for the furnishing of their choir; and, of old time, sometimes one and sometimes two priests, besides *the schoolmaster*, were hired to wait upon the mayor, to keep his accounts, to maintain the choir, and sometimes to say mass before the mayor and burgesses."

Although the schoolmaster is here named as distinct from the priests, he is directly associated with them in duty, and his *office* is recognized. There would have been no schoolmaster if there had been no school.

We shall presently see that, in the year 1548, the Dunheved school was a well-defined establishment, and that its young neighbour, the school of Dame Percival at Week St. Mary was already decaying, and was soon afterwards merged in the Launceston school.

In the Public Record Office, London, is a certificate (No. 9, Nos. 6 and 7) of "William Godolfyn, Knyght, John Graynfeld, and Henry Chyverton esquyers," in answer to a commission directed to them 14th February 2 Edw: VI. (1548-9), containing the following:

The Borowght of Launceston wherein ar of houselyng people cccc [four hundred persons capable of receiving the sacrament]. A stipendiarye in the Church of Mary Magdalen there in the said Borowght. Certeyn lands named Bodman als Bodyman geven by Johnne Corrdy & Rychard Coverthorne and other [in this manner inaccurately alluding to the grant cited page 115] to the mayre of

the same Borrowgh for the tyme beyng and to his success^{rs} mayres there for ev^r, to fynde a prest to celebrate wthin the saide churche, and to teache chylderne gramm^r; And also to the repacon of the Churche of Mary Magdalyn, & further to do suche deeds of Charitie as by the discrecion of the said mayre shall seem most conveniet. . . . Stephyn Gourge, incombent & scolemaster there, of th' age of xl yeres, a man well learned, mete for the educacon of youthe in the Laten tonge, hath, for his salarye & lyvyng, of the mayre and burgeses yerely vj^{li}, ov^r & besyde a pencon out of the possessions of the late Mon: of Launceston, which ys yerely x^{li}, and xij^s iiiij^d yerly distributed to an aged man chosen by the mayre to teache yonge chylderne the A B C. John Bamek nowe teacher ther, of th' age of lx yeres.

Memor^a that the Comens of the same towne or Borrowgh of Launceston be greatly charged for fyndynge of prysoners in the Kyng's Comon jale there, And also for mendynge of Brydges & Relevynge of pore people in divrs Almshouses there. Itm. That the said Borowgh of Launceston ys the shere Towne, whereunto all the said Countie [Cornwall] have contynuall accesse. . . . And wekely a gret nombre do repayre to the marketts holden there; And adjointe to the saide Towne be xij pishe Churches whereof the Kyng's Mat^e ys patron, and hathe the psonage by reason of the late dissolved Monastery of Launceston; And no viker ev^r endued of any of the said pishes, for they ware wonte to be srved w^t the Religious psons of the said late Monastery. Itm. Ther is a very meate place to establyshe a lerned man to preche and sette fourth the worde of God to the people: And also to teache chylderne in their gram^r & other necessary knowledge.

Another Certificate from the same Public Record Office, No. 15, No. 73, under the hands of John Busshopp of Exetor, Syr Rychard Edgecome, Knyght, Syr Hugh Trevanion, Knyght, Syr Gawyn Carow, Knyght, John Grenfeld, Esquyre, John Arscott, Esquyre, Nicholas Adams, gent., Philipp Sentall, gent., and John Ayleworthe, gent., Commissioners assigned by King Henry VIII., by letters patent, dated 14th February, 1546-7, to make enquiries concerning chantries, hospitals, colleges, free chapels, &c., is as follows: No. 73. *Saynt Marye Weke*. The Chauntrye called Dame Pcyvall's Chauntrye, Founded by Dame Percyvall to fynde a pryste for ever, not onlye to praye for her

sowle wⁱn the parochie churche of Saynte Marye weke aforesayde, But also that he, the sayde pryste, do teache chylderne freelye in a scole founded by the sayde Dame Percyvall, not farr distant from the sayde churche, And he to perceyve for his yerely stipend or salarye xij^{li} vi^s, to be levyed of the lands gyven, amonge other uses, to that entent & purpose; To fynde a manciple, also, to instructe & teache children under the sayde scolemaster, and he to have for the mayntenaunce of his lyving yerelye xxvj^s viij^d: To gyve to a Laundresse to wasshe the clothes of the aforesayde scolemayster and manciple for her rewarde yerelye xij^s iiij^d; And the remayne of the sayde lands the above named Foundresse wyllled (all charges of reparacons as well of the ten^{ts} houses, as also of the chalys, and ornaments belonging to the sayd Chauntrye being firste susteyned and allowed) shuld be expendyd in the keepinge of an obytt yerelye for herr, wⁱn the paryshe churche aforesayde. The yerelye value of all the lands and possessions belonging or appertaynyng to the chauntrye aforesayde xv^{li} xiiij^s viij^d defalked. For rents resolute yerely owt of the sayde landes to dyvrse and sondry persons xxj^s vij^d. For the yerelye stipende of Will^m Chalwell, now Incombent & Scolemayster there, xij^{li} vi^s. For the yerelye salarye of — now manciple there xxvi^s xij^d. For the rewarde of the Laundresse by the yere xij^s iiij^d. And so remayne clere the x^{li}. In this value not reprysed, vii^s i^d, the said Foundress wyllled to be expendyd yerelye in the celebrating of an Obit as is before declared. . . .

Mem^a that ye sayde Chauntrye is a great comfort to all ye countrie, for y^t they y^t lyst may sett their children to borde there and have them taught freely, for ye w^{ch} purpose there is an house and offices appointed by ye foundacon accordynglye.

This last mentioned certificate of King Henry VIII. is recited in the aforesaid certificate of 2 Edward VI. as follows :

The pishe off Weke bte Marie in the said countie [of Cornwall] where are howselynge people cl^{ti} [150] A chauntrye at the awlter of Seynt John Baptyst, in the northe yelde in the same church, off the foundacon of Dame Tompsen Pcivall, wyff of Syr John Pcyvall, Knyght & alderman of London, to celebrate there for ev^r. And the Incomb^t thereof to teache chylderne frely in a scole nott far frome the churche. The said scole in decay, by

reason yt standeth in a desolate place, and far frome the markett, for provision of the said scolers. William Cholvell, incombent there, of th'age lv yerres, hathe of the revenues of the same, for his salarye & lyvyng, w^t xxvj^s viij^d for the vaig of an ussher, and none other promotions, beyng a man well learned, & a greate setter forthe of God's worde, Tot: xiiij^{li} iij^s i^d. The lands and tent^s belonginge to the said Chauntrie be of ye yerely value xv^{li} xj^s iij^d. Reprises xxj^s vij^d. To the pore xij^s iij^d. And so remaineth clere by yere xij^{li} xvj^s v^d. Ma the Duke of Sulff: claymyth xiiij^s out of this same . . . Memor^a that one John Denham, of Lyfton in the countie of Devonshire, one of the feoffees of the Foundress of the said scole, kepyth in his possession one pcell of lande namyd Ashe, lying in the pishe of Brodworthe, & other quylytts therto adjoynyng, pcel of the possessions gyven for the mayntenance of the said scole of Wyke. And the said John Denham w^t the pfyttys therof payeth iij^{li} yerelye to the manciple ther, And xij^s iij^d to the Launder of the said scole house.

Then, after the reference to Launceston, as already cited by us, this certificate continues :

And where as the said scole of Seynt Mary Wyke ys nowe yn decaye, for lake of convenyent reliff for the scolers ther; this [Launceston] ys a very meate place to have the foundacon of the said scole removed unto; for the said townes of Launceston & Weke standethe wⁱⁿ vij miles distaunt.

Next we have a certificate, 10, Cornwall, Nos. 9 and 10, in which is this declaration by the Lord Protector Somerset :

That the Chauntrie of Saint John Baptist, in the parishe Church of o^r Lady of Wike, be removed hense to Launceston in Cornewall, and ther to have continuaunce, if it shall apier more necessarie ther then at Sainte Marye Wike; and, uppon Lres directed to certain of the worshipfull of the shere, it is certefied y^t ye same is more mete, wheruppon *it is so ordered*, quousq. William Cholvell, Incombent and skole master, for his salarye clere xj^{li} xij^s iij^d ob. Ussher for his wages xxvj^s viij^d. George Sprye, manciple there, hathe for his salarye or wages yerelye out of certayne landes in th'andes of John Denham, one of the Feoffees of the Foounderis, over and

besides the landes above specified iiij^{li}. Penc. lxxvj^s viij^d. The wife of the said George Sprye, Laundres there, for her wages out of the said landes in th'andes of the said John Denham, xiiij^s iiij^d. Penc. xiiij^s iiij^d. A scole there. To the poore people yerelye xiiij^s iiij^d. At Launceston Contr: quosq: w^t th'accustomed wages xvij^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d ob.

The Stipendarye in the parishe Church of Mary Magdalene in the Boroughe of Launceston—houselyng people iiij^e. Stephen Gource, incombent and scolem^r, for his wages and salary clere vj^{li}. John Balmok, scolem^r there, a teacher of poore mennes children there A. B. C., yerelye xiiij^s iiij^d. A scole there. To the poore people yerelye xxxiiij^s ij^d. Reparacions of the said church x^{li}. Sm of the schole xxiiij^{li} vj^s vij^d ob. The Pencon of the priest to be borne by the Inhabitaunts of the Towne, because the Scholem^r of Saint Marye Wike, by their own suete, is removed hether.

These certificates show, *first*, that *provision had been made for a school* by the grant of Colyn, Cobthorne, and Tharrape, to which we have already twice referred (pp. 115, 304), and that the statement of the mayor and commonalty in 1478 was strictly correct, although it did not *particularize the duties* of the schoolmaster. *Second*, that our local tradition of the Week St. Mary School being the parent of the Launceston School is a myth, a palpable error. Dame Percival was born Thomasine Bonaventure, at Week St. Mary, in the year 1450. The pretty story of her early poverty, her beauty, and her three marriages fills some pages of Cornish histories. After the death of her third husband, Sir John Percival, knight, who was lord mayor of London in 1499, she returned a wealthy widow to her birth-place. There is no reason to doubt that she founded a chantry there, and that she was benevolent and religious. She made her will in 1512, and, in a codicil to it, briefly mentions her chantry and grammar school, adding that her cousin, John Dynham, was in full possession of her wishes and directions respecting these institutions. The dame had a brother, John Bonaventure, to whom she gave a

legacy of £20, and she had probably enriched him and her other poor relations whilst dwelling among them at Week St. Mary. We suggest that John Bonaventure, mayor of Launceston in 1512, was the legatee brother. *Third*, the chantry at Week St. Mary *could not* have existed earlier than the year 1500. Its foundress is supposed to have died in 1530. The certificates are answers to enquiries issued 1546-7 and 1548-9 respectively. The chantry was already in decay, and unable to support itself. Launceston had a larger population, was the county town, and a place of great resort, but its revenues were heavily charged. It had priests, bridges, a gaol, poor prisoners, and almshouses to maintain. On public grounds therefore, as well as for the convenience and comfort of the two scholastic foundations themselves, and of the persons attached to them, the Commissioners advised that the Week St. Mary establishment should be sent to, and united with, or absorbed in, that of Launceston, and the advice was followed by the young king's Protector.

The stipends of the schoolmaster, usher, manciple, and laundress who were actually holding office at the time of their transfer to Launceston were, we hope, honestly paid out of the income from Week St. Mary during the life of each holder; but we regret that we are unable to trace the chantry revenues, or their application, from the moment of the disruption of the establishment at Week St. Mary. It is probable that under the statute 1 Edward VI. for the suppression of chantries those revenues sooner or later glided into royal hands.

English people sometimes express a grateful surprise at the large number of grammar schools, and free schools, which were founded in the reigns of Edward VI. and his sister, Queen Elizabeth. We do not wish to detract from the actual merit of these sovereigns, but it is just that we should remember what vast revenues their late father, Henry VIII., had placed in their hands by suppressing the

monasteries, priories, and chantries of the kingdom, and that to the majority of these schools had been attached.

We lately found in a small heterogeneous mass of loose papers the following remarkable letter. It is addressed :

To my louyng ffrriends Mr. Mayo^r and his Bretherin of launceston. W^t Spede.

Mr. Mayor, I comend me to youe and the rest of yo^r Brethern. When I was an officer, I was reddy to doe youe the pleasure I could, and stode you in soche stede as ye hadd neu^r attaiyned yo^r *ffree scole*, nor any allowance for yt, yf I wuld haue sayd agaynst yt when I was askyd myne opynyon therin, which I dyd not, but I fortheryd yt, soe as ye p^vaylyd. Yett p^happs not soe suerlye as ye thynk. Myne aduyse is ye wake not the slepyng dogg, but content youe being well, w^tout demaundayng of one that is not due, and that which ye shall neu^r attayne at my hands. I saye noe more, for this is ynowght to the wyse ; and thynkk that hereafter ys not yet. Soe fare ye hartelye well.

London the xxvth of Januarye 1565.

Yo^r Ser^t

J. Aylworthe.

Th' importunat sute of yo^r Solicito^r, Mr. Kympthorn, is the cause of these lres.

The writer of this letter may have been the gentleman of the same name who assisted at the enquiry concerning the Week St. Mary and other chantries, under the Commission issued by King Henry VIII, 1546-7 (pp. 115, 343). Mr. Kympthorn, whom he names, had been member in Parliament for the borough in the year 1555, when the Charter of Philip and Mary was obtained. The letter is characteristic of the times, and it is the only authentic note we have seen respecting the nature and origin of Elizabeth's assistance to [not foundation of] the school.

Some of the Corporation muniments were scheduled in the year 1657. Among these was one labelled "The Grant of the Free Schoole." It has been lost, or it is hopelessly secreted. We have diligently searched for it here, and for any record of it in London. In its absence

we can only conjecture what were its contents. From Mr. Aylworthe's letter we infer that Her Majesty had been urged to help the institution; that she had not made a very cheerful concession, had perhaps even exhibited some "temper" on the subject, but that she had in fact promised to give, out of her Duchy revenues, a yearly sum in support of the school. The subsequent usages here tend to prove that she stipulated for the *free* teaching of some poor children, and that the payment should be made only when and while there was a master provided by the Corporation to teach them. She may also have required that the teacher should be in holy orders. The Queen and her successors have paid £17 13s. 4d. yearly (less the auditors' and other fees) in aid of the school. These payments have occasionally been suspended while there was no master. Until the intervention of the Charity Trustees the master was always appointed by the Corporation, and six scholars were sometimes, though by no means constantly, freely educated at the school.

The following extract is from the mayor's account for 1621-2: "£17 13s. 4d. Receaved for an yeerely stipend allowed by the King's Mat^{ie} and his most Royall Aunces-tors, of their especiall grace, unto the maior and comalty of the said Bourrough and their successors, yeerely for ever to be paid towards the mayntaynaunce of a *ffree schoole* within the said Bourrough for ever. The same £17 13s. 4d. paid unto Mr. William Williams, scoole master."

The first *school-house* to which we can find any reference stood in the Blindhole, a part of the town mentioned in our chapter on the church. The house was in fact near the church, on the site occupied at present by the butchers' market and market yard, and perhaps contiguous to the other public building, then known as the old shambles.

In the accounts of the mayors for the years 1572 and 1573 are numerous charges for repairs to the school-house

—for locks to the school doors, for parchment to make a table in “the schole,” and for nails for the benches. These attentions to the building, shortly after the receipt of Mr. Aylworthe’s letter, show that fresh energy had been brought to the subject of education here.

In 1575 “Oliver Collins prayeth to be allowed for Philpotts dynner, wth his ij servantes, Mr. Fletcher his servant, iiij of the masters, Mr. Parr, Mr. Scholemaster, the comen steward, and on of the sargents; being xiiij persons in number vj^s. Itm. for a pottell of wyne for them then xiiij^d. Itm. for halfe a pound of sugar ix^d.”

The school was from this time an unquestionable institution of the town. Even in 1651, during the Commonwealth, the Corporation provided an hour-glass for it, and we refer to page 319 for observations respecting Mr. Hull, a supposed master at that period.

By will dated 9th October, 1685, George Baron, a merchant of London, augmented the funds and the influence of the Launceston School. He gave £10 yearly for ever to be paid “to the master of the Free School of Launceston, upon condition to teach and instruct in learning ten poor children of the town and parish of Egloskerry, or of the neighbourhood,” the testator’s relations to have a preference. The children were to be nominated by his executors, and afterwards by the persons successively to whom his settled estate should come. The £10 per annum were first charged on the testator’s freehold messuages in Great Wood Street, London; but these messuages were afterwards relieved of the charge, and by deed dated 8th June, 1745, the burthen was transferred to an estate then known as Paris Garden, in the county of Surrey. Paris Garden belonged to the late J. C. Baron Lethbridge, Esq., of Tregear, now deceased, who claimed the right to nominate 10 boys for education at the school, free of charge. “Baron’s Charity” is vested in the charity trustees.

The school-house in Blindhole was evidently an insubstantial building. It was a continual source of expense to the Corporation, and, as we have seen (p. 319), Lord Lansdowne, in 1718-19, made a public appeal for subscriptions in aid of repairing it.

By the year 1765 the building had become unfit for its purpose, and the Latin scholars were obliged to meet in a room rented from Mrs. Penge. In the following year a chamber was again rented for them, and in that same year (1766) one of the conditions on letting the guildhall and market tolls was, "The master of the Latin school to have the liberty of keeping school in the Crown Bar of the hall during the term, without paying the caretaker anything for the use thereof."

In 1767 a carpenter "fastened up the latin school windows and doors, took part of the old stuff from the school-house, and sawed it up, and took down the other part of the school-house." Thus the whole building seems to have disappeared.

Meanwhile another chamber was rented for the Latin boys, and during the few succeeding years a similar reservation to that already cited was made on letting the tolls; viz., that "the master of the latin school might keep school in the Crown bar of the Hall."

In January, 1775, there was a charge of 3s. 4d. for "four sashes in the *School Room on the Walk*." This may therefore be assumed as about the time when the Corporation began to occupy an old building of their own, which stood on the site of the houses facing the higher walk. They afterwards repaired and improved that building, and continued to occupy it for school purposes until 1835, when they sold it to the Duke of Northumberland.

By indentures dated 18th and 19th December, 1835, the house in St. Thomas, Old Hill, lately known as the Grammar School-house, with the land behind it, on *part* of which

the existing Grammar School buildings stand, were conveyed to Mr. Thomas Ching, and eight other gentlemen, in fee. Here the school has, at irregular intervals, been since conducted. We understand that the property, or the management of it, is now vested in charity trustees.

The Dunheved College

is a modern institution, of growing importance. It was founded in the year 1873, and is under the management of a Council, of which Mr. Dingley is chairman; the other members being Messrs. E. Pethybridge, Smith, J.P., J. S. Pethybridge, J.P., Pethick, Ralph, Trood, Allen, Nicolls, and Hicks, and the Revs. Mark Guy Pearse and W. H. Cave.

Dr. Ralph, A.B., LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin, is the Principal.

The College buildings, erected at a cost exceeding £5000, are situated at *Dunheved Cross*, and stand in their own well-arranged grounds. *Craigmore*, the residence of the Principal, is near the College. There are about sixty students in the boys' department, and twenty in the girls' department. A kindergarten, in the Western Road of Launceston, with about thirty scholars, and a girls' boarding-house at Tamar Terrace, are associated with the College.

The Smith-Dunheved Scholarship of £60, awarded annually or biennially to the best candidate from the Middle-class School at Truro, is attached to Dunheved College. A scholarship of £12 per annum is adjudged to the boy in the Sixth Form who is most distinguished in Classics or Mathematics, and several scholarships of £6 per annum are given to other deserving pupils.

Ever since the year 1875 Launceston has been one of the Local Centres of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities' examinations. Latterly, however, the Cambridge examinations alone have been held in the town.



ST. THOMAS CHURCH.

Face page 353.

Saint Thomas the Apostle.

OUR earliest impression concerning the pretty little church standing on the south margin of the Kensey, a few yards distant from St. Thomas Bridge, was, that it formed part of the ancient conventual buildings. We even sought within it for some remnant or memorial of the "two notable tumbes" of Priors Horton and Tredydan, which Leland "marked."

Well, the chapel, now parish church, of St. Thomas, does undoubtedly occupy ground which was *in immediate contact* with the stately priory, but it had an independent existence. Before the canons of St. Stephen laid the foundations of their sumptuous chapter-house, the parson or vicar of St. Thomas exercised his religious functions in the chapel which preceded the present edifice; and, throughout the four centuries of life of the priory, a separate chaplain continued his ministrations there, side by side with his Augustine brother. Monasteries and priories were not parishes; they were *within* parishes, empires within empires, often supplying from their own bodies the parochial chaplain or priest, while conducting also devotional offices in their own cloisters.

Sir William Blackstone has defined a parish to be "that circuit of ground in which the souls under the care of one parson or vicar do inhabit." Parishes had become general, perhaps universal, long before the establishment of the Launceston Priory, and tithes were, as a rule, payable for

the support of the minister officiating in the parish where the lands were situate. As Christianity extended, the owners of lands began to build churches upon their demesnes, to accommodate their tenants, and, in order to have divine service regularly performed therein, obliged all their tenants to appropriate their tithes to the maintenance of the one officiating minister. This tract of land, the tithes whereof were so appropriated, formed a distinct parish, which will account for the frequent intermixture of parishes one with another.

The combined parish and hamlet of St. Thomas may illustrate by their boundaries an irregular ecclesiastical circuit. These boundaries are: On the east, Ridgegrove Mill Lane, as it descends from Dockacre; and on the west, Carnedon and Hill Park, five miles distant. Its eastern portion is thus a mere strip between the town wall of Dunheved, and the river Kensey, but widening and sinuous along its northern and southern margins to the western limit. We cannot tell who was the impropiator of the tithes within this ambit before or at the time of the Conquest; but the canons of St. Stephen were lords of the contiguous manor of Launceston at the compilation of *Domesday*, and the MSS. which we have seen at Lambeth and elsewhere, show their continual acquisition of lands, advowsons, and tithes in the neighbourhood.

Beyond all question, these canons were, in 1288-91, impropiators of the tithes of St. Thomas; and the chapel is at that time distinctly recognized by the taxation of Pope Nicholas.

We have seen (p. 12) that the cemetery of St. Thomas was dedicated on the 6th November, 1333.

The mayor and commonalty of Dunheved had considerable territorial possessions in the parish of St. Thomas. They were owners of Bas Strete (St. Thomas Street, or "Old Hill," the only road which led from Northgate to St.

Thomas Bridge, the original "hamlet" or cluster of houses, and the most densely-populated part of the parish). They held also the adjacent Bodier's Quarry, and other lands eastward of it ; while they had larger possessions around St. John's Chapel, and by the Deer Park to the old Penny-gillam Cross, near Tresmarrow. This ownership gave them an important interest in the affairs of the church of St. Thomas. We need not, therefore, be surprised at the contention, recorded at page 13, between them and the Prior and Convent of Launceston. The agreement, dated 4th September, 1400, which terminated that strife, shows a reservation of the privileges of the "Waterfeire" to the prior and convent ; that they were to be permitted to hold in peace some steps, and other probable encroachments, and to enjoy the messuages and tenements which they had acquired from John Tregorek and other persons, subject to the ancient rights of the mayor and commonalty therein. Then follows this clause : " And the aforesaid Mayor and Commonalty shall not have, nor claim to have, *road or passage by Sextenyshaye to the Church of St. Thomas*, near the Priory aforesaid ; that is to say, they by these presents relinquish for ever to the aforesaid prior and convent the bottom road or way."

We think that this road "by Sextonshaye" was the present Wooda Lane, or rather a footway running near and parallel with it, which, being just outside the municipal jurisdiction of the mayor, was on that account more assailable by the cautious prior and his brethren. These religious men had also perhaps a sentimental grievance in the user of this road by the parishioners when going to and from vestry meetings in St. Thomas Chapel, or even when passing to and from their devotional services in that chapel.

Mr. Arundell Jago has noted from Tanner's MSS. a quarrel which occurred in St. Thomas Churchyard on Wednesday, 24th September, 16 Hen. VI. (1438), between

two men who had attended a meeting in the chapel there. They are called "two men of the town of Launceston," and one of them was a fisherman named Robert Symon. By them blood was shed in the burial-ground. The act of drawing blood in a churchyard was at that time deemed a pollution of the place. It is said that, although a great pestilence was then reigning, all interments in the cemetery were suspended until the pollution had been expurgated. A solemn enquiry was therefore directed, and was afterwards held in the chapel of St. Thomas. The Court consisted of T. Uppton, Esq., who sat for John Stevyn, the Mayor of Dunheved; Nicholas Tregodeck, William Stoterych, and others. Symon was found the chief offender, but we have no record of his punishment.

It is difficult to give a picture of proceedings in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries which, in later times, became "vestry proceedings;" but, as the result of considerable pains, we are happily able to show means used by the parishioners of St. Thomas, before the imposition of church rates, to obtain funds for supporting the fabric of their chapel, and such accessories to worship as bells, bell-ropes, candles, bread, and wine. The lay inhabitants seem, from a very early period, to have formed themselves into guilds or fraternities, and to have annually elected two or more of themselves to collect money, and to keep the collected store, and to account for it. Some of the practices at St. Thomas were, so far as our observation has gone, peculiar and interesting.

By permission of the Rev. W. S. Johns, the present incumbent of the parish, we have arranged in some order a number of tattered leaves and fragments of leaves of manuscript, written partly in bad Latin, partly in worse English, but veritable *accounts* of wardens of guilds and keepers of stores, eventually gliding into pure *churchwardens' yearly accounts*. The earliest of these

fragments bears the date 19 Ed. IV. (1480). Aided by the language used in subsequent accounts, we can sufficiently supply some lost parts of this account. It is in Latin, and is the account of Richard Canon and William Panston, keepers of the Guild of All Saints, and was rendered at Tregadylet. It first admits the receipt of a small sum from the keepers (custodes) of the year preceding, and then credits "12d. for the hire of a cow in this year, and 5s. 2d. for wool sold in this year." The *expenses* are: For making ale, 8d.; for an obit and the clerk, 7d.; for tithes paid for five lambs, 1d.; and 2½d. for making the account and for the quarto (the account book in which it was written). On the other side of the leaf is a series of names, each followed by a sum. Among these are: "John Congan, senior, for his part, 22d. and also 4d.; William Garrya hath 23d.; and John Congan of Thorn hath 2s. 3d.; and Johanna Jynne hath 4s. 3d.; and Walter Garrya hath 17½d.; and John Jynne hath 13d.; and Johanna Gynne hath 7d. beyond that which she hath above." Other names are succeeded by other sums. At the foot of the account it is recorded that John Garry and William Greiston were elected keepers for the next year, and that 19s. 6d. remained in the hands of John Garry, and that the same John Garry was entered as a brother, and gave a lamb.

The peculiarities to which we referred are partly shown even in this first account. The "cow hire" was apparently a sum received for grazing a cow, either on land which the wardens held, and for which they paid no rent, or on which a brother or sister of the guild allowed gratuitous agistment. Entries of a similar character are more numerous in later accounts; and cows and oxen, and calves and sheep, were occasionally bought and sold to increase the "store." The sale of wool, and payment of tithes for lambs, prove that the guild had further use of lands for the benefit of the church.

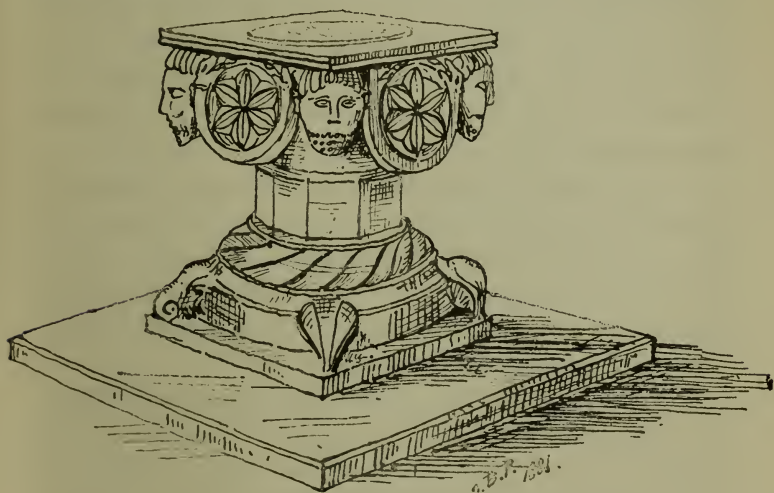
We can offer no *other* explanation concerning the series of names, followed by varying sums, than that the entry shows either an individual collection of money, or a proportional rating, voluntary or otherwise.

The account for the year 1481 begins thus [trans.]: "Memorandum. On Sunday next after the Feast of All Saints, 20 Ed. IV., in the house of Walter Congan, all the brothers and sisters of the aforesaid guild acknowledge that they owe to the Church of St. Thomas, Launceston, for the purchase of bells [or a bell] and repairing the bell-tower there, as follows: Walter Congan, for his part, 23d.; John Northay, for his part, 17d.; William Greiston, for his part, 6d.;" and so on, naming eleven others. "Total, 11s., which was paid to the church before the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the 20th year of the reign of Ed. IV." Then John Garya and John Northay, keepers of the guild, admit receipts for ale in the year, 4s. 3d.; for the hire of one cow with William Congan, 12d.; and of another cow with John Garya, 12d.; and 5s. 3d. for a cow sold. The expenses include the cost of making ale, which, with a receipt for ale sold, forms a usual item in these accounts. The keepers also acknowledge small sums from eleven persons, and allege a payment "for the brothers" of 3s. to the church.

The account for 1482 is lost. We avail ourself of the hiatus occasioned by this loss to direct attention to the just-cited statement respecting the "purchasing of bells, and repairing the bell tower." The lower portion of the existing tower bears intrinsic evidence of having been erected or reconstructed at about this period. The same may be safely said of the church, except as to the south porch, which is a little more recent. Both church and tower unquestionably occupy the site of a former church or chapel. It was an almost universal practice to rebuild on ground once appropriated to ecclesiastical edifices. The petty con-

tribution of eleven shillings by the guild was only the widow's mite in the treasury ; but it leads us to ask the question, Whence came the enormous sums of money which were expended, within a hundred years of this period, in erecting the elegant and enduring parish churches and towers which still surround us ?

Some of our local readers will remember that, on restoring the church at St. Thomas in 1871-72, a painting of, among other objects, the Roman Catholic legend of St. Roche was discovered on the plaster under the limewash



FONT IN ST. THOMAS CHURCH.

at the eastern end of the building. The saint was in pilgrim's habit, an angel bringing ointment for his wounds, and a dog carrying bread for his hunger. In the year 1522-3 the wardens of Ashburton, in Devon, paid 8s. 9d. for a picture of St. Roche in *their* church. The same artist *may* have executed both works.

The font in St. Thomas Church is remarkably beautiful. It has its counterparts in design both at Lawhitton and Altarnun, and is undoubtedly older than the present church. We give a sketch of it.

The account for 22 Ed. IV. (1483) is by Stephen Garya and John Gynn, the keepers of the guild. Among their receipts are 12d. for the hire of a cow, and 9½d. for wool sold. The expenses include a disbursement (which is very general in subsequent accounts) of 7d. to the chaplain and clerk for an obit, and 2d. tithes for lambs. Then follow the names of twenty-one persons who had collected, or were rated at, varying sums, as in former years. Keepers were elected for the succeeding year.

Again the accounts are lost until 1489 (4 Hen. VII.), when William Mersch and Stephen Greyston were the keepers. They rendered their account in the vigil of St. Leonard. The first credit is: "Received from the country, 5s. 1½d. [for ale sold]. Another receipt is of 10½d. for one sheep sold."

In 1490 John Northay and John Garia, jun., keepers of the guild, received from the country 5s.; for wool sold, 7½d.; and for the hire of two oxen, 2s. The *expenses* include the cost of making bread and ale, and for lights; also 1½d. for the pasture of sheep. Moneys were received from eighteen persons "for church repairs."

In 1491 (6 Hen. VII.) John Garia, sen., and Walter Garia were the "stewards," and "John Don *came within* [entered the guild] for one lamb, and Walter Pole came within for one horse." Walter Congyn and Alic Garia were elected stewards for the next year.

There is a dateless fragment of paper, written in the character of 6 Hen. VII., containing (in Latin) "names of the brothers and sisters of the Guild of All Saints." We will translate all that remains of the list. "John Gary, senior, Richard Canon, Johanna his wife, Stephen Gary, Johanna his wife, John Gary, Joh^a his wife, John Northay, Alice his wife, Walter Congyn, Isabel his wife, Walter Gary, and Isabel his wife, William Geek, Joh^a his wife, Alice Gary, Alice Congyn, John Brunn and Margaret,

William Mersh and Johanna, Agnes Congyn, Stephen Greyston, Joh^a his wife, Ric Panston, Johanna, John Doun and Johanna, Walter Pole, Thomas ——".

In 1493 (8 Hen. VII.) William Panston and Stephen Greyston were the "wardens" of the guild. William Geek and John Don were elected stewards for the coming year.

In 1496 (11 Hen. VII.) Walter Poly and John Gynn rendered their account on the Sunday next after the Feast of All Saints. In this account are credits for the grazing of nine bullocks, each at 12d.; of 14s. 2d. for two bullocks sold; of 22d. for two lambs sold; and 6d. for wool sold.

In 1497 William Geeke, sen., and Agnes Congan were keepers of the guild.

In 1499 Walter Congan and Antony Tawlo were such keepers. These accounts are of the usual type.

In 16 Hen. VII. (1501) Stephen Greston and William Merche, the keepers, made this record in English: "Rec^d clear, 3s. 4½d. Resevyd for 1 ox hyr, 12d.; for woll I sold, 4d. Sum total res: 4s. 8½d." John Don and J. Northay, jun., were chosen collectors for the next year. T. Merch "gave a louins [allowance] for hys incomyng post, & Tredydan alouins for hys incomyng, & John Garya at Trewen 2 oxyn."

We must here speak of the connection, in religious matters, which existed between Newport and St. Thomas. These places, although in different parishes, were locally divided only by the little Kensey. The streamlet, spanned by its bridge, was no barrier to intercourse among the residents on its banks. Newport was then more populous than it is now. The proximity of the church at St. Thomas, as compared with that at St. Stephen, naturally led the inhabitants of Newport to worship at St. Thomas. Thus the neighbours, associating as members of the same congregation, would feel a common interest in supporting

the establishment which was assisting them in their common devotion.

We may remember that the priory rental for the year 1474, fully noticed in our preceding pages, mentions a "keeper of the store of the Blessed Mary" as then a burghess of Newport. Now, among the mutilated accounts recently found in the St. Thomas parish-chest, are several like the following :

[Trans.] "An account made by Nicholas Helyer and Walter Avery, keepers of the store of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, in the 16th year of the reign of King Henry VII." (1501). Then comes, in English, "Itm ferst resevyd of ye olde wardenis, 22s. 10d. It. res. for S^r Symon Whyte w^t iij namys mor, 8s. 4d. It. res. for Joh. Cunstabell, 12d. It. res. for John Bant, 12d. It. res. for Thom^s Batyn, 12d." The remainder of this paper is lost, but on the other side of it are the entries : "It. for lechyn of a cow y^t was w^t hust [curing a cow that had the cough], w^t mete & drynk, 2d. It. yn expenc at Whytsonday fer, 2d. It. yn expenc at Sent lenard ys fer, 2d. It. yn expenc at May fer, 2d. It. for ye makynge of ye acuint, 2d. Sum of y^e a louyns comyth to 40s. 6d., and so remaynyth yⁿ ther hands 21s. 6d."

1502. *Store of the Blessed Virgin Mary.* Stephen Garia and Stephen Vyell, Keepers. Ferst rec^d of ye old wardenns, 21s. 6d.; for John Recha, 12d. For a cow sold at Whytsonday fer, 11s. 10d. D^o S^t Lenardys fer, 9s. 10d. It. res. for quy [kye, kine, cows] hyr, 13s. For a calf y sold to J. Skyer, 20d. &c. Sm Recpts, £3 4s. 9d. Therof yay askyth a louyns, ferst, for a cow boft at Whytsonday fer, 8s. 10d. For a noy^r (another) cow boft at ye same fer, 9s. 10d. For ridge tile I boft, 12½d. For a cow lese, 19d. To ye sexton, 2s. 6d. To y^e clerk, 4d. For ryggyn of Sir Symo Whyt ys Knyll, 1d., &c. The namys of ye^m y^t hath ye quy: John Betow y Souyth-Peduyne a cow, pleg (surety) T. Webba; John June, a cow & a nobyll; Rič. Pawlyn, a cow; John Willa, 2 quy, and so on, naming others. Total cows, 16.

Guild of All Saints. Same year (1502). John Dune and John Northay, jun^{er}, Keepers. Receipts: 12d. of John Northay for the standing of 1 bullock this year; 18d. for the standing of 2 bullocks from John Garrya of Trewen; 7s. 1d. from "the

country" for the sale of ale; 2d. for wool sold. Expenditure: Paid the sexton & clerk, 8d. Paid for making ale, 8d.; for making this account, 2d.; for making one wax, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; for pasture of one Ever [query, heifer], $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Same Guild. 1503. Acc^t of Robt. Trededan & J. Jinne, Keepers. Res: for iij oxyn hyr, 3s. It. res: for alle of the cuntrie, 5s. 8d. Paid, first, for ye prest & clerk, 8d.; for makeng of ye yele, 8d.; for grout fetch yn toune, 1d.

Store of the Blessed Virgin. 1503. Thomas Dobson & Wat. Garya, Keepers. Reseyd of John Cunstabell, barbor, to be put yⁿ y^e bedroll, 12d. [Beadroll, a list of persons, for the rest of whose souls certain prayers were said.] Res^d for Ezabell Garya to be put yⁿ y^r bedroll, 12d. Reseyd of John Haly for ye dute y^t J. Richard shuld pay for Thoms Dyer, 20d.; for a cow y sold at *Water fer*, 8s. 11d.; for a noy^r cow sold at May fer, 6s. 8d.; for a noy^r cow sold to Rob^t Geyk, 5s.; for quy hyr, 16d. Yey askyth a lowyns first for ye sexton, 2s. 6d. To ye clerke, 4d.; for a cow boft of Will. Merch, 8s. 6d.; yn exps. at S. Lenardys & May fers, 4d., &c. The "namys of y^m y^t hath y^e quy" follow.

1504. *All Saints* account. Philip Webba and Walter Poly, keepers. Res. for a nox sold at May fer, 14s. 7d.; for ij oxsyn sold at Whytsunday fer, 21s. 8d.; for iij oxsyn hyr, 3s.; of ye countrie for ale, 5s. 3d. Whole resayt, 44s. 6d. Exp. Paid for a nox boft at Whysunday fer, 12s. 4d.; for a noy^r boft, 12s. 4d.; for a noy^r boft at Marget fer, 11s. 4d.; for y^e tolsell (toll) at Whyt Sunday fer, 2d. It. expens *wha y^e church was dra doune*, 1d. It. for oxsyn lese to Jakyng Wade, 9d. It. for 3 pound of wax, 2s. It. for 4 tapers makyng, 2d. It. in expens to ye maykyng of y^e wax, 1d. It. for mas and dyryge, 8d. It. for makyng of ye yele, 8d. It. in expens to 4 fers, 8d. Then follows the statement that "John June ys set to pay to ye church 4s. It. Will. Merch is set to pay 12d. It. Walter Garia ys set to pay all hys duty 2s. It. John Northay ys set to pay 4s.; John Garya ys set to pay 18d.; P. Webba & Wat. Poly ys set 2s.; Step. Garia ys set 4s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Same Guild. 1505. Walter Garya and John Garya, keepers. Receipts for oxyn hyr and for ale. Payments for mas and dyryge; for makyng ye ale; for a nox lese, 20d.; expenc at Set Mathe ys fer &c. Thomas Merche & Wyll. Geke were elected keepers for the next year.

Store of the Blessed Virgin Mary. 1506. John Skenock and J. Mayow, keepers. Recpts. For quy hyr, 17d. It. for cows bought and sold, &c. Exps: for heling stones, 2s. 4d.; payd to *y^e 8 men*, 21s. 4d. To the sexton, 15d.; to the clerke, 4d.

The reader will have observed how often, in these pages, the incidents culled from one original source have confirmed and illustrated incidents drawn from other similar sources. We now offer another remarkable instance of this kind. At pages 26-28 is, first, an abstract of the introductory parts of an award by Bishop Oldham, dated 9th November, 1506, and, next, the full ordering part of such award. While those early sheets were passing through the press we were unconscious of the existence of the accounts which are under present consideration. Compare the names of persons, and of offices, mentioned in the award with those mentioned in the accounts. With their joint aid how completely we realize the state of affairs in St. Thomas in the beginning of the sixteenth century. The recorded expenditure of 1d. by the Guild of All Saints in 1504, "*when the church was dra down*" (thrown down), was not altogether a joke. The rancorous disputes concerning the celebration of divine service at the chapel were of several years standing. There may therefore have been a positive pulling down of a wall, or a damaging of a roof, by the angry zealots who dwelt near the chapel. We ask the reader to look at the award. We need not repeat it here; but it is, for several reasons, of historical importance.

With reference to the Bishop's designation of the chapel as "the Chapel of St. Thomas, *the Martyr*," we must observe that we have not seen the epithet applied to it, or to the parish, in any earlier document. Thomas à Becket had, long before, been canonized, but his martyrdom was only gradually admitted by the laity. Possibly, on the then recent restoration of this chapel, it had been rededicated to the equivocal martyr, in substitution for his more

dignified apostolical predecessor. St. Thomas à Becket had eventually no less than sixty-four churches dedicated to him. *Our* St. Thomas held its degraded honour only a few years; for Henry VIII., soon after Bishop Oldham's award, struck the Saint out of the calendar. By the way, we lately heard a *young* clergyman announce from the pulpit the collect for St. Thomas's day (21st December) as "The Collect for St. Thomas, *the Apostle and Martyr*."

Is this an attempt of the modern church to make us forget history, by impliedly suggesting that his clerical forefathers meant Thomas the Apostle when they wrote Thomas the Martyr? If this be not the motive, why are St. Peter and St. Andrew, and St. James and St. John, and the other martyred apostles, uncommemorated in a similar manner?

We now return to the accounts. Those which relate to *the Store of the Blessed Virgin Mary*, and not already noted, embrace the years 1507, 1508 (24 Hen. VII.), 1512 (3 Hen. VIII.), 1513, 1514, 1516, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1532, 1533, 1536, 1537, and 1538 (29 Hen. VIII.); but, as they are all of the same general tenor, we must be content with a brief allusion to them. They contain entries as to the purchase of cows, including two bought in 1521 at the *Water Fair*; the sale of cows, one of them "in y^e Cherche yerde," in the year 1532; expenses at fairs, &c. Receipts for cow-hire, cow-skins, for the beadroll, for a "gone [gun, query] y^t was solde in y^e Chorche for 4s. 8d.," in the year 1521; payments for cow-leses, for masses and dirges, for the priest and the clerk; and, in 1526, threepence for "a skene of perssment for y^e bedrole." The account for 1520 is called the account of "Wardens off howre Ladye's Store y^e yere & reynyng off Kyng Harre ye yeth, ye xj yere off hes reynyng," and records the names of nine persons admitted members of the store or guild, each of whom paid 12d., the last of such

names being "for y^e name off Halson, ye servente off ye wycare off Lenkenhorne."

In 1532 credit is given for 20d. received "Off Thos. Pole for mony y^t he ded how to ye Cherche, and 8s. off ye viii men off ye coffer mony to pay Thos : Greston for a cow.

There are preserved eighteen of the accounts of the *Guild of All Saints* beyond those already noted. They terminate in 1548, thus extending two years into the reign of Ed. VI. Twenty-five of the intervening accounts are lost. Some of those which remain are intituled The Yelde, or Guild, of Alhallyn, or Alhallen, others of Alsowles. From the year 1508 the officers are usually designated wardens.

These later accounts of the All Saints Guild, like those of the Store of the Virgin, substantially resemble their predecessors. An occasional addition is the purchase of "halfe a busshel of whete," which, in 1529, cost 11d.; in 1535, 7d.; and in 1536, 14d. The chaplain or priest, the sexton and the clerk, receive small sums for masses, dirges, and other matters. The profits from ale, and the hire and purchase and sale of cows, are regularly recorded.

A memorandum at the foot of the account for 1537 is as follows: "That Gregorie Prater and William Ysack, wardens aforsd, by the agreement of the brothers of the said geyld, have dylyved to Willym Langdon 11s. 6d. for to by a coe to the said geyld, and he ye said Wyllyam Langdon promysyth that, yf the wardens leke nott ye coe, that he wul paye to them for her hyer 12d., and also dylyvr them att the next count the said 11s. 6d."

At the foot of the account for 1538 is a similar memorandum, the sum then delivered to buy "a koe" being 12s.

On the account for 1539 is this "M^m, that hytt is agreyd and actyd bytween the brothers of thys geld, that no man shall dylyver no coe which he hath to hyer, butt onlye wythyn iij days before Rodemas, and to geve also know-

lyge of the same a moneth byfor Rodemas to the wardens then byng, onlesse by the hole agrymt of all the brothers."

In 1543 credit is given for 4d., "torche monye at the beryng of Mr. Carlyan."

The account for 1548 (2 Edw. VI.) thus begins :

Gilde omi scor. [Guild of All Saints.] The accompt made by Thomas Hodge & Willia Luttecott, wardens of the same geild, for one hole yere yendyng att the feast of Alhallen, yn the second yere of the raign of o^r souaigne lord Edward the Syxth, of England, Fraunce, & Irland, Kynge, defender of the fayth, & yn Erth under God the supreme hed of the Church of England & Irland." And on the last leaf of the "quarto," or book containing the "All Souls" accounts, in ink paler than that of the account for 1548, but written in a character nearly corresponding with it, is the following: "M. That Willm Luttecott hath layde oute, att ye comandys of the viij men, to the hawyn att Dyntagyll als Tynetacle, 5s. More lede owtte to the comondemet of the ayght men for bodrescastell hawyn, 2od. Itm. To Harry Maker att the Comosyon tyme, by the comondment of the ayght men, 13s. 4d. It. Payd to Nycolas Helyar for beryng the Invytery of the cherche goods to Lestytheall, 12d. It. Payd to Wyllyam Grosse, the constable, for to answer before the Comysseyner for the pryste att Lestwythell, 21d.

Who were "the eight men"? On several occasions, beginning with the year 1506, payments were made to them by that designation. In 1532 they advanced 8s. out of "the coffer money," and now, in 1548 or 1549, they are authorizing an expenditure on account of the havens of Tintagel and Boscastle, and for attendances on some commissioners. In the Ashburton Church accounts, under the dates 1484-5 and 1548-9, are records of payments simply to "the 8 men." These eight men were evidently official persons; but, were they bare administrators of church funds, or had they also the assessing of local levies? or had they to guard the contributions for the poor, or to do other like services? In later years we shall find "the six men"

performing important parish duties, but even these are simply defined as "the six men."

It seems to us that the payment to Harry Maker "at the Commission time" has direct reference to the Commission set out at pages 188-89. [By the way, the date there printed 30th November, 1549, should have been 1548 (2 Edw. VI.), and we have now ascertained the date of the award to have been 10th January, 1548-9 (2 Ed. VI).] The hamlet of St. Thomas was part, not only of the parish of St. Thomas, but of the borough of Dunheved, and the dissensions which affected one portion of the borough affected the whole of it. Some church funds of St. Thomas were, therefore, used in aid of the costs of the Commissioners' enquiry. That the church was indirectly concerned in the enquiry, appears from the fact that the award directs the parties to make their yearly account, as well of the lands and goods of the town as of the goods of the church. The inventory of the St. Thomas Church goods carried to Lostwithiel, and the journey of the constable to "answer there before the Commissioner for the priest," probably refers to a matter mentioned in the following document.

By deed, dated 2nd April, 3 Ed. VI. (1550) [Patent Roll, part i. m. (35)8], the king conveyed to Giles Keylwey and William Leonard (among other lands and rectories) property thus described :

[Trans.] All that our rectory and Church of St. Thomas, near Launceston, in our County of Cornwall, with all its appurtenances, to the late Priory of Launceston, in our County of Cornwall, now dissolved, sometime belonging and parcel of the possessions thereof, and all houses, tithe-barns, glebe-lands, meadows, tithes of garbs, grain, and blades, and tithes of wool and lambs, and all other small tithes of ours whatsoever, situate and growing or renewing in the parish of Saint Thomas, near Launceston aforesaid, or elsewhere in our said County of Cornwall, to the said Rectory of Saint Thomas, near Launceston, appertaining, or parcel of the lands, possessions, or revenues of

the same Rectory, To hold the premises unto and to the use of the said Giles Keylwey and William Leonard, their heirs and assigns, for ever, To be held as of the Manor of Stokenham, in the County of Devon, by fealty only, in free soccage, and not in chief. And the King covenanted against all incumbrances on St. Thomas, except a certain yearly rent of 106s. 8d., going out of the rectory for the stipend of a chaplain, yearly to be paid.

This exception may have applied either to a sole survivor of the pensioners for £5 6s. 8d. who had submitted to King Henry's supremacy when he dissolved the Priory (p. 29), or to the stipend of a chaplain then actually serving the cure; and the inventory of church goods sent to Lostwithiel in the preceding year, and the constable's journey thither, were perhaps to furnish information to a commissioner, who, on the king's behalf, was then making preliminary searches into the circumstances and values of church property which his majesty was intending to offer for sale.

We have stated, at pages 29–30, what was the annual value of the rectory of St. Thomas just before Henry took possession of it.

We do not possess means of tracing the descent of the rectory, so called, or of the tithes, since they got into the hands of Keylwey and Leonard; but the kindness of a present proprietor of lands in the parish and hamlet enables us to suggest a possible origin for the existing peculiar right exercised by the ratepayers of St. Thomas of electing their curate. Mr. Treleaven, of Moor View, shows us one of his deeds, dated 25th June, 30 Car. 2 (1678), by which John Carpenter conveyed to John Ruddle

One third part of the tithes, or tenths, of corn, grain, and garb, and all other tithes, both great and small, and all offerings and profits arising from the Rectory of the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, out of all those two meadows called Landreen, late in the possession of Solomon Keswell, and also out of all that one field or close of land called Dockacre, alias Quarry parks, late in the possession of James Hoskin, situate in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle.

Such of our readers as know the locality will be aware that Landreen, or Landreyne, is in the parish, and Dockacre in the hamlet.

Thus it appears that, within 130 years after the sale to Keylway and Leonard, the rectory, or the tithes of the parish, had become divided into very small portions, which were held by various persons.

Our inference is (but we submit this only as conjecture), that the advowson, or right to present to the living, never actually vested in Keylwey and Leonard, or if it did, that, being of no substantial money value, it was neglected by them; that they dispersed the material portion of their acquisition, the tithes, by sale to the landowners; and that the ratepaying inhabitants would thus almost naturally begin to select a curate for the spiritual offices and necessities of their parish. Similar circumstances in the adjoining parish of St. Stephen led to exactly similar results. Some person with more leisure will, perhaps, try to ascertain whether, on the death or cesser of the last chaplain nominated by the prior and his brethren to St. Thomas, the king, who had expelled them, or his son (Ed. VI.), ever presented a priest to the incumbency. In immediate connection with this inquiry, it may occur to the reader that the Commissioners, Godolphin and others, on the 14th February, 1548-9 (p. 343), certified to the king that, of the twelve parish churches adjunct to Launceston of which the king had become patron by the dissolution of the Priory, "no vicar was ever endowed of any of them, for they were wont to be served with the religious persons of the said Monastery." Of course this was only partially true; for each of the parishes was older than the Priory.

It is clear that the church of St. Thomas was never left vacant. In the parish chest are two fragments of leaves of registers of marriages and burials, the earliest entry on which relates to the year 1563, and the latest to the year

1597. In 1596 there were fourteen burials. We shall hereafter refer to more recent registers. For the present we return to the accounts.

There lie before us those, or fragments of those, which relate only to five of the years in Queen Elizabeth's reign, (1558, 1587, 1589, 1594, and 1596), to four of those of the reign of James I. (1606, 1613, 1619, and 1622), and to ten in the time of Charles I. (1627, 1629, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1637, 1639, and 1646). There are also a few parochial rates, three during the period of the Commonwealth.

Part of the account for 1558 (1 Eliz.) is lost. We have, however, its title; viz. (in Latin), "Parish of St. Thomas, near Launceston;" and then (in English):

The Accompt made of same Geild by John Vosper and John Holman, wardens of the same, the viij daye of the monyth of October, yn the fyrst yer of the raigne of our sovayragn ladye Elyzabeth of England, Ffrance, and Ireland, Quene, defender, &c.

The first receipt is of 36s. 7½d. from the old wardens.

This is followed by a receipt of 7s. from Mark Olyver for "*hoggener's monye*." Then come receipts for "a knyll (knell), and two other small matters; and next are these entries: "For a *ladder* sold to Robt. Comes, 7d.; of Thomas Hodge for a *ladder*, 7d.; of Wylliam Gylberd for a *ladder*, 6d.; of Wylliam Vyell for a *ladder*, 2d.; of John Adam for *prisoners' clotheys*, 7s. 9d." Other credits for "*Cherchyerd grasse*," for knells, &c., succeed, and then another receipt from Thomas Holman, for prisoners clotheys, 8d.; for a pound of wax sold, 14d.; of gatheryd mony of the parish, 10s. 9½d.; of Willm. Penter for a grave of hys cheld, 4d. &c. Total receipts, £4 13s. 10½d. The payments comprise mending a bell clapper, wax, wekeyerne, tapers, candels, "*franckynsens*," a bell rope, bell collar, cord for the high cross, and the following: "for washing the prisoners' clothes, Lent assyses last past, 6d.; for *cariage of prisoners, and for ther beryng* [burying], w^t *masse* and *dyrygs* for them, 2s. 9d.; for mendynge of grave yn ye church, 6d."

We defer comment on the "hoggener's monye," but we venture to make at once some observations on our extracts relating to prisoners.

In the year 1558 both the Lent and Lammas Assizes for Cornwall were held in the adjoining borough of Dunheved, and the victims of the savage laws of the time were hanged in the keep court of the Castle—"the Castle Green." The dead bodies were borne thence to St. Thomas churchyard, either in carts, or on biers—frames of wood known as "ladders," and possibly resembling the modern handbarrow. In that quiet churchyard a pit was dug for them, the bodies were washed (see *post*), and thus, apparently in the shroud of cleansed skins, they were cast into their earthen bed, and "there they lie, heaps upon heaps!" No register reveals the name, the sex, or even the fact of interment, of these friendless, hapless creatures.

The morbid craving of some persons to possess inanimate things which have touched dead criminals is shown as much by the desire to obtain the "ladders" on which these breathless wretches had rested, as by the passion of to-day for acquiring pieces of the hangman's rope. Our repugnance to the purchaser of a prisoner's clothes is not much lessened by the great antiquity of a usage which was akin to it. A thousand years before Christ, the psalmist adverted to a practice which, (we say it reverently,) was cited and acted upon at the crucifixion: "They parted my garments among them, and upon my vesture did they cast lots."

The Castle Green is reputed to be extra-parochial, but may we assume that it is within the *ecclesiastical* circuit of St. Thomas? Why, otherwise, were those who died within that Green buried in St. Thomas churchyard?

Later accounts have much more on the painful subject to which we have just been adverting.

The account for 29th Eliz. (1587) was rendered by John Jollyfe and John Proute, the "wardens of St. Thomas Parish." It contains the following credits: "Pence rec^d against Easter, 3s. 6½d.; receved of the sixe men the xvth daye of Maye, 5s. 5d.; of Rensbye for the ladder at Lamas assyses, 8d.; rec^d for 3 prysoners pyts (graves) at Lamas, 11d.; for the prysoners clothes at Lamas, 13s. 6d.; for a cerlever (musket), 8s. 4d.; for the *hogeners bread*, 14s. 6d.; of Rensbye for the ladder at Lent assyses, 8d.; for 1 of the prysoners pyte, 2d.; of Rensbye for the ladder for one that was hanged, 8d.; of Nobbe for the prysoners clothes at Lent assises, 6s. 8d." Among the payments are: "Paid at Castell towne [Dunheved] corte, for a boocke, 8d.; p^d the same tyme for the wardens dinner, 4d.; p^d to Robart Gorge for a horse to *brynge home* the prysoners Lamas assyses, 4d.; unto Prater helpeng of them home, 4d.; unto Roben Johnes for helpyng of them home, 3d.; unto Thomas Hame for *the making of the pyts*, 4d.; unto Modelyn Hame and also Vile for the *wasshinge of the prsoners*, 4d.; for bread and dryncke the same tyme, 18d.; for mending of the Cearte, 4d.; unto Modelyn Hame for wasshyng of the clothes at Lamas, 5d.; unto Sr Will^m [the clergyman] for burying of prsoners at Lamas assyses, 22d.; for wasshyng of the sirplis and tabell clothe; unto Sir Will^m for burying of one prysoner, 2d.; for wasshyng of him, 1d.; for making his pite, 1d.; for bread and dryncke the same time, 2d.; for a horse unto Will Vosper for the setting of prysoners home at Lente assyses, 6d.; unto Frances Prater for helping of them home; unto Thos. Hame for the making of the pits, 3d.; unto two weoman for wasshyng of them, 2d.; unto Sir William for burying of them, 18d.; for meate and dryncke the same time, 16d.; for Peter's farthyng, 11d.; for Sir William's dynner, 6d.; for the two sydesmen's and the warden's dynners, 20d.; for wasshyng of the prsoners at Lent assyses, 4d.; unto Will. Penter for mending of the Quene's arms, 4d.

In the account of the wardens from 11th May, 30 Eliz., to 11th May, 31 Eliz., are receipts of 12d. each from two persons for refusing the wardenship; of 5s. from "the six men" on the 23rd June for hodgener bread; of sums for prisoners' clothing, both at Lammas and Lent assizes, for prisoners' graves, and for the ladder. The payments include the cost of washing prisoners' clothing, helping them home, making their graves, of horses to draw them,

of keeping the cart, of the priest for burying prisoners, of bread and drink "when they were brought home;" also for "Peters ferd-ing;" for repairing the church; sacramental wine, dinners of the priest, the sidesmen, &c.

An account made 16th July, 36 Eliz. (1594), by John Coggan the elder and Will^m Bessombye, "collectors for ye *poore men's boxe* for one hole yeere," credits a receipt from the six men of 10s. 2d., and receipts from Degorie Greneville, 5s.; Thomas Hecks, 5s.; John Blyghe, 5s.; Degory Jollyfe, 5s.; John Gynne, 16d.; Nich. Gerrie, 2s.; and further sums from 46 other persons. On the back of this account are entries of payments for the relief of poor persons, in money and clothing. The aggregate of the payments is 48s. 6d.

The "Churchwardens' account" for 1596 credits receipts for ladders at Lammas and Lent Assizes; for prisoners' clothes at Lammas, 2s. 6d., "whereof we abate the price sixepence for one cote that was bestowed upon Raddie Norcott," and a further abatement is made of 9s. out of 27s. for prisoners' clothes at Lent assises. There are also received "of Mr. Will. Blighe for *hognor bred*, 3d.; of Walter Grayne for *hognor bred*, 4d.; of Robart Gordg for *hognor bred*, 4d.; of Mr. Degory Hiecks for *hognor bred*, 4d.; of James Couch for *hognor bred*, 2d.; of John Prout for *hognor bred*, 2d.; of Thomas Gordye for *hognor bred*, 3d.; and rec^d for *hognor bred* at Christide, 4s. 6d." The payments are for prisoners' graves, for helping prisoners home, for stripping and washing the prisoners and their clothing, for a horse "to drawe home the cart from the forges" [*query*, furcas = gallows]. Paid for making a key for the poor men's box. "To John Bewes & Will: Daw when they went at Eglyskerye at the Visytacō Court in steede of the wardens, & for there articells, 20d.;" to the ryngers, a cronacōn daye, 16d.; for powder & mach when wee went to Lyskerd, 18d.; Peter's farthings, 6d.; and for dinners of wardens, sidesmen, & priest at the Visitation Court, 18d.

This seems a fitting place for the introduction of a few words respecting the "hoggener's monye" and the "hognor bread." We have taken pains to learn what was intended by these words. It is evident that they were well understood in the sixteenth century. In the Ashburton Church

account for the year 1513-14 is credited a sum of 20s. "from the warden of the store of the blessed Mary in the aisle, otherwise called the *hogenstore*;" and again, in the account for the same parish, in the year 1554-5, 21s. are credited "from the hogen-store."

At St. Thomas the expressions hogeners money and hognor bread probably relate to the same thing. The word "bread" often meant *food* in its broadest sense. We several times saw horse-bread [*panis eq.*] in the Dunheved accounts.

There was a word—"hogenhine," or "hogenehune"—used in the time of Edward the Confessor, for a guest who had, during three successive nights, partaken of the hospitalities of a house. He was said to be then under the protection of his host, who was accountable for his conduct, as a member of the householder's family. Some of our readers may have a traditionary knowledge of the uses to which the hogenstore, hogener's money, and hognor bread were applied. We ourselves have failed to obtain this knowledge; it is, therefore, only a *suggestion* that it was a provision for the relief of persons casually detained in the parish, by sickness or other cause—"casual poor." Another suggestion has been made, viz., that the old Latin word hoggasius, a young sheep of the second year, and its derivatives—hoggrell, hogget, &c.—lead to an inference that the givers of hognor bread at St. Thomas were givers of pasture, or other food, for rearing sheep towards the expenses of the church.

An account, of which the date is lost, but which was apparently made early in the reign of James I., shows payments for "making of a seate for the Church-wardenes, 3s. 7d.; peade the Bedman for midsomer quarter, 9d.; for Micaelmas quarter, 9d.; Crismas quarter, 9d.; & Ladie dequarter, 9d.; for the burial of prisoners at Lammas & Lent assises; for a fox's heade, 12d.; for too outores heades, 4d.; for writing of the note of the Register booke, 11d.; & carring of the note to Exeter, 12d."

Account made "by the six men of St Thomas parish from 10 Nov., 1604, to 20th Nov., 1606. Imp^s Rec: of Geo. Galler and John Whitelocke, collectors for the head store, the 17th Febry, 1605, 30s. 9d. Itm: rec: of John Ollyver and Rbarte Warren, wardens for the parish, the 4th May, 1606, 8s. 2d., w^{ch} 8s. 2d. was p^d unto Bennet Squier & Thoms Gynne, wardens for the Church. Itm. rec: of Rich. Gynne & Will: Beassomebye, Collectors for the heedstore, the 11 Janry, 1606, 30s. 8d."

The account made by the Sixe men of St Thomas, next Launceston, the 12th Dec: 1613, has the following: "Rec: for the Kart, 7s. 8d.; of Ric: Ginne & Will: Bessombye, coll^{rs} for the hedstore for the year 1612, 18s. 10d.; of Will: Daw & Symon Gorrell, Coll^{rs} for the hedstore in 1612, 30s.; whereof did allow for himself and his ten horses to fetch the bell, 5s." Rec: of of John Vosper & Francis Ginne, Coll^{rs} for the hedstore 1613, £4 17s. Paid for the standing of the Kart for three yeres, 12d.; to the bellfounders, for three sundry tymes, £3 18s. Paid the mettell men for mettell, £4 18s.

St Thomas next Launceston. A rate for the repacion of the Church of St Thomas, made by the six men of the aforesaid parish the 23 June, 1619. Walter Cottell, gen., 2s. 2d.; Thomas Dennys, 3s.; Peter Jolliffe, gen., 3s.; Arthure Rowse, esq., 2s.; Leonard Treise, gen., 20d.; Mary Gerry, wid: 13d., & 55 others. Then follow "names of *Outholders*," among them being Thomas Kyndon, and the widowe Olliver, Oswalde Cooke, gent., George Hickes, gent., Willm. Blighe, gent., Hugh Vignes, gent. John Curtyer for lande in Landerend, & the widow Carpenter for the Palsgrove. The six men, by their *marks*, "doe appoynte Thomas Heane and Daniell Glyder to be the Colectr^s of this rate, upon the forfeiture of iij^s iiij^d, & they to bringe itt in the Sunday after St John daye, accordinge to the auncient custome."

"St Thomas next Launceston. A rate for the reperation (of the Church of) St Thomas aforesaide, made by the six men of the parrishe—September anno 1619." Walter Cottle, gen: 2s. 3d.; Thomas Dynnes, clearke, 3s.; Jollyfe, gen., 3s.; Arthure Rows, Esq^r., 2s., and 58 others. This rate is also signed with the marks of the six men.

An account. Date lost, but about 1620. It contains usual entries of payments respecting prisoners, both for Lammas and Lent assizes; for the binding of the jury book, 4s.; for killing

of the foxe, 12d.; for Peter's fardin, 10d., &c. Rec^d of the prisoners, 12d.; for the lent of the ladder, 8d.; for pris^{rs} clothes Lammas assises, 2s. Rec: of Thomas Jacke for the head store, 28s. Rec: for the hogner bread, 9s. 8d.; for the lent of the ladder at Lent assises, 8d.; of Maister Rescarecock's man, for his grave & for his knill, 12d. In pence for the bread & wine, 5s. 4d. Rec^d in money for the Hogner bread, 2s. 3d.

In the year 1622 an account made by Geo: Norrishe & John Cooke, churchwardens, and Thos: Heane, sideman, contains: Rec^{ts} for Prissoners clothing & the ladder at Lent & Lammas assises; for one tree groinge in the Church yearde, 4s. 6d.; for the hogonor bread, and in monie, 4s.; of John Anderdon for refusing to be Churchwarden, 2s.; of Digorie Congdon for the same, 2s.; [and eight others, the last being] "of Mistris Deane for the same, 2s."

The account of Rich: Cable & Michael Wilke for 1627 shows a payment to Byssomby for Keepinge the Church yard one yeare, 3s.; and the usual disbursements in respect of prisoners at Lammas and at Lent assises, adding "for shroudinge & watching of them." The Wardens paid also for a newe pegge for the great bell, 12d.; & to Byssomby and others for helping up the bell, 12d.; and for mendinge the Church porch, and Church windowes, and 12s. 10d. for a chushinge for the pulpitt. They Rec^d uppon *the church rate* £10 7s. 10d. Itm, at May faire, for selling things in the church yard. For Prisoner's clothes, 10s. 7d.; for trees, 18s.; and for Prisoners clothes at Lent assises, 30s.

In 1629 the names of four persons are mentioned who refused to be wardens, and were fined 2s. each.

A Rate made by Richard Rowe and William Martyn, churchwardens, and John Wadge, sydeman, for the repayinge of the pishe Church of St Thomas next Launceston for the yeere of our Lorde 1630. Thomas Dynnys, clerke, 3s.; Nevill Blighe, gen., 2s.; Peeter Jolliffe, gen., 2s.; Leonard Tresse, gen., 14d.; Thomas Proute, clerk, 8d.; and 44 others. Then follow "*Outhoulders*: Mr. Mannyngton, 16d.; The houlders of Landreene, 18d.; S^r John Elliott, knight, 2s.; Ezekiell Askott gen., 6d.; John Semar's meddow, 2d.; the houlders of Hancrosse, 2d.; the houlders of Wellsparke, 4d.; Olliver Glanvill, gent., 6d.;

the same for two closes more, 3d.; Hugh Vigers, 2d.; the houlders of Hocking's ground, 4d.; Brydowne, 2d.; Richard Grylls, 4d.; four other closes, 3d.; Harber's meddow, 1d.; Mr. Escott's meddow, 1d.; James Hodgkyn's ground, 6d.; Prout's meddows by the Mills, 3d.; The houlders of Bradhey, 1d.; and 17 others. [This and the similar rates were to be accounted for on the Sunday after St John's day, "accordinge to aunciente custome," or the collectors were to be fined, 3s.]

Several of the succeeding accounts relate exclusively to the militia, or other warlike requirements of the disturbed times of Car. I. 1630. Disburs: Paid Mr. Edward Trelauny, being Tresurer for the County Stock and mayhemed souldiers, 10s. 10d. To the drumer at Leawanicke, 2d. The two drummers at the gennerall muster, the 14th Sept^r, 1s. 4d. For our muster-booke, 2s.

1631. Paid Tristriam Arscott, Esq., tresurer for the County stock and mayhemed souldiers, 10s. 10d. Paid the drummers, the sargent, for the muster-booke, &c.

1632. Pd. to Nich: Rowe, for the use of his majesty, 10s. 10d. To Petr^r Peers, for the use of his majesty, for the purveye rate for 6 yeares ended the last of Sept^r last, £1 1s. 4d: To drummers & sargents: For the muster book: To the clerke of the markett, putting the bill [probably a proclamation], 2d. &c.

1633. To W^m Coysgarne for the muster master's pay for 3 yeares ended at Mich^s next, 15s. 9d. To W^m Coysgarne for his maj^e. To W^m Coryton, Esq^{re}, the 23 of Dec., for the purvay for his matie for one year, 4s. To John Cooke, for forming with the pish armes 35 days, £1. To the drumer for one day at Trewayne, & 2 dayes at Lewaynicke, 6d. To the drumer at the generall muster at Launceston 7th August. To the clerk of the market's man, for entering the bill, 4d.

1634. To Richard Mottell for the countye stock, &c., 10s. 10d. To Mr. Hoog, being high cunstaple, for repairing of 5 bridges, 10s. 6d.

1635. For 4lbs. of powder spent then, 5s. 1d.

Churchwardens' and Sidesman's Account for 1635. Henry Couche & W^m Dawe, wardens, and John Wadge, sidesman. For our dynners at the archdecon's Vissitacyon, 5s. 4d. The bayliffe, for warninge of us to Court, 4d. Bread & wyne at Whitsontyde, 2s. 1d. For carryinge of one prissoner from the forges at

lammas Assyses, washing & buryinge and makeinge the grave, 1s. 2d. For keepyng of the churchyard hedge, 3s. All saynts day for the Communyon bread & wyne, 2s. 7d.

1637. Paid to Mr. Hoskins for $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of gune poudler, 6s. 9d. For a bage to carry the same, 6d. A rest for the parish muscut, 6d. To John Heane for mending of the pish muscut, 4d. To the muster-master, 5s. 3d. For a quittens, 4d. For my expences at the generall muster at Killinton, 2s. The drumers at the generall muster, 1s. 3d. To Rob: Dingel for farring of the pish muscut, 1s. 4d. For his horse, 1s. To Mr. John Barons, 20th Oct^r, for the purvie rate, 10s. 6d. Quater Sessions at Kelinton, 6d. To Mr. John Cooke, of Saltash, for threescore pound of gounpoudler, £4. For a barrel to carry the same, 1s. For 20lbs of mach, 10s. Paid more for fourescore pound of mach, 6s. 8d. For caring of the same 3s. Paid to Mr. Car's Clarke, his master being Tresurere for this yeere, for the contie stock in mehemid sholders, 10s. 10d.

A rate in 1639 "made by the six men for the mayntayance of the Churche of St Thomas." The persons rated are nearly the same as those noted in the rate for 1630, with some names added. Among the "outhoulders" are Walter Cottell, gen., 22d.; Richard Gedye, gen., 2s. The houlders of the Quarry park, 2d.; the houlders of Bradhaye, 2d.; the houlders of the deere parke, 2d.

"St Thomas next Launceston. A rate made the 9th day of October by Sampson Jackman and Rich^d Jacke, churchwardens, and William Horrell, sideman, for the repayringe of the Parrishe Church of the fores^d Parrishe, Anno domini 1646." The heires of Edmond Dennes, 3s.; Leonard Treise, Esq., 3s. 8d.; Peter Jolliffe, g^t, 4s. The holders of Cornedon, 4s., and 56 others. There are moreover 32 Outholders, among them being Ambros Manaton, Esq^r, John Escott, Esq^r, Edward Elliott, the holders of the Deere pke, the Ashe meadow, & the Pryorie garden.

Part of a Poors rate made [during the Commonwealth] Maie, 1652, for the Relife—St Thomas within the Borro—ceston by Walter Rallinge & John Gliddon the elder, overseeres for this yeere, and—to be peaid yearlie, mounthlie. *Outt houlders.* Thomas Bolitho, gen., 6d.; John Vigers, gen., 6d.; Roberte Badcocke, 8d.; John Rowe of Launceston, 2d.; the holders of the pryorie garden, 6d.; the houlders of the Deere parke, 2s.;

Philip Rowe, of Yomebridge, 1s., &c. Seen & allowed 10th May, 1652. James Hoskens, Mayor; Leonard Treise, Rec:

Fragment of a Church Rate. The heirs of Edm. Dennes, the houlders of Vosper's tenement in Terbursie, 1s. 8d. *Outhoulders*. Francis Drake, barrinet, 3s.; John Eliott, esquire, 2s. 4d.; Edward Eliott, Esquire, Thomas Blighe, Esq., the houlders of the Deere parke, 1s. 9d. At the foot of the rate is: "This Rate for the repaying of the church of S^t Thomas was seen & allowed by us the seventh day of October, 1652. Chriss: Wortherrall, Leonard Treise.

Portion of a rate 1st November, 1653, for repairing the Church, made by two churchwardens.

1654. Church Rate and account combined. Received of the heires of Edmond Dinnis, 2s.; of Leonard Trease, Esq., 1s. 8d., and 44 others. Then follow "*Fusment holders*. Off S^r Francis Dracke, bar^t, 1s. 8d. Off Edward Eliott, Esq. Off the Deare Pke, 8d., and of others. Succeeding these entries is the following: "Rec. for the prisoners clothes at Lent assises, 5s. 6d.;" and among the disbursements are: "P^d John Cottle for mending the beare. P^d for *bringing down the woman from the place of execution at Lammas assises*, 1s.; for making the grave, &c. P^d for mending the ledes of the church, 11s.; more for wood to heate the iron, 8d.; for a war^t to distrayn them which refused to paye their rates, 1s. P^d for *bringing down the prisoners at Lent assises from the place of execution to our Church yeard*, 8s.; for making of their graves, &c.; p^d Sampson Jackman for two foxes and one fiches head, 4d. Signed, John Congdon, chwarden; & John Tome, sideman. Att Callington, March 29, 1654. Seen & allowed by us, Rob: Bennett, Jo. Moyle."

There are portions of rates for other years about this period, but the actual dates are lost. They contain nearly the same names as those already noted. We extract the following from one of the fragments: "Henery Olliver for a close called Allers, 3d.; the same for a close by the Ashes, & a close att Tresmarrow, 2d.; the same for a close called Handcrosse, 2d. Oswald Cooke, gen., for two closes under the Wall, 3d.; the same for one other close under the Wall, 1d. George Hickes, gen., for part of Dockaker, 4d. John Gennys, gen., for three closes of land & a moore by S^t Jo. Chapel, 6d. John Wythinail for a litle close under the wall, 1d.; the same for Watts parke, 3d. Olliver Glanvill, gen.,

for 2 closes & a meadow att S^t John Chapel, 7d. ; the same for a close by Landerend, 2d. Hugh Vigures for the crosse-parke, 2d. Nic: Hockin, gen., for three closes, beinge ye Kings land, 4d. ; the same for Birddowne, 2d. Rich: Grylls, for 2 closes of the King's land, 4d. John Seymer for his justment of Tresmarrow, 12d. Robert Couch for a close at Landrend, 1d. Rich Veale for 2 closes by Musterd Lane, 2d. John Braye for Palsgrove, 2d. ; the same for parts of the Deere parke, 2d.

Henceforth, for nearly 170 years, we have been unable to find a single rate or account relating to the parish of St. Thomas.

Our former pages have shown that it was the duty of the Mayor and Commonalty of Dunheved to repair and maintain the highways within the limits of their borough. This was one of the admitted trusts on which they took the revenues of their lands. In the year 1652 "S^t Thomas Streete" was seriously out of repair. This old "Bas Strete" is on the slope of a steep hill, at the top of which, by the North Gate, there was a public conduit, supplied with water from Carnford, near St. John's Chapel. The Corporation determined to *pave* the street, and they set the work, by competition, to a Nicholas Pethebridge, spending 3s. "for beere" at the time of such setting. On the 3rd February, 1653-4, the mayor paid Pethebridge "for pavinge of S^t Thomas Streete, as by his receipt, £15 ; and, For carriage of stones which paved the same streete, £3 3s. 6d." On the 18th October, 1655, the Dunheved jury presented Henry Hawke "for turning the water over the pavement in S^t Thomas Streete, to the prejudice of the pavement." Hawke was fined 3s. 10d. On the 29th April, 1656, Pethebridge was presented "for not repayinge of ye streete in S^t Thomas within this burrough, as hee ought to doe ;" and "George Walkey, supervisor of the highway this yeare," was, on the 3rd November, 1659, presented for "neglecting his duty in not giving order for repayinge the

churchway in St Thomas Streete." A few days previously—viz., 19th October, 1659—the jury had presented "the wante of a Cuckingstoole;" and on the 12th April, 1664, they presented the want both of "a Cage and Cuckingstoole near St. Thomas Bridge." In the year 1700 this cuckingstoole was said to be "defective," and we hear no more of it.

"St Thomas Street," and a little cluster of houses at Tregadylet, seem always to have supplied a large proportion of the population resident within the parochial boundary. Trethorne, Carnedon, Tresmarrow, Landreyne, Dockacre, and Tredidon represent to-day, as they did hundreds of years ago, a majority of the scattered homesteads in the parish. The fourteen burials in 1596; the cited rates of 1619, 1630, and 1646; and a loose copy which we found of the register for 1652, showing in that year three marriages, nineteen baptisms, and eight burials, guide us to the conclusion that the combined inhabitants have usually been numerically inconsiderable.

In the register-book, commencing 1673 and ending 1729, we noticed that the minister for the years 1704-8 distinguished, in many instances, the place of abode of the person baptized or married, by adding the words "of this Street" (or "of the Street"), "of this Parish" (or "the Parish"), to the name of such person; and, in a similar way, this minister records the place of death of each person buried.

In the same book are these entries: "1697. 12 Janary. Robart Gill and Mary his wife had a dafter baptized, named Mary, *by a desenting Minister.*" "1699. 12 Febry. Robart Gill & Mary his wife had a Son baptized, named Robart, *by a desenting Minister.*" The italicised words are in a slightly different handwriting. This name "Gill" tempts us to make an extract from the Dunheved jury presentments of the 3rd February, 1653-4: "Wee present

Robert Mason of Launceston, cordwayner, for abusing Mr Gill upon the Lord's day, coming from St Thomas church & sermon." These days of Puritanical intolerance were as certainly producing dissent as had the bigotry of Roman Catholicism which preceded it. The Mr. Gill of 1653-4 had perchance, at some time, exhibited his sympathy for the itinerant preacher George Fox, or for some other of the contemporary propagators of new doctrines, and Mr. Mason may have thought it becoming to taunt him with the fact. Mr. Gill was apparently an inhabitant of St. Thomas, and he may have been an ancestor of the Robert Gill who, a few years later, preferred that his children should be baptized by a "desenting minister."

We have now little to add with reference to St. Thomas. It resumed its recording life on the 4th May, 1827. At a vestry then held in the parish church, George Nottle was "appointed *Churchwarden for the Street* [hamlet] of the said parish;" and, on the same day, at the same place, Abel Uglow was "appointed *churchwarden for the parish*." No reason is given for the adoption of this remarkable course. Perhaps the accounts which we have unearthed had been forgotten, or were unknown, or some facts with which we are unacquainted may, in the long interval of neglect, have arisen. The parishioners, at all events, then entered upon a practice which has continued to the present time.





SEAL ATTACHED TO A CHARTER OF CHARLES II., DATED 22ND JULY, 1683.

Appointing Sir Hugh Piper, knight, deputy-recorder for life, and making the senior alderman, deputy-recorder, mayor, and ex-mayor respectively, for the time being, justices of the peace for the borough.

Members of Parliament

FOR

DUNHEVED OTHERWISE LAUNCESTON.

THE Witenagemot, or national council, of the Anglo-Saxons gave place, at the Conquest, to the Curia Regis, or King's Court. This court was composed of the barons or royal tenants-in-chief, who assembled at the palace on stated occasions, and there, in conference with the king, transacted the business of the kingdom. At length John's quarrels with his barons, and a widespread discontent, led to the issue of writs, which required each sheriff to send four knights from his county to meet at Oxford on the 15th November, 1213, "to speak [*parler, ad loquendum*] with Us concerning the affairs of our kingdom."

On two or three subsequent occasions the monarch for the time being limited his writs to the sheriffs of particular counties; but eventually Henry III., in the 49th year of his reign, summoned a complete parliament; that is, he required *every* sheriff to send two knights, and every city and borough in England to send two citizens or burgesses, and each cinque port four men, to meet in London on the 20th January, 1264-5. This form of the National Council, varied only in details, has now continued for more than six hundred years.

The privilege of being represented in the early parliaments was not an unmixed good. The dignity was expensive. The burgesses were obliged to find two persons of leisure, or ambition, who were willing to ride to Westminster or York, to Carlisle or Northampton, to Salisbury or Winchester, or wherever else it might please the court to appoint, and then to bear the cost attending the troublesome journey. We have given some instances of the "earnest money" paid to burgesses on their contracting to undertake the important service, and others of a reward for performing its duties. We shall presently show that Dunheved borough was sometimes ordered to pay its members compensation at a fixed daily rate.

The primitive parliaments seem to have lasted only for short periods. When the immediate objects of the convention were accomplished, the members returned to their homes, and the county or borough awaited its next summons.

Under orders of the House of Commons, dated 4th May, 1876, and 9th March, 1877, lists have been obtained of the names and titles of nearly all the members of the Lower House, and the date of each return, from the remotest period. From these lists, and occasional local sources, we have compiled the following schedule.

It may be mentioned that no return has been found for Cornwall, or any borough in it, prior to the year 1295; and very few returns have been discovered in respect of an earlier date of any county or place in the kingdom. Launceston [Dunheved] borough appears among the returns for 1295.

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERS OR BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT.

Year of Return.	Place and Day of Meeting.	Members.
23 Edward I. (1295).	Westminster, 13 & (by prorogation) 27 Nov.	Johannes Gerveys. Stephen le Duk.
26 Edward I. (1298).	York, 25 May.	Stephanus Duck. Rogerus de Huneford.
30 Edward I. (1302).	London, 29 Sept. Pro- rogued to Westmins- ter 14 Oct.	Johannes de Ledeford. Walterus Godman.
33 Edward I. (1304-5).	Westminster, 16 Feb. Prorogued to 28 Feb.	Petrus fil' Johannis. Bartholomæus Keche.
35 Edward I. (1306-7).	Carlisle, 20 January.	Petrus fil' Johannis. Johannes filius Johannis.
1 Edward II. (1307.)	Northampton, 13 October.	Walterus Godman. Johannes Colyn.
2 Edward II. (1309).	Westminster, 27 April.	Petrus fil' Johannis. Johannes Landu.
5 Edward II. (1311).	London, 8 Aug. Pro- rogued, and re-sum- moned to meet at Westminster 12 Nov.	Petrus fil' Johannis de Laun- ceveston. Johannes Knokel de Launc'.
6 Edward II. (1312).	Westminster.	Barth. Lanrake. Baldwin Polevythin.
6 Edward II. (1312-13).	Westminster, 18 March.	Johannes Knoyl. Reginaldus de Tavistok.
7 Edward II. (1313).	Westminster.	Johannes fil' Johannis. Petrus fil' Johannis.
7 Edward II. (1314).	Westminster, 21 April.	Reginaldus Tavistok'. Johannes Cork, de Donheved.
8 Edward II. (1314).	York, 9 September.	Rogerus de Stavystok (<i>sic</i>). Johannes Cork.
8 Edward II. (1314-15.)	Westminster, 20 January.	Willielmus Brackyf'.* Willielmus de Landeu.*

* Each of these burgesses was paid 2s. per day for 48 days.

Year of Return.	Place and Day of Meeting.	Members.
12 Edward II. (1318).	York, 20 October.	Ricardus Cork. Johannes Colyng.
12 Edward II. (1319).	York, 6 May.	Reginaldus atte Churchedore. Adam Kech.
14 Edward II. (1320).	Westminster, 6 October.	Adam Kech. Ricardus Cork.
15 Edward II. (1322).	York, 2 May.	Johannes fil' Johannis. Johannes de Polhorman.
17 Edward II. (1323-4).	Westminster, 20 Jan. Prorogued to 23 Feb.	Ricardus de Lotgershale. Johannes de Hamslak'.
19 Edward II. (1325).	Westminster, 18 November.	Willielmus de Trelouny. Ricardus Cork.
20 Edward II. (1326-7).	Westminster, 14 Dec., 1326, and (by proro- gation) 7 Jan., 1326-7.	Johannes de Lanhun.* Robertus de Penleu.*
2 Edward III. (1327-8).	York, 7 February.	Johannes Horman. Johannes Randolf.
2 Edward III. (1328).	Northampton, 24 April.	Petrus fil' Johannis. Johannes de Bello-Campo.
2 & 3 Edward III. (1328 & 1328-9).	Salisbury, 16 Oct., 1328, & adjourned to West- minst. 9 Feb., 1328-9.	Reginaldus Churchedore. Johannes Cork.
4 Edward III. (1329-30).	Winchester, 11 March.	Robertus de Ponton. Ricardus Port.
4 Edward III. (1330).	Westminster, 26 November.	Ricardus Cork. Willielmus Waundry.
6 Edward III. (1331-2).	Westminster, 16 March.	Rogerus Byle, de Lovecote, or de Levecote. Willielmus de Pasford.
6 Edward III. (1332).	Westminster, 9 September.	Bartholomeus Lanrak. Baldewinus de Polvythyn.
9 Edward III. (1335).	York, 26 May.	Andreas Hameli. Johannes de Polmorna.
10 Edward III. (1335-6).	Westminster, 11 March.	Adam Keith. Ricardus Cork.

* Each paid for 60 days at 2s. per day.

Year of Return.	Place and Day of Meeting.	Members.
11 Edward III. (1336-7).	York, 13 Jan., and (by prorogation) 9 Feb.; and (by further proro- gation) Westminster, 3 March, 1336-7.	Johannes Moneron. Nicholaus fil' Petrus.
12 Edward III. (1337-8).	Westminster, 3 February.	Johannes Monyroun. Robertus Mayndy.
12 & 13 Edward III. (1338-9).	Westminster, 14 Jan., and (by prorogation) 3 Feb.	Rogerus Byle. Ricardus de Come.
15 Edward III. (1341).	Westminster, 23 April.	Johannes Monyron. Johannes Crochard.
18 Edward III. (1344).	Westminster, 7 June.	Johannes fil' Johannis de Tremaen. Johannes Battishull.
20 Edward III. (1346).	Westminster, 11 September.	Willielmus Broun. Johannes de Doune.
22 Edward III. (1348).	Westminster, 31 March.	Rogerus de Trengof. Johannes Miron.
25 Edward III. (1350-1).	Westminster, 9 February.	Johannes de Battishill. Ivo Gay.
25 Edward III. (1351-2).	Westminster, 13 January.	Johannes Cayron. Johannes fil' Johannis Tre- mayn.
29 Edward III. (1355).	Westminster, 12 Nov., and (by prorogation) 23 Nov.	Johannes Cresa. Johannes Caeron.
32 Edward III. (1357-8).	Westminster, 5 February.	Johannes Hamely. Ricardus Kyllyon.
34 Edward III. (1360).	Westminster, 15 May.	Johannes Bant. Johannes Porthkellomp'.
34 Edward III. (1360-1).	Westminster, 24 January.	Johannes Cresa. Johannes Bant.
36 Edward III. (1362).	Westminster, 13 October.	Johannes Cary. Johannes Wonard.
37 Edward III. (1363).	Westminster, 6 October.	Henricus Nannam.* Robertus Wysdom.*

* Each paid for 41 days at 2s. per day.

Year of Return.	Place and Day of Meeting.	Members.
38 Edward III. (1364-5).	Westminster, 20 January.	Johannes Cary. Johannes Copelston.
42 Edward III. (1368).	Westminster, 1 May.	Johannes Cresa. Johannes Wonard.
43 Edward III. (1369).	Westminster, 3 June.	Ricardus Kendale. Willielmus Thorton.
45 Edward III. (1370-1).	Westminster, 24 February.	Radulphus Trevysa. Johannes Tremaen.
45 Edward III. (1371).	Winchester, 8 June.	Radulphus Trevysa.
47 Edward III. (1373).	Westminster, 21 November.	Johannes de Tremayn. Johannes Wonard.
51 Edward III. (1376-7).	Westminster, 27 January.	Johannes de Landeor. Johannes Thorne.
2 Richard II. (1378).	Gloucester, 20 October.	Willielmus Bryt. Thomas Trehethyan.
3 Richard II. (1379-80).	Westminster, 16 January.	Johannes Cokeworthy. Johannes Bodily.
5 Richard II. (1381).	Westminster, 16 Sept., and (by prorogation) 3 Nov.	Johannes Cokworthy. Johannes Bodyly.
6 Richard II. (1382).	Westminster, 6 October.	Johannes Bodilly. Johannes Cokeworthy.
6 Richard II. (1382-3).	Westminster, 23 February.	Philippus [Trwythy]. Thomas [Treskynnow].
7 Richard II. (1383).	Westminster, 26 October.	Robertus Bodman. Johannes Cokeworthy.
7 Richard II. (1384).	Salisbury, 29 April.	Johannes Rosker. Johannes Cokeworthy.
8 Richard II. (1384).	Westminster, 12 November.	Johannes Cokkeworthi. Johannes Wellis.
9 Richard II. (1385).	Westminster, 20 October.	Johannes Cokeworthy. Johannes Bodyly.
10 Richard II. (1386).	Westminster, 1 October.	Johannes Cockeworthy. Rogerus Leye.
11 Richard II. (1387-8).	Westminster, 3 February.	Johannes Cokeworthy. Willielmus Bodrygan.

Year of Return.	Place and Day of Meeting.	Members.
12 Richard II. (1388).	Cambridge, 9 September.	Thomas Trerys. Walterus Treuref'.
13 Richard II. (1389-90).	Westminster, 17 January.	Johannes Cokeworthy. Johannes Syreston.
15 Richard II. (1391).	Westminster, 3 November.	Johannes Cokworthi. Ricardus Lovyn.
16 Richard II. (1392-3).	Winchester, 30 January.	Johannes Cokeworthy. Ricardus Lony.
18 Richard II. (1394-5).	Westminster, 27 January.	Johannes Cokkeworthy. Ricardus Bovyn.
20 Richard II. (1396-7).	Westminster, 22 January.	Johannes Cokeworthy. Ricardus Tolle.
21 Richard II. (1397, 1397-8).	Westminster, 17 Sept., 1397, and continued by adjournment at Shrewsbury, 27 Jan., 1397-8.	Rogerus Menwynnek. Willielmus Holt.
1 Henry IV. (1399).	Westminster, 6 October.	Johannes Cokeworthy. Johannes Goly.
3 Henry IV. (1402).	Westminster, 15 Sept. Prorogued to 30 Sept.	Thomas Colyn. Ricardus Raddow.
7 Henry IV. (1405-6).	Coventry, 15 February; changed to Gloucester. Prorogued to 1 March, 1405-6, then to meet at Westminster.	Walterus Tregarya. Johannes Colet.
9 Henry IV. (1407).	Gloucester, 20 October.	Ricardus Brackysh. Johannes Pengersek.
11 Henry IV. (1409-10).	Bristol, 27 Jan.; altered to Westminster for the same day.	Edwardus Bornebury. Johannes Cory.
13 Henry IV. (1411).	Westminster, 3 November.	Ricardus Trelouny. Edwardus Burneby.
1 Henry V. (1413).	Westminster, 14 May.	Edwardus Bornebury. Johannes Mayou.
2 Henry V. (1414).	Westminster, 19 November.	Edwardus Bornebury. Johannes Cory.

Year of Return.	Place and Day of Meeting.	Members.
5 Henry V. (1417).	Westminster, 16 November.	Edwardus Burnebury. Johannes Cory.
7 Henry V. (1419).	Westminster, 16 October.	Edwardus Burnebury. Johannes Palmer.
8 Henry V. (1420).	Westminster, 2 December.	Johannes Palmer. Simon Yurle.
9 Henry V. (1421).	Westminster, 2 May.	Johannes Cory. Simon Yurll.
9 Henry V. (1421).	Westminster, 1 December.	Johannes Palmer. Johannes Trefredow.
1 Henry VI. (1422).	Westminster, 9 November.	Johannes Cory. Edwardus Burneby.
2 Henry VI. (1423).	Westminster, 20 October.	Johannes Cory. Ricardus Alet.
3 Henry VI. (1425).	Westminster, 30 April.	Johannes Palmer. Simon Yurl.
4 Henry VI. (1425-6).	Leicester, 18 February.	Willielmus Boturnell. Johannes Bate.
6 Henry VI. (1427).	Westminster, 13 October.	Simon Yurll. Johannes Palmer.
8 Henry VI. (1429).	Westminster, 13 Oct.; the day was changed to 22 Sept.	Simon Yerl. Johannes Palmer.
9 Henry VI. (1430-1).	Westminster, 12 January.	Nicholaus Ayshton. Johannes Palmer.
10 Henry VI. (1432).	Westminster, 12 May.	Nicholaus Ayssheton.* Johannes Palmer.
11 Henry VI. (1433).	Westminster, 8 July.	Johannes Palmer. Willielmus Penfoun'.
14 Henry VI. (1435).	Westminster, 10 October.	Johannes Palmer. Johannes Bate.
15 Henry VI. (1436-7).	Cambridge, and after- wards Westminster, 21 January, 1436-7.	Robertus Skelton. Willielmus Skeynek.
20 Henry VI. (1441-2).	Westminster, 25 January.	Henricus Notte. Johannes Hatte.

* Mr. Ayssheton received 1d. as "earnest-money" on his bargain to serve in Parliament.

Year of Return.	Place and Day of Meeting.	Members.
24 Henry VI. (1445-6).		John Lowys.* John Bale.*
25 Henry VI. (1446-7).	Cambridge, and (by fresh writs) Bury St. Edmunds, 10 Feb.	Stephanus Jane. Willielmus Byssshop.
27 Henry VI. (1448-9).	Westminster, 12 February.	Thomas Lymbery. Nicholaus Hervy.
29 Henry VI. (1449).	Westminster, 6 November.	Thomas Lymbury.† Willielmus Mouns.†
29 Henry VI. (1450).		— Borlace.‡ William Menwynek.‡
31 Henry VI. (1452-3).	Reading, 6 March.	Willielmus Skeynok. Johannes Payn'.
33 Henry VI. (1455).	Westminster, 9 July.	Thomas Lanoy. Willielmus Mayowe.
38 Henry VI. (1459).	Coventry, 20 November.	Thomas Lymbery.§ William Menwynic.§
39 Henry VI. (1460).	Westminster, 7 October.	Thomas Lymbury. William Menwynek.
1 Edward IV. (1461).	Westminster, 6 July.	Thomas Burneby. William Menwynnek.
7 Edward IV. (1467).	Westminster, 3 June.	Thomas Corke.¶ Johannes Page.¶
17 Edward IV. (1477-8).	Westminster, 16 January.	Johannes Fogge. Thomas Tresawell.
21 Henry VIII. (1529).	London, 3 November. Dissolved 4 April.	Edwardus Ryngeley. Johannes Rastell.
7 Edward VI. (1552-3).	Westminster, 1 March. Dissolved 31 March.	Willielmus Kem(thorn). — Kemthorn.
1 Mary (1553).	Westminster, 5 October.	Robertus Munson. Johannes Kempthorn.

* 13s. 4d. were paid to Mr. Lowys, and 6s. 8d. to Mr. Bale, for services.

† 20s. were paid to each of these members.

‡ 13s. 4d. paid to each of these.

§ Each received as reward 6s. 8d.

|| 43s. 4d. paid to Mr. Burneby, and 6s. 8d. to Mr. Menwynek, for riding to Exeter on business of the town.

¶ A halfpenny was expended in bread at the Guildhall when these members were elected.

Year of Return.	Place and Day of Meeting.	Members.
1 Mary (1554).	Oxford, and (by fresh writs) Westminster, 2 April.	Johannes Kemthorn. Arthurus Welche.
1-2 Philip & Mary (1554).	Westminster, 12 November.	Willielmus Benlowe, armiger. Johannes Kempthorn.
2-3 Philip & Mary (1555).	Westminster, 21 October.	Ricardus Graynfyld, armiger, filius Digorii Graynfyld, armigeri. Johannes Kympthorn, junior, generosus.
4-5 Philip & Mary (1557-8).	Westminster, 20 January.	Robertus Mounson, generosus.* Johannes Heydon, generosus.*
5 Elizabeth (1562-3).	Westminster, 11 Jan., 1562-3. Dissolved 2 Jan., 1566-7.	Henry Chyverton, esq. Richard Grayndfylde, or (Greynfild), esq.
14 Elizabeth (1572).	Westminster, 8 May, 1572. Dissolved 9 April, 1583.	Richard Grainevill, esq. George Blythe, esq.
27 Elizabeth (1584).	Westminster, 23 Nov., 1584. Dissolved 14 Sept., 1585.	[Return defaced], esq. John Glandvyle, esq.
28 Elizabeth (1586).	Westminster, 15 Oct., 1586. Dissolved 23 March, 1586-7.	Roland Watson, esq. John Spurlinge.
30 & 31 Eliz. (1588, 1588-9).	Westminster, 12 Nov., 1588, and (by proro- gation) 4 Feb., 1588-9. Dissolved 29 March.	Rowland Watson, esq. John Spurlinge, esq.
35 Elizabeth (1592-3).	Westminster, 19 Feb., 1592-3. Dissolved 10 April, 1593.	Roland Watson, esq. George Greinvile, esq.
39 Elizabeth (1597).	Westminster, 24 Oct. Diss. 9 Feb., 1597-8.	Herbert Croftes, esq.
43 Elizabeth (1601).	Westminster, 27 Oct. Diss. 19 Dec., 1601.	John Parker, esq. Gregory Donnalt, esq.

* These were the first burgesses elected under the existing charter of Philip and Mary. This charter requires members to be sent at the costs of the borough.

Year of Return.	Place and Day of Meeting.	Members.
1 James I. (1603-4).	Westminster, 19 March. Diss. 9 Feb., 1610-11.	Sir Thomas Lake, knt. Ambrose Rous, esq.
18 James I. (1620-1).	Westminster, 16 Jan., 1620-21. Dissolved 8 Feb., 1621-2.	John Harris, esq., of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. Thomas Bond, esq.
21 James I. (1623-4).	Westminster, 12 February.	Sir Francis Crane, knt. Sir Miles Fleetewood, knt.
1 Charles I. (1625).	Westminster, 17 May. Diss. 12 Aug., 1625.	Bevill Greynvile, esq. Richard Escott, esq., of Lincoln's Inn.
1 Charles I. (1625-6).	Westminster, 6 Feb., 1625-6. Dissolved 15 June, 1626.	Bevill Greynvyle, esq. Richard Estcott, esq., of Lincoln's Inn.
3 Charles I. (1627-8).	Westminster, 17 Mar. Diss. 10 Mar., 1628-9.	Bevill Greynvyle, esq. Richard Estcott, esq., of Lincoln's Inn.
16 Charles I. (1640).	Westminster, 13 April, 1640. Dissolved 5 May, 1640.	Sir Bevill Greynvile. Ambrose Manaton.
16 Charles I. (1640).	Westminster, 3 Nov., 1640. Expelled by Cromwell, 20 April, 1653.*	Ambrose Manaton, esq., recorder of Launceston. William Coryton, esq.
(1654).	Westminster, 3 Sept., 1654. Dissolved 22 Jan., 1654-5.	Robert Bennett, esq., alder- man of Launceston.
Richard Crom- well (1658-9).	Westminster, 27 Jan. Diss. 22 April, 1659.	Thomas Gewen, esq. Robert Bennett, Esq.
12 Charles II. (1660).	Westminster, 25 April. Diss. 29 Dec., 1660.	Thomas Gewen, esq. John Cloberry, esq.
13 Charles II. (1661).	Westminster, 8 May, 1661. Dissolved 24 January, 1678-9.†	Richard Edgecumbe, esq., of Cuttele, Cornwall. Sir Charles Harbord, knt., Surveyor-General.
31 Charles II. (1678-9).	Westminster, 6 March. Diss. 12 July, 1679.	Bernard Grenvile, esq. Sir Charles Harbord, knt., of Middlesex.‡

* Long Parliament.

† The Long or Pensionary Parliament.

‡ In 1679 Sir Charles Harbord gave to the borough the silver maces which are still in use there.

Year of Return.	Place and Day of Meeting.	Members.
31 Charles II. (1679).	Westminster, 17 Oct. Diss. 18 Jan., 1680-1.	Sir John Coryton, bart., of West Newton, Cornwall. Sir Hugh Piper, knt., of Launceston.
33 Charles II. (1680-1).	Oxford, 21 March. Diss. 28 March, 1681.	Sir Hugh Piper, knt. William Harborne, esq.
1 James II. (1685).	Westminster, 19 May. Diss. 2 July, 1687.	John Grenville, esq. Sir Hugh Piper, knt.
(Convention).	Westminster, 22 Jan., 1688-9. Dissolved 6 February, 1689-90.	William Harbord, esq. Edward Russell, esq.
2 William & Mary (1689-90.)	Westminster, 20 March. Diss. 11 Oct., 1695.	Bernard Granville, esq. William Harbord, esq.
7 William III. (1695).	Westminster, 22 Nov. Diss. 7 July, 1698.	Henry Lord Hide. William Cary, esq.
10 William III. (1698).	Westminster, 24 Aug. Diss. 19 Dec., 1700.	The Hon. Henry Hide. William Cary, esq.
12 William III. (1700-1701).	Westminster, 6 Feb. Diss. 11 November.	The Hon. Henry Hide. William Cary, esq.

[The subsequent returns were principally obtained from the British Museum.]

Date of Return.	Members.
25 July, 1702 . . .	Lord Hide. William Cary, esq.
15 May, 1708 . . .	The same.
24 October, 1710 . . .	Lord Hide. Francis Scobell, esq.
29 May, 1711 . . .	George Clarke, esq., <i>vice</i> Lord Hide, called to the Upper House as Earl of Rochester.
15 March, 1711-12 . . .	Francis Scobell, re-elected after appointment to an office of profit by the Crown.
7 September, 1713 . . .	Edward Herle, esq. John Anstis, esq.*
28 January, 1714-15 . . .	The same.
26 December, 1717 . . .	John Anstis, re-elected after appointment as Garter King-at-Arms.
11 May, 1721 . . .	Alexander Pendarves, esq., <i>vice</i> Herle, deceased.

* Mr. Anstis is said to have begun to collect materials for a history of Dunheved.

Date of Return.	Members.
12 April, 1722	. Alexander Pendarves, esq. John Willes, esq.
29 March, 1725	. John Friend, esq., <i>vice</i> Pendarves, deceased.
31 May, 1726	. Henry Vane, esq., <i>vice</i> John Willes, appointed to an office of profit by the Crown.
28 August, 1727	. John King, esq. Arthur Tremayne, esq.
3 May, 1734	. Sir William Morice, bart. Sir William Irby, bart.
12 May, 1741	. The same.
2 July, 1747	. Sir William Morice. Sir John St. Aubyn.
2 February, 1749	. Humphrey Morice, <i>vice</i> Sir William Morice, deceased.
19 April, 1754	. Sir George Lee. Humphrey Morice, esq.
19 May, 1757	. Humphrey Morice, re-elected after appointment as one of the Clerks Comptrollers of the House of Commons.
30 December, 1758	. Peter Burrell, esq., <i>vice</i> Lee, deceased.*
31 March, 1761	. Humphrey Morice, esq. Peter Burrell, esq.
3 January, 1763	. Humphrey Morice, esq., re-elected after appoint- ment as Comptroller of the Household.
23 March, 1768	. Humphrey Morice, esq. William Amherst, esq.
11 October, 1774	. Humphrey Morice, esq. John Buller, esq. [of Morval].
8 September, 1780	. Viscount Cranburn. Thomas Bowlby, esq.†
28 November, 1780	. Charles George Perceval, <i>vice</i> Viscount Cran- burn, called to the Upper House as Earl of Salisbury.

* On this bye-election Sir John St. Aubyn and Mr. Burrell were the candidates. Sir John obtained fifteen votes and Mr. Burrell fourteen—so large was the then constituency! On petition the House declared the election of Sir John void, notwithstanding his numerical majority.

† In 1780 Mr. Bowlby gave the Corporation "a cup;" for which he was thanked by the then Town Clerk. The handsome silver goblet or loving cup, still produced by the Corporation on important occasions, has on it the hall-mark of the earlier date, 1720-1.

Date of Return.	Members.
31 January, 1783	. Sir John Jervis, <i>vice</i> Thomas Bowlby, esq., who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.
3 January, 1784	. Charles George Perceval, re-elected after appointment as one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
5 January, 1784	. Charles George Perceval, esq. George Rose, esq.
18 June, 1788	. Sir John Edward Swinburne, bart., <i>vice</i> Rose, appointed Clerk of the Parliaments.
22 June, 1790	. John Rodney, esq. Sir Henry Clinton.
9 January, 1795	. William Garthshore, esq. [of Manchester], <i>vice</i> Clinton, appointed Governor of Gibraltar.
31 May, 1796	. John Rawden, esq. [of Bolney Court, Oxford]. James Brogden, esq. [of Clapham, Surrey].
7 July, 1802	. Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, Captain R.N. James Brogden, esq.
4 November, 1806	. Earl Percy. James Brogden, esq.
11 May, 1807	. The same.
17 July, 1807	. Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, <i>vice</i> Earl Percy, who elected to serve for the county of Northumberland.
8 May, 1812	. Jonathan Raine, esq., <i>vice</i> Bennet, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.
9 October, 1812	. James Brogden, esq. Pownoll Bastard Pellew, esq., Captain R.N.
19 June, 1818	. The same.
9 March, 1820	. The same.
15 June, 1826	. The same.
17 March, 1829	. Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Willoughby Gordon, bart. [K.C.B. and G.C.H., of Niton, in the Isle of Wight], <i>vice</i> Pellew, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.
2 August, 1830	. James Brogden, esq. Sir James Willoughby Gordon, bart.
9 April, 1831	. Major-Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., <i>vice</i> Gordon, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.
3 May, 1831	. James Brogden, esq. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.

REDUCED BY THE REFORM ACT TO ONE MEMBER.

Date of Return.	Members.
12 December, 1832 .	Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.
7 January, 1835 .	The same.
24 July, 1837 .	The same.
29 June, 1841 .	The same.
15 September, 1841 .	Sir Henry Hardinge, re-elected after appointment as Secretary-at-War.
20 May, 1844 .	William Bowles, esq., Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Companion of the Bath, <i>vice</i> Hardinge, appointed Governor-General of India.
30 July, 1847 .	William Bowles, esq.
7 July, 1852 .	Josceline William Percy, esq.
27 March, 1857 .	The same.
29 April, 1859 .	Thomas Chandler Haliburton, commonly called Mr. Justice Haliburton.
11 July, 1865 .	Alexander Henry Campbell, esq.
— .	Henry Charles Lopes, esq., <i>vice</i> Campbell, who accepted the Stewardship of the Manor of Northstead.
16 November, 1868 .	Henry Charles Lopes, esq.
9 February, 1874 .	James Henry Deakin, esq.
3 July, 1874 .	James Henry Deakin the younger, esq., <i>vice</i> his father, James Henry Deakin, whose election was declared void.
3 March, 1877 .	Sir Hardinge Stanley Giffard, knt., Q.C., S.G., <i>vice</i> Deakin, who accepted the Stewardship of the Manor of Northstead.
31 March, 1880 .	Sir Hardinge Stanley Giffard, knt., Constable of Launceston Castle.

Mayors of Dunheved,

OTHERWISE LAUNCESTON.

13th century.	Hameline Miles.	1355	Thomas Pleyndeamor.
„	Bartholomew of the Castle.	1365	John Spenser.
„	Wandric of Boyton.	1369	John Trethewy.
„	Richard the Marchaunte.	1370-1	Sampson Attewille.
„	John the son of Richard.	1374	Alan Cranford.
„	Arnulph of Bere.	1376	John Trethewy.
„	John the son of John.	1377	John Farnhille.
1297-8	Stephen Kech.	1378	Sampson Attewille.
1305-6-7	William Godrich.	1379	Alan Cranford.
1309-10-16	John the son of John.	1380	Richard Cresa (?).
1319	John Colyn.	1381	Robert Pyk.
1320	Richard Palmer.	1382	Henry Fox.
1321	Richard Cork.	1384	John Page.
1323	Reginald of Tavistoke.	1385	John Fernhill.
1325	John Cnoyl.	1386-7	John Colyn.
1327	Roger Stachard.	1388	Robert Pek.
1330	Richard Cork.	1389	Henry Fox.
1331-2	Reginald of Tavistoke.	1390	John Cotel.
1333	Richard Miles.	1391	John Page.
1334	Richard of Sutton.	1392	John Colyn.
1335	Richard Miles.	1393	William Twyneo.
1336	Richard Cork.	1394-5	Alan Cranford.
1337-8	David Cresa.	1395-6	Henry Fox.
1338-9	John Beygha.	1397	John Cory.
1341	Richard Milis.	1399	John Page.
1344	Richard Port.	1401	Richard Cobbethorn.
1346	David Cresa.	1402	William Tynyow.
1351	John Spenser.	1405	John Cory.
		1408	Richard Cobbethorn.
		1409	Richard Palmer.
		1411-12	Walter Skynner.

1413 William Tharrapp.
 1414-15-16 Henry Colyn.
 1418-19 William Tharrapp.
 1420 Richard Palmer.
 1422 David Cresa.
 1424 John Stevyn.
 1425 John Michell.
 1429 Stephen Cork.
 1430 William Crese.
 1432-3 John Palmer.
 1436 Walter Page.
 1437-8 William Myleton.
 1438 John Stevyn.
 1440 John Mayow.
 1441 John Palmer.
 1443-4 Richard Cobethorn.
 1445 Thomas Cade.
 1446 John Palmer.
 1447 Michael Power.
 1448 Robert Cork.
 1450 Thomas Lanoy.
 1451 John Palmer.
 1454 Robert Horne.
 1455 Thomas Lanoy.
 1458 John Trelawny.
 1460 John Page.
 1461-2 Thomas Burneby.
 1463 Thomas Wyndesore.
 1465 John Page.
 1466-7 Thomas Cork.
 1467-8-9-70 John Page.
 1471 William Cresa.
 1472 Thomas Burneby.
 1473 Oliver Wise.
 1476 Thomas Carsall.
 1477-8 Henry Bassele.
 1479-80 Richard Maynard.
 1483 William Uppetoun.
 1485 Thomas Cork.
 1487 Thomas Skelton.
 1488 John Mitchell.
 1491 Thomas Skelton.
 1492 William Jane.
 1493 William Uppetoun.
 1495 John Wolgrane.

1497 John Cork.
 1498-9 John Cork.
 1499 John Vulgarn.
 1500 William Jane.
 1504-5 John Wolgarn.
 1506 John Perys.
 1512 John Bonaventure.
 1517 Richard Godyscomb (?).
 1518 William Rowland (?).
 1519 John Perys.
 1520 Nicholas Helyer.
 1521-2 Richard Mylle.
 1522-3 John Chamond.
 1524 Nicholas Crese.
 1533 John Perys (Peers).
 1534 William Pyper.
 1535 Thomas Hicks.
 1536 Henry Trecarell.
 1538 John Oke.
 1539-42 William Myll.
 1543 Henry Trecarell.
 1544 William Myll.
 1545 Christopher Gewen.
 1545-6 Thomas Arnoll.
 1553 John Peter.
 1554 Thomas Comers.
 1555 Thomas Hicks.
 1558 Thomas Humfreys.
 ? Thomas Mutter.
 ? John Kendall.
 ? William Seymore.
 1566-67 Sampson Piper.
 1567 68 John Collyn.
 1569-70 Sampson Piper.
 1570-71 John Vigares.
 1571-72 William Moreton.
 1572-73 Thomas Crassen.
 1573-74 Oliver Colyn.
 1574-75 Robert Goorg.
 1575-76 Thomas Hickes.
 1576-77 Sampson Piper.
 1577-78 Thomas Humtfry.
 1578-79 John Vigares.
 1579-80 Henry Baker.
 1580-81 Oliver Collyns.

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| 1581-82 Thomas Hicks. | 1626-27 Thomas Kever. |
| 1582-83 Robert Hockyn. | 1627-28 Richard Estcott. |
| 1583-84 William Grylles. | 1628-29 John Estcott. |
| 1584-85 John Gennys. | 1629-30 Oliver Glanvill. |
| 1585-86 Sampson Grylles. | 1630-31 Arthur Piper. |
| 1586-87 Sampson Pyper. | 1631-32 Arthur Piper. |
| 1587-88 John Vugares. | 1632-33 John Gennes. |
| 1588-89 Oliver Collyns. | 1633-34 William Kever. |
| 1589-90 Thomas Hicks. | 1634-35 Richard Grills. |
| 1590-91 Oliver Collyns. | 1635-36 Thomas Hicks. |
| 1591-92 Thomas Carpenter. | 1636-37 Thomas Bolithoe. |
| 1592-93 Nicholas Baker. | 1637-38 John Estcott. |
| 1593-94 Robert Hockyn. | 1638-39 Robert Cary. |
| 1594-95 William Grills. | 1639-40 Oliver Glanvill. |
| 1595-96 John Gennys. | 1640-41 William Kever. |
| 1596-97 Richard Estcott. | 1641-42 Nicholas Gennys. |
| 1597-98 Arthur Pyper. | 1642-43 Richard Grills. |
| 1598-99 William Prest. | 1643-44 Arthur Pyper. |
| 1599-1600 Digory Hicks. | 1644-45 Robert Cary. |
| 1600-1 Henry Baker. | 1645-46 { Oliver Horrell. |
| 1601-2 Robert Hockyn. | { Thomas Hicks. |
| 1602-3 Thomas Morton. | 1646-47 Thomas Bolithoe. |
| 1603-4 Hugh Vigurs. | 1647-48 Henry Bennett. |
| 1604-5 Richard Escott. | 1648-49 Oswald Kingdon. |
| 1605-6 John Gennys. | 1649-50 Philip Peare. |
| 1606-7 Arthur Piper. | 1650-51 Mathew Cocke. |
| 1607-8 John Glanvile. | 1651-52 James Hoskins. |
| 1608-9 Henry Cary. | 1652-53 Thomas Bolithoe. |
| 1609-10 William Prest. | 1653-54 Richard Grills. |
| 1610-11 Nicholas Baker. | 1654-55 Thomas Hicks. |
| 1611-12 Thomas Mourton. | 1655-56 Philip Peare. |
| 1612-13 George Hecks. | 1656-57 John Hicks. |
| 1613-14 John Hardy. | 1657-58 Nicholas Gennys. |
| 1614-15 John Estcott. | 1658-59 Richard Gennys. |
| 1615-16 Arthur Piper. | 1659-60 Richard Grills. |
| 1616-17 Oswald Cooke. | 1660-61 Henry Bennett. |
| 1617-18 John Gennes. | 1661-62 Oswald Kingdon. |
| 1618-19 Henry Cary. | 1662-63 Jacob Hoskins. |
| 1619-20 Nicholas Baker. | 1663-64 Thomas Bewes. |
| 1620-21 Nicholas Baker. | 1664-65 William Stokes. |
| 1621-22 George Hicks. | 1665-66 Richard Cowch. |
| 1622-23 Richard Estcott. | 1666-67 Nicholas Gennys. |
| 1623-24 Stephen Vigurs. | 1667-68 Francis Glanvile. |
| 1624-25 Arthur Piper. | 1668-69 Henry Bennett. |
| 1625-26 Oswald Cooke. | 1669-70 George Arundell. |

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| 1670-71 Oswald Kingdon. | 1715-16 Richard Medland. |
| 1671-72 Robert Pearse. | 1716-17 Nicholas Herle. |
| 1672-73 James Hoskins. | 1717-18 Samuel Lyne. |
| 1673-74 Thomas Bewes. | 1718-19 Henry Martyn. |
| 1674-75 William Stokes. | 1719-20 Thomas Bennett. |
| 1675-76 Francis Glanvill. | 1720-21 Richard Medland. |
| 1676-77 John Badcocke. | 1721-22 Nicholas Herle. |
| 1677-78 Oswald Kingdon. | 1722-23 Thomas Kingdon. |
| 1678-79 Robert Pearse. | 1723-24 Richard Wise. |
| 1679-80 Andrew Sheire. | 1724-25 Samuel Lyne. |
| 1680-81 Thomas Bewes. | 1725-26 Jonathan Hussey. |
| 1681-82 Walter Bennett. | 1726-27 Edmond Cheyne. |
| 1682-83 John Bewes. | 1727-28 Henry Martyn. |
| 1683-84 William Stokes. | 1728-29 Thomas Bawden. |
| 1684-85 Jacob Tyeth. | 1729-30 John Carpenter. |
| 1685-86 Francis Downing. | 1730-31 Richard Medland. |
| 1686-87 Robert Pearse. | 1731-32 Thomas Kingdon. |
| 1687-88 Thomas Bewes. | 1732-33 Samuel Lyne. |
| 1688-89 John Bewes. | 1733-34 Caleb Jenkin. |
| 1689-90 Walter Bennett. | 1734-35 Jonathan Hussey. |
| 1690-91 William Stokes. | 1735-36 Joshua Thomas. |
| 1691-92 Jacob Tyeth. | 1736-37 John Carpenter. |
| 1692-93 Francis Downing. | 1737-38 Nathaniel Carpenter. |
| 1693-94 Hugh Piper. | 1738-39 Edmund Cheyne. |
| 1694-95 Thomas Bewes. | 1739-40 Sir John St. Aubyn, |
| 1695-96 William Medland. | Bart. |
| 1696-97 Charles Blight. | 1740-41 Thomas Kingdon. |
| 1697-98 John Bewes. | 1741-42 Philip Welsh. |
| 1698-99 Francis Downing. | 1742-43 John Carpenter. |
| 1699-1700 Thomas Bennett. | 1743-44 Arthur Lawrence. |
| 1700-1 Jacob Tyeth. | 1744-45 Richard Clarke. |
| 1701-2 William Medland. | 1745-46 William Spry. |
| 1702-3 Charles Blight. | 1746-47 Joshua Thomas. |
| 1703-4 John Bewes. | 1747-48 John Knill. |
| 1704-5 John Carpenter. | 1748-49 Nathaniel Carpenter. |
| 1705-6 Francis Downing. | 1749-50 Edmund Cheyne. |
| 1706-7 Thomas Bennett. | 1750-51 Joseph Carpenter. |
| 1707-8 Jacob Tyeth. | 1751-52 Joshua Thomas. |
| 1708-9 William Medland. | 1752-53 Nathaniel Carpenter. |
| 1709-10 Charles Blight. | 1753-54 William Spry. |
| 1710-11 John Bewes. | 1754-55 Edmund Cheyne. |
| 1711-12 Granville Piper. | 1755-56 Coryndon Carpenter. |
| 1712-13 John Carpenter. | 1756-57 Humphry Lawrence. |
| 1713-14 Francis Downing. | 1757-58 Richard Welsh. |
| 1714-15 Thomas Bennett. | 1758-59 Joshua Thomas. |

- 1759-60 John Carpenter.
 1760-61 Joseph Carpenter.
 1761-62 Nathaniel Carpenter.
 1762-63 John Knill.
 1763-64 Coryndon Carpenter.
 1764-65 Philip Welsh.
 1765-66 Humphry Lawrence.
 1766-67 Thomas Darke.
 1767-68 Coryndon Carpenter.
 1768-69 John Carpenter.
 1769-70 Joseph Carpenter.
 1770-71 Solomon Spettigue.
 1771-72 John Anthony Roe.
 1772-73 William Rowe.
 1773-74 John Edgcombe.
 1774-75 Coryndon Carpenter.
 1775-76 Solomon Spettigue.
 1776-77 Humphry Lawrence.
 1777-78 Mordecai Hodge.
 1778-79 Matthew Roe.
 1779-80 Thomas Darke.
 1780-81 John Anthony Roe.
 1781-82 Thomas Green.
 1782-83 William Rowe.
 1783-84 Humphry Lawrence.
 1784-85 Solomon Spettigue.
 1785-86 Mordecai Hodge.
 1786-87 Matthew Roe.
 1787-88 William Farnham.
 1788-89 Langford Frost.
 1789-90 Thomas Green.
 1790-91 John Cudlipp.
 1791-92 Stephen Spettigue.
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 1793-94 William Farnham.
 1794-95 John Roe.
 1795-96 Stephen Spettigue.
 1796-97 William Rowe.
 1797-98 Coryndon Rowe.
 1798-99 John Cudlipp.
 1799-1800 John Roe.
 1800-1 William Farnham.
 1801-2 Langford Frost.
 1802-3 Thomas Green, junior.
 1803-4 Philip Roe.
 1804-5 Richard Penwarden.
 1805-6 John Spettigue.
 1806-7 William Rowe.
 1807-8 John Cudlipp.
 1808-9 Stephen Spettigue.
 1809-10 Christopher Lethbridge.
 1810-11 Coryndon Rowe.
 1811-12 Richard Penwarden.
 1812-13 Michael Frost.
 1813-14 John Roe.
 1814-15 Thomas Green.
 1815-16 John King Lethbridge.
 1816-17 Parr Cunningham
 Hockin.
 1817-18 John Roe.
 1818-19 Christopher Lethbridge.
 1819-20 Richard Penwarden.
 1820-21 Richard Kingdon Frost.
 1821-22 Coryndon Rowe.
 1822-23 Philip Roe.
 1823-24 John King Lethbridge.
 1824-25 Parr Cunningham
 Hockin.
 1825-26 John Roe.
 1826-27 Christopher Lethbridge.
 1827-28 Richard Penwarden.
 1828-29 Thomas Ching.
 1829-30 Coryndon Rowe.
 1830-31 Philip Roe.
 1831-32 Parr Cunningham
 Hockin.
 1832-33 John Roe.
 1833-34 Richard Penwarden.
 1834-35 Thomas Ching.
 1835-36 Richard Penwarden.
 1836-37 Thomas Ching.
 1837-38 Northmore Herle
 Pierce Lawrence.
 1838-39 John Cooke.
 1839-40 William Richard Derry.
 1840-41 Joseph Ford Smith.
 1841-42 John Ching.
 1842-43 William Hughes.
 1843-44 Richard Dingley.
 1844-45 Richard Penwarden.

1845-46 Richard Kingdon Frost.
1846-47 John Darke.
1847-48 Henry Pethick.
1848-49 David Thompson.
1849-50 N. H. P. Lawrence.
1850-51 Thomas Symes Eyre.
1851-52 William Richard Derry.
1852-53 William Prockter.
1853-54 John Ching.
1854-55 John Huxham.
1855-56 Richard Dingley.
1856-57 William Hender.
1857-58 Henry Pethick.
1858-59 John Wright.
1859-60 R. K. Frost.
1860-61 John Doidge.
1861-62 W. R. Derry.
1862-63 W. R. Derry.
1863-64 Daniel Shilson.
1864-65 Richard Peter.
1865-66 George Graham White.

1866-67 Edward Pethybridge.
1867-68 Thomas Good.
1868-69 John Nicolls.
1869-70 John Dingley.
1870-71 John Ching.
1871-72 Wm. Derry Pearse.
1872-73 John Hender.
1873-74 Thomas Stephens.
1874-75 John Ching.
1875-76 George Graham White.
1876-77 Thomas Shearm.
1877-78 David Thompson.
1878-79 Thomas Pomery Trood.
1879-80 John Dingley.
1880-81 John Dingley.
1881-82 Edward Pethybridge.
1882-83 Christopher Lethbridge
Cowland.
1883-84 James Treleaven.
1884-85 George Graham White,
junior.

Recorders,*SO FAR AS ASCERTAINED.*

-
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1460 Edward Ayscheton. | 1653 Thomas Gewen. |
| 1485 Richard Eggecombe. | 1660 John Coryton. |
| 1532 Peter Edgecombe. | 1680 John, Earl of Bath. |
| 1543 John Arundell. | 1717 Lord Lansdowne. |
| 1555 John Charles. | 1741 Sir William Morice, bart. |
| 1559 Richard Trefusys. | 1749 Richard Vyvyan. |
| 1577 George Greyneville. | 1770 Humphry Morice. |
| 1590 John Glanville. | 1782 Hugh, Duke of Northum-
berland. |
| 1609 Richard Trefusys. | 1786 Hugh, Duke of Northum-
berland. |
| 1620 Sir Anthony Rous, knt. | 1817-35 Hugh, Duke of North-
thumberland. |
| 1621 John Glanville. | |
| 1622 Ambrose Manaton. | |
| 1646 Thomas Gewen. | |
| 1651 Leonard Treise. | |

We subjoin a copy of the letter of resignation from the last of the Recorders to the Worshipful the Mayor of Launceston :

*"Dated ALNWICK CASTLE,
"29th Dec., 1835.*

"SIR,—By a clause in the Act of Parliament for altering the Municipal Corporations, it is directed that the King should appoint a Recorder under the regulations of the Act.

"I am unwilling personally to subject myself to this supersession. I therefore resign to you, sir, and the ancient Corporation of Launceston (from whom I received the appointment), the honourable office of Recorder.

"From the number of years which my grandfather and father held this office, and the eighteen years which I have held it, I have ever been stimulated to exert my best endeavours for the prosperity and welfare of the ancient borough of Launceston.

"These feelings, sir, will ever continue ; and although it is not without apprehension that I contemplate the theoretical changes which have been exacted, yet I trust that the good sense of the inhabitants of Launceston will ensure to their ancient borough the best corporate body that can be selected under existing circumstances. I have the honour to be, with great regard, sir,

" Your obedient servant,

" NORTHUMBERLAND."

Deputy Recorders, or Town Clerks,

SO FAR AS ASCERTAINED.

1571 John Harrys.	1729 Hugh Piper.
1589 Sampson Pyper.	1735 Richard Medland.
1590 Thomas Hicks.	1745 Hugh Piper.
1598 Henry Baker.	1746 Richard Welsh.
1600 Robert Hockyn.	1750 Henry Mark.
1600 Henry Baker.	1759 James Tymewell.
1602 John Gennys.	1774 Thomas Lethbridge.
1605 Philip King.	1776 John Lethbridge.
1629 Richard Estcott.	1778 Charles Lawrence.
1639 Degory King.	1780 Christopher Lethbridge.
1640 Oswald Cooke.	1783 John Lethbridge.
1641 Degory King.	1798 Christopher Lethbridge.
1641 John Estcott.	1809 Richard Wilson.
1643 Richard Grills.	1818 John King Lethbridge.
1647 Degory King.	1820 Christopher Lethbridge.
1651 John Smalecombe.	1831 John King Lethbridge.
1666 Thomas Horwell.	1833 Charles Gurney.
1685 Hugh Piper.	1867 John Lethbridge Cowlard.
1688 Thomas Horwell.	1874-85 Richard Peter.
1698 Hugh Piper.	1885 Claude Hurst Peter.
1716 Richard Medland.	

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The modern spelling of words is generally used in this Index. The text follows the original orthography. Deeds are indexed under the initial letter of the grantor's name, thus—“Adam, Richard, to Grovysyend.” Subjects often recurring are sometimes indexed only on particular occasions.

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PLYMOUTH:
WILLIAM BRENDON AND SON, PRINTERS,
GEORGE STREET.

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DA Peter, Richard
690 The histories of
L28P4 Launceston and Dunheved
1885

